ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

VOLUME THE FOURTEENTH.

1882-3.

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Honorary Secretary.

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ERRATUM.

PAGE 103, line 20, *omit* "Finding that he had a rival in the field who was already at Auckland."

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THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,
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MOTTO—"UNITED EMPIRE."

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FREDERICK YOUNG,
Honorary Secretary.

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LIST OF FELLOWS.

(Those marked * are Honorary Fellows.)
(Those marked † have compounded for life.)

RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of Election.	
1872	ABRAHAM, AUGUSTUS B., *Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1877	A'DEANE, JOHN, 57, *Belsize Park, N.W.*
1874	ADDERLEY, AUGUSTUS J., *Davenport, Bridgnorth, Salop.*
1879	AITCHISON, DAVID, 5, *Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W.*
5 1879	AITKEN, ALEXANDER M., 3, *Temple Gardens, E.C.*
1878	ALEXANDER, JAMES, 14, *Astwood Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
1869	ALLEN, CHARLES H., 1, *West Hill, Highgate, N.*
1883	† ALLEN, JAMES, B.A., *Stratton, Evercreech, Bath.*
1880	ALLPORT, W. M., *Coombe Lodge, Camberwell, S.E.*
10 1879	ANDERSON, A. W., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
1875	† ANDERSON, EDWARD R., The British and New Zealand Mortgage and Agency (Limited), 1, *Great Winchester Street, E.C.*
1875	ANDERSON, W. J., 34, *Westbourne Terrace, W.*
1873	ARBUTHNOT, LIEUT.-COLONEL G., R.A., 5, *Belgrave Place, S.W.; and Carlton Club, S.W.*
1881	ARCHER, THOMAS (Agent-General for Queensland), 1, *Westminster Chambers, S.W.*
15 1868	ARGYLL, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.T., *Argyll Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington, W.*
1883	ARMITAGE, JAMES ROBERTSON, 79, *St. George's Road, S.W.*
1873	ARMITAGE, GEORGE, 59, *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
1874	ASHLEY, HON. EVELYN, M.P., 61, *Cadogan Place, S.W.; and 2, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.*
1879	ASHWOOD, JOHN, *care of Messrs. Cox & Co., Craig's Court, Charing Cross, S.W.*
20 1883	ASTLES, HARVEY EUSTACE, M.D., *The Mount, Percy Rise, Forest Hill, S.E.*
1874	ATKINSON, CHARLES E., *Algoa Lodge, Beckenham, Kent.*
1879	ATTLEE, HENRY, 10, *Billiter Square, E.C.*
1880	BADCOCK, PHILIP, 4, *Aldridge Road, Bayswater, W.*
1879	BADEN-POWELL, GEORGE, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.S.S., 8, *St. George's Place, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.*
25 1883	BAILEY, FRANK, 47, *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*

	Year of Election.	
	1882	† BAILWARD, A. W., *Horsington Manor, Wincanton, Somerset.*
	1878	BALFOUR, JOHN, 13, *Queen's Gate Place, S.W.*
	1881	† BANKS, EDWIN HODGE, *High Moor, Wigton, Cumberland.*
	1878	BANNER, EDWARD G., 11, *Billiter Square, E.C.*
30	1880	BARCLAY, COLVILLE A. D., C.M.G., 34, *Avenue Montaigne, Paris.*
	1874	BARCLAY, SIR DAVID W., BT., 42, *Holland Road, Kensington, W.*
	1883	BARKER, RICHARD, 4, *Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.*
	1877	BARKLY, SIR HENRY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., 1, *Bina Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
	1868	BARR, E. G., 76, *Holland Park, Kensington, W.*
35	1882	BATE, JOHN, 12, *Kensington Square, W.*
	1879	BEALEY, SAMUEL, 7, *Linden Gardens, Notting Hill, W.*
	1879	BEAUMONT, JOSEPH, 2, *Terrace House, Richmond, S.W.*
	1870	BEDINGFELD, FELIX, C.M.G., *Pilgrim, Lymington, Hants.*
	1876	BEETON, HENRY C. (Agent-General for British Columbia), 2, *Adamson Road, South Hampstead, N.W., and 36, Finsbury Circus, E.C.*
40	1882	BELCHER, REV. BRYMER, 32, *Warwick Square, S.W.*
	1879	BELL, D. W., 14, *Milton Street, E.C.*
	1883	BELL, SIR FRANCIS DILLON, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for New Zealand), 7, *Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.*
	1882	BELL, GEORGE MEREDITH, New Zealand Agricultural Co., *Dashwood House, Old Broad Street, E.C.*
	1878	BELL, JOHN, 13, *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
45	1883	BELL, MAJOR WILLIAM MORRISON, 40, *Pall Mall, S.W.*
	1878	BENJAMIN, DAVID HENRY, 58, *Great Cumberland Place, Hyde Park, W.*
	1882	BENJAMIN, HYAM, 2A, *Mansfield Street, W.*
	1874	BENJAMIN, LOUIS ALFRED, 39, *Warrington Crescent, Maida Vale, W.*
	1868	BENNETT, C. F., 55, *Queen's Square, Bristol.*
50	1883	BETHELL, CHARLES, *Ellesmere House, Haroldstone Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
	1881	BEVAN, WILLIAM ARMINE, 34, *Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, W., and 95, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.*
	1868	BIRCH, A. N., C.M.G., *Bank of England, Burlington Gardens, W.*
	1878	BISCHOFF, CHARLES, 23, *Westbourne Square, W.*
	1868	BLACHFORD, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., *Athenæum Club, S.W.; and Blachford, Ivybridge, Devon.*
55	1883	BLACKWOOD, JOHN H., *Alexandra Hotel, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.*
	1868	BLAINE, D. P., 2, *Suffolk Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.*
	1868	BLAINE, HENRY, *Knysna Lodge, Ewell Road, Surbiton.*
	1883	BLECKLY, CHARLES ARNOLD, 61, *King William Street, E.C.*
	1877	BLYTH, SIR ARTHUR, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for South Australia), 8, *Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W.*
60	1881	BOIS, HENRY, 14, *Broadwater Down, Tunbridge Wells.*
	1882	BOLLING, FRANCIS, 2, *Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*
	1882	BOMPAS, HENRY MASON, Q.C., M.A., LL.B., *Abingdon House, Greenhill Road, Hampstead, N.W.*
	1873	BONWICK, JAMES, *Hayward's Heath, Sussex.*
	1881	BOULNOIS, CHARLES, 19, *Russell Road, Kensington, W.*
65	1882	†BOULTON, HAROLD E., B.A., *Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts.*
	1882	†BOULTON, S. B., *Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts.*

	Year of Election.	
	1872	BOURNE, C. W., *Eagle House, Eltham, S.E.*
	1881	BOURNE, HENRY, *Rosemount, Mead Vale, Redhill, Surrey.*
	1878	BOURNE, STEPHEN, F.S.S., Statistical Department, Her Majesty's Customs, *Thames Street, E.C.; and Wallington, Surrey.*
70	1868	BOUTCHER, EMANUEL, 12, *Oxford Square, Hyde Park, W.*
	1881	BOYD, JAMES R., *Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
	1881	BOYLE, LIONEL R. C., 80, *Lombard Street, E.C.; and Army and Navy Club.*
	1883	BRADDELL, THOMAS, C.M.G., 58, *Edith Road, West Kensington, W.*
	1878	BRASSEY, SIR THOMAS, K.C.B., M.P., 24, *Park Lane, W.*
75	1881	BREY, JOHN GEORGE, 59, *Gresham Street, E.C.*
	1883	BRIDGER, REV. JOHN, *St. Nicholas, Liverpool.*
	1881	BRIDGES, COMMANDER WALTER BOYD, R.N., *H.M.S. "Ganges," Falmouth; and United Service Club, S.W.*
	1881	BRIGGS, SIR T. GRAHAM, BART., *Brooks's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
	1869	BRIGGS, THOMAS, *Bela House, Alleyn Park, West Dulwich, S.E.*
80	1882	BRIGHT, SAMUEL, *Raleigh Club, Regent Street, S.W.*
	1869	BROAD, CHARLES HENRY, *Castle View, Weybridge, Surrey.*
	1874	BROGDEN, JAMES, *Seabank House, Porthcawl, near Bridgend, Glamorganshire.*
	1880	BROOKS, HENRY, *Grove House, 40, Highbury Grove, N.*
	1879	† BROOKS, HERBERT, 9, *Hyde Park Square, W.; and St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.*
85	1881	† BROOKES, T. W. (late M.L.C., Bengal), *The Grange, Nightingale Lane, Clapham, S.W.*
	1882	BROWN, A. M., M.D., 29, *Keppel Street, Russell Square, W.C.*
	1874	BROWN, CHARLES, 248, *Wool Exchange, Coleman Street, E.C.*
	1869	BROWN, J. B., F.R.G.S., 90, *Cannon Street, E.C.; and Bromley, Kent.*
	1881	BROWN, THOMAS, 51, *Cochrane Street, Glasgow.*
90	1883	BROWNE, JOHN HARRIS, *Lauriston, Hollington Park, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
	1882	BROWNE, HUTCHINSON H., J.P., *Moor Close, Binfield, Berks.*
	1876	BROWNE, COLONEL SIR T. GORE, K.C.M.G., C.B., 7, *Kensington Square, W.*
	1879	BROWNE, W. J., *St. Stephen's House, 74, Gloucester Road, S.W.; and Buckland Filleigh, Highampton, North Devon.*
	1883	BROWNING, ARTHUR GIRAUD, Assoc. Inst. C.E., 3, *Victoria Street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.*
95	1877	BROWNING, S. B., 38, *Chepstow Villas, Bayswater, W.*
	1876	BRUCE, J., 26, *Stockwell Road, S.W.*
	1868	BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, G.C.S.I., *Athenæum Club, S.W.*
	1878	BUGLE, MICHAEL W., *Kaieteur, Hollington Park, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.*
	1871	BURGESS, EDWARD J., *Pittville House, 40, St. James's Road, Brixton, S.W.*
100	1872	BURTON, W. HALLY, *Tower Dock, Tower Hill, E.C.*
	1868	BURY, THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, K.C.M.G., 65, *Prince's Gate, S.W.*
	1882	BUTCHART, ROBERT G., 6, *Petersham Terrace, S.W.*
	1878	BUXTON, SIR T. FOWELL, BART., 14, *Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.*
	1881	CADDY, PASCOE, *Holly Lodge, Elmer's End, Kent.*
105	1880	CAIRD, R. HENRYSON, 6, *Petersham Terrace, South Kensington, S.W.*

	Year of Election.	
	1881	† CAMPBELL, ALLAN, 43, *Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.*
	1880	CAMPBELL, FINLAY, 21, *Hyde Park Gardens, W.*
	1869	CAMPBELL, ROBERT, *Union Bank of Australia*, 1, *Bank Buildings, E.C.*
	1882	†CAMPBELL, WILLIAM, 1, *Hyde Park Gardens, W.*
110	1874	CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, A. R., F.R.S., F.R.G.S., 84, *St. George's Square, S.W.*
	1868	CARDWELL, THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, 74, *Eaton Square, S.W.*
	1877	CARGILL, EDWARD BOWES, 1, *Great Winchester Street, E.C.*
	1880	CARGILL, W. W., *Lancaster Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington, W.*
	1879	CARLETON, HUGH, 25, *Palace Square, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
115	1868	† CARLINGFORD, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, K.P., 4, *Hamilton Place, W.*
	1868	CARNARVON, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 43, *Portman Square, W.*
	1875	CARPENTER, MAJOR C., R.A., *Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
	1883	CARSON, EDWARD J., 1, *Sheen Villas, Park Road, Richmond, S.W.*
	1881	CARTER, ROBERT F., 19, *Addle Street, E.C.*
120	1879	CHADWICK, OSBERT, C.E., *Park Cottage, East Sheen, Mortlake, S.W.*
	1882	CHALLIS, CAPT. HENRY J., R.N., 53, *Albemarle Street, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
	1881	CHAMBERS, ARTHUR W., 10, *Addison Gardens, Kensington, W.*
	1879	CHAMBERS, SIR GEORGE H., 4, *Mincing Lane, E.C.*
	1877	CHAMPION, MAJOR P. W., R.M.L.I., *Longley House, Rochester.*
125	1872	CHESSON, F. W., 5, *Tite Street, Chelsea Embankment, S.W.*
	1880	CHEVALIER, N., 5, *Porchester Terrace, W.*
	1868	CHILDERS, THE RIGHT HON. HUGH, C.E., M.P., 117, *Piccadilly, W.*
	1873	CHOWN, T. C., *Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
	1868	CHRISTIAN, H.R.H. THE PRINCE, K.G., *Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park.*
130	1869	CHURCHILL, LORD ALFRED SPENCER, 16, *Rutland Gate, S.W.*
	1881	CHURCHILL, CHARLES, *Weybridge Park, Surrey.*
	1872	CLARK, CHARLES, 20, *Belmont Park, Lee, Kent.*
	1882	CLARK, REV. CHARLES, "*St. Kilda,*" *Ealing Common, W.*
	1868	CLARKE, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ANDREW, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., Inspector-General of Fortifications, *War Office; and United Service Club, S.W.*
135	1875	†CLARKE, HYDE, D.C.L., 32, *St. George's Square, S.W.*
	1881	CLARKSON, DAVID, 28, 29, & 30, *Paternoster Row, E.C.*
	1882	†CLARKSON, J. STEWART, 28, *Paternoster Row, E.C.; and "Timaru," Kemnal Wood, Chislehurst.*
	1877	CLENCH, FREDERICK, M.I.M.E. (*Messrs. Robey & Co.*), *Lincoln.*
	1868	CLIFFORD, SIR CHARLES, *Hatherton Hall, Cannock, Staffordshire.*
140	1882	CLIFFORD, GEORGE HUGH, *Hatherton Hall, Cannock, Staffordshire.*
	1881	COBB, ALFRED B., 34, *Great St. Helen's, E.C.*
	1879	COCKS, REGINALD T., 29, *Stanhope Gardens, Queen's Gate, S.W.*
	1879	CODY, BRYAN A.
	1882	COLE, CHARLES, "*Tregenna,*" *Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.*
145	1881	COLLEY, CHARLES C., 4, *Lombard Court, E.C.*
	1882	COLLIER, HENRY, 42, *New Broad Street, E.C.*
	1882	†COLLUM, REV. HUGH ROBERT, M.R.I.A., F.S.S., *The Vicarage, Leigh, Tonbridge, Kent.*
	1882	COLMER, JOSEPH G., Secretary to High Commissioner for Canada, 9, *Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W.*

	Year of Election.	
	1872	COLOMB, CAPTAIN J. C. R., R.M.A., *Droumquinna, Kenmare, Co. Kerry, Ireland; and Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*
150	1869	COLTHURST, J. B., 45, *Elgin Crescent, Kensington Park, W.*
	1880	COMBERMERE, THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, *Combermere Abbey, Whitchurch, Salop; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
	1881	CONNOLLY, R. M., *Burton Lodge, Portingscale Road, Putney, S.W.*
	1876	COODE, SIR JOHN, 35, *Norfolk Square, W.; and 5, Westminster Chambers, S.W.*
	1880	COODE, J. CHARLES, C.E., *Mecklenburgh Lodge, Grange Road, Ealing, W.*
155	1874	†COODE, M. P. (*Secunderabad, Madras Presidency, India*).
	1882	COOPER, CHARLES JAMES, 58, *Chancery Lane, W.C.*
	1874	COOPER, SIR DANIEL, BART., K.C.M.G., 6, *De Vere Gardens, Kensington Palace, W.*
	1879	COOPER, EDWARD, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
	1882	COOPER, JOHN ASTLEY, *Marshgate, Richmond, S.W.*
160	1882	CORE, NATHANIEL, Manager Commercial Bank of Sydney, 39, *Lombard Street, E.C.*
	1874	*CORVO, H. E. SUR JOAO ANDRADA, *Portugal.*
	1874	COSENS, FREDERICK W., 16, *Water Lane, Tower Street, E.C.*
	1883	COTTON, J. C., *Rawling's Hotel, Jermyn Street, S.W.*
	1880	COWAN, JAMES, 35, *Royal Terrace, Edinburgh, N.B.*
165	1872	CRANBROOK, THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, G.C.S.I., 17, *Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.*
	1881	CRAWFORD, J. COUTTS, *Overton House, Strathaven, Lanark, N.B.; and Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
	1873	†CRAWSHAY, GEORGE, 6, *Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.*
	1883	CROCKER, FREDERICK JOEL, 147, *Cannon Street, E.C.*
	1869	CROLL, COLONEL ALEXANDER ANGUS, *Wool Exchange, E.C.; and Beech Wood, Reigate, Surrey.*
170	1876	CROSSMAN, COLONEL W., R.E., C.M.G., *Cambridge House, Landport, Portsmouth; and United Service Club.*
	1882	CROWE, WM. LEEDHAM, 24, *Cornwall Road, W.*
	1883	CRUM-EWING, JOHN DICK, 51, *Victoria Road, Kensington, W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
	1874	CUMMING, GEORGE, *Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
	1877	CURREY, ELIOTT S., M.I.C.E., 7, *Sumner Terrace, Onslow Square, S.W.*
175	1874	CURRIE, SIR DONALD, K.C.M.G., M.P., 13, *Hyde Park Place, W.*
	1882	†CURTIS, SPENCER H., *Totteridge House, Herts.*
	1879	DA COSTA, D. C., 47, *Warrington Crescent, Maida Hill, W.*
	1868	DALGETY, F. GONNERMAN, 16, *Hyde Park Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
	1881	DALY, JAMES E. O., 2, *Little Love Lane, Wood Street, E.C.; and 8, Riversdale Road, Twickenham Park, S.W.*
180	1880	DANGAR, F. H., 7, *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
	1881	DARBY, H. J. B., 21, *Maddox Street, Hanover Square, W.*
	1872	DAUBENEY, GENERAL SIR H.C.B., K.C.B., 36, *Elvaston Place, S.W.*
	1873	DAVIS, STEUART S., *Spencer House, Knyverton Road, Bournemouth.*
	1880	DAVSON, JAMES W., 25, *Castle Hill Avenue, Folkestone.*
185	1881	DEARE, F. D., 19, *Coleman Street, E.C.*
	1881	DEARE, HENRY BRUTTON, 19, *Coleman Street, E.C.*

	Year of Election	
	1880	De Colyar, Henry A., 24, *Palace Gardens Terrace, W.*
	1881	Delmege, Edward T., 17, *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
	1881	Denbigh, The Right Hon. the Earl of, 2, *Cromwell Houses, South Kensington, S.W.*
190	1881	De Pass, Alfred, 88, *Kensington Gardens Square, W.*
	1883	De Satgé, Oscar, 89, *Sloane Street, S.W.*
	1876	Deverell, W. T., *City Liberal Club, Walbrook, E.C.*
	1879	Dibley, George, 19, *Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
	1882	†Dick, Gavin Gemmell, Queensland Government Office, 1, *Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.*
195	1881	Dicken, Charles S., *Queensland Government Office*, 1, *Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.*
	1878	Dickson, James, *Palace House, Croydon; and 25, Milk Street, Cheapside, E.C.*
	1878	Dodgson, William Oliver, *Manor House, Sevenoaks.*
	1879	Domett, Alfred, C.M.G., 32, *St. Charles Square, North Kensington, W.*
	1873	Domville, Lieut.-General J. W., R.A., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
200	1882	Donne, William, 18, *Wood Street, E.C.*
	1879	Donnelly, Harry Walter, C.E., 10, *Holles Street, Merrion Square, Dublin.*
	1882	Douglas, Henry, *care of Messrs. Henckell, DuBuisson, and Co.*, 18, *Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.*
	1871	Douglas, Stewart, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
	1883	Douglas, Thomas, *Highland House, Central Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
205	1881	Downall, R. Beauchamp, *Barley, Exwick, Exeter.*
	1878	Du Cane, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., 16, *Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.; and Braxted Park, Witham, Essex.*
	1868	†Ducie, The Right Hon. the Earl of, 16, *Portman Square, W.*
	1882	DuCroz, Charles Grant, 5, *Queen Street, Mayfair, W.*
	1868	DuCroz, Frederick A., 52, *Lombard Street, E.C.*
210	1868	Duddell, George, *Queen's Park, Brighton.*
	1869	Duncan, William, 83, *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
	1879	Dunckley, Charles, 15, *Coleman Street, E.C.*
	1878	†Dunraven, The Right Hon. the Earl of, K.P., *Coombe Wood, Kingston-on-Thames; and White's Club, S.W.*
	1881	Durant, Augustus, 89, *Gresham Street, E.C.*
215	1876	Durham, John Henry, 1, *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
	1872	Dutton, F. H., *Palace Hotel, Buckingham Gate, S.W.*
	1880	Dutton, Frank M., *Hanover Square Club, W.*
	1880	Dutton, Frederick, 112, *Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.*
	1882	Edenborough, Charles, *Little Gearies, Barkingside, Essex.*
220	1876	† Edwards, Stanley, *Box 199, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
	1883	Ehlers, Ernest W., 32, *Great St. Helens, E.C.*
	1872	Elder, Alexander Lang, *Campden House, Kensington, W.*
	1882	† Elder, Frederick, 2, *Moorgate Street Buildings, E.C.*
	1882	† Elder, Wm. George, *Adelaide House, Richmond, S.W.*
225	1874	Engleheart, J. D. G., *Duchy of Lancaster, Lancaster Place, W.C.*
	1880	Errington, George, M.P., 16, *The Albany, Piccadilly, W.*

Year of Election.

1878 EVANS, RICHARDSON, 10, *Ridgeway Place, Wimbledon, S.W.*
1883 EVES, CHARLES W., 1, *Fen Court, Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
1881 EVISON, Edward, *Blizewood Park, Caterham, Surrey.*
230 1879 EWEN, JOHN ALEXANDER, 20, *Philip Lane, London Wall, E.C.*
1882 EYRE, HERBERT, 158, *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*

1881 FABRE, CHARLES MAURICE, 179, *Regent Street, W.*
1883 FAIRCLOUGH, R. A., 11, *Edmund Place, Aldersgate Street, E.C.*
1881 FAIRHEAD, FREDERICK S., 44, *Blomfield Road, Maida Hill, W.*
235 1883 FANE, EDWARD, *Fulbeck Hall, Grantham.*
1869 FANNING, WM., *Bozedown, Whitchurch, Reading.*
1873 FARMER, JAMES, 6, *Porchester Gate, Hyde Park, W.*
1878 FASS, A., 70, *Queen Street, Cannon Street, E.C.*
1883 FAUNS, REV. J. A., 10, *Gloucester Terrace, Onslow Gardens, S.W.*
240 1877 FAUNTLEROY, ROBERT, 1, *Vale Terrace, Sutherland Gardens, W.*
1873 † FEARON, FREDERICK (Secretary of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada), 7, *Great Winchester Street Buildings, E.C.*
1879 FELL, ARTHUR, 5, *Pembroke Road, Kensington, W.*
1876 FERARD, B. A.
1880 FERGUSON, JAMES, 123, *Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.*
245 1875 FERGUSSON, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES, BART., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., (Governor of Bombay), *Carlton Club; and Kilkerran, N.B.*
1883 FERGUSSON, MAJOR JOHN ADAM (Rifle Brigade), *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1879 FIELD, EDMUND, 296, *Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.*
1881 FIELD, HARRY T., 35, *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
1873 FIFE, GEORGE R., 29, *Great St. Helen's, E.C.*
250 1882 FINDLAY, GEORGE JAMES, 1, *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
1883 FINLAY, COLIN CAMPBELL, *Castle Toward, Argyleshire, N.B.*
1883 FLÁTAU, JACOB, 26, *Ropemaker Street, E.C.*
1883 FLETCHER, H., *Park Lodge, Blackheath Park, S.E.*
1876 FOCKING, ADOLPHUS (Messrs. B. Hebelier & Co.), 39, *Lombard Street, E.C.*
255 1878 FOLKARD, ARTHUR, *Thatched House Club*, 86, *St. James's Street, S.W.*
1883 FOLLETT, CHARLES J., D.C.L., LL.B., 78, *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
1876 FORSTER, ANTHONY, *Clovelly, Silver Hill Park, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
1875 FORSTER, THE RIGHT HON. W. E., M.P., 80, *Eccleston Square, S.W.*
1882 FORSYTH-BROWN, J. S., *Wanderers' Club, Pall Mall; and Whitsome, Berwickshire, N.B.*
260 1868 FORTESCUE, THE HON. DUDLEY F., 9, *Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.*
1881 FRASER, DONALD, *Red House, Little Blakenham, near Ipswich.*
1881 FRASER, JAMES, *Newfield, Blackheath Park, S.E.*
1870 † FREELAND, HUMPHREY W., 16, *Suffolk Street, S.W.; Athenæum Club; and Chichester.*
1881 FRERE, RIGHT HON. SIR H. BARTLE E., BART., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., *Wressil Lodge, Wimbledon; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
265 1868 FRESHFIELD, WILLIAM D., 5, *Bank Buildings, E.C.*
1872 *FROUDE, J. A., M.A., F.R.S., 5, *Onslow Gardens, S.W.*
1883 FULLER, W. W., 6, *Old Quebec Street, W.*
1881 FULTON, CAPT. JOHN, R.N.R., 27, *Campden Grove, Kensington, W.*

	Year of Election.	
	1881	FYERS, MAJOR-GENERAL W. A., C.B., 19, *Onslow Gardens, S.W.*
270	1882	† GALBRAITH, DAVID STEWART, 2, *Manchester Street, Manchester Square, W.*
	1869	† GALTON, CAPTAIN DOUGLAS, C.B., 12, *Chester Street, Grosvenor Place, S.W.*
	1882	†GARDINER, WILLIAM, 11, *Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.*
	1881	GARDNER, EDWARD J. DENT, *Sherwood, Eltham Road, Blackheath, S.E.*
	1882	GARD'NER, MAITLAND, *Westhorpe, St. Peter's Road, South Croydon.*
275	1879	†GARDNER, STEWART, 7, *Upper Hamilton Terrace, N.W.*
	1883	GATES, ISIDORE, *The Manor House, Chigwell, Essex.*
	1880	GERVERS, FRANCIS H. A., 104, *Hatton Garden, Holborn, W.C.*
	1883	GIBBERD, JAMES, *The Anchorage, Bush Hill Park, Enfield, N.; and* 23, *Milton Street, E.C.*
	1882	GIBBS, HENRY J., 1, *Great Winchester Street, E.C.; and Arrandale, Mount Ephraim, Streatham, S.W.*
280	1875	GIBBS, S. M., 1, *Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.*
	1882	†GIFFEN, ROBERT, 44, *Pembroke Road, Kensington, W.*
	1879	GILCHRIST, JAMES, 11, *Pembridge Villas, Bayswater, W.*
	1882	†GILCHRIST, WILLIAM OSWALD, 5, *East India Avenue, E.C.*
	1881	GILLESPIE, COLIN M., 23, *Crutched Friars, E.C.*
285	1875	GILLESPIE, ROBERT, 81, *Onslow Gardens, S.W.*
	1882	GILMER, JOHN, 18, *Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
	1883	GLANFIELD, GEORGE, *Hale End, Woodford, Essex.*
	1869	GODSON, GEORGE R., *Kensington Palace Mansions, Kensington, W.*
	1883	†GOLDSMID, SIR JULIAN, BART., 105, *Piccadilly, W.*
290	1882	GOLDSWORTHY, COLONEL WALTER T., 22, *Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.*
	1876	GOODWIN, REV. R., *Hildersham Rectory, Cambridge.*
	1869	GOSCHEN, THE RIGHT HON. G. J., M.P., 69, *Portland Place, W.*
	1880	GRAHAME, W. S., *Abercorn, Richmond Hill, S.W.*
	1868	GRAIN, WILLIAM, 50, *Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.*
295	1882	GRANT, JOHN MACDONALD, *Queensland Government Office,* 1, *Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.*
	1869	GRANVILLE, THE RIGHT HON. EARL, K.G., 18, *Carlton House Terrace, S.W.*
	1876	GRAVES, JOHN BELLEW, *Clare Hill, St. Clears, South Wales.*
	1880	GRAY, AMBROSE G. WENTWORTH, 14, *St. Mary Axe, E.C.; and* 21, *Queen Anne's Street, W.*
	1879	GRAY, GEORGE, *Hanover Square Club, W.*
300	1881	GRAY, ROBERT J., 27, *Milton Street, E.C.*
	1877	† GREATHEAD, JAS. H., C.E., 8, *Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W.*
	1876	GREENE, FREDERICK, 25, *Courtfield Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
	1874	GREEN, GEORGE, *Glanton House, Sydenham Rise, S.E.*
	1881	† GREEN, MORTON, 27, *Josephine Avenue, Brixton Rise, S.W.*
305	1868	GREGORY, SIR CHARLES HUTTON, K.C.M.G., 2, *Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.*
	1879	GREIG, HENRY ALFRED, *The Eaves, Lessness Heath, Kent.*
	1876	GRIFFITH, W. DOWNES, 57, *Harcourt Terrace, S.W.*
	1877	GRIFFITHS, MAJOR ARTHUR, *Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
	1882	GRIGSBY, WILLIAM E., LL.D., 49, *Chancery Lane, E.C.*
310	1879	GUILLEMARD, ARTHUR G., *Eltham, Kent.*
	1874	GWYNNE, FRANCIS A., 15, *Bury Street, St. James's, S.W.; and Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.*

	Year of Election.	
	1879	†HADFIELD, ROBERT, M.I.M.E., *Ashdell, Sheffield.*
	1879	HADLEY, ALDERMAN S. C., 5, *Knightrider Street, E.C.*
	1876	HALIBURTON, A. L., C.B., *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*
315	1873	HALL, ARTHUR, 35, *Craven Hill Gardens, W.*
	1882	HALSWELL, HUGH B., J.P., 26, *Kensington Gate, Hyde Park, W.*
	1880	HAMILTON, P., *Lewisham Park, S.E.*
	1881	HAMILTON, ROBERT, G.C., C.B., Under Secretary of State for Ireland, *Dublin; and Brefray House, Tulse Hill, S.W.*
	1876	HAMILTON, THOMAS, J.P., 2, *Circus Place, E.C.*
320	1883	HANNAM, GEORGE, *Ellerslie, Leytonstone, Essex.*
	1868	HARRINGTON, THOMAS MOORE, 2, *Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.*
	1882	HARRIS, WILLIAM JAMES, F.S.S., 75, *Linden Gardens, Bayswater, W.; and* 6, *Crosby Square, E.C.*
	1877	†HARRIS, WOLF, 197, *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
	1879	HARTINGTON, THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, M.P., *Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.*
325	1883	HAWTHORN, JAMES KENYON, 5, *Lime Street Square, E.C.*
	1882	HAYS, WALTER, 4, *Sussex Place, Hyde Park Gardens, W.*
	1882	HAYWARD, J. F., *Aroona, Freshford, Bath.*
	1880	HEALEY, EDWARD C., 86, *St. James's Street, S.W.*
	1882	HEATHFIELD, ERNEST, 158, *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
330	1876	*HECTOR, JAMES, M.D., C.M.G. (*Colonial Museum, Wellington, New Zealand*).
	1882	HELYAR, F. W., *Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.; and* 29, *Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, W.*
	1877	HEMMANT, WILLIAM, *East Neuk, Blackheath.*
	1882	HENTY, HENRY, 82, *Lexham Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
	1877	HERRING, REV. A. STYLEMAN, B.A., 45, *Colebrook Row, N.*
335	1882	HILL, ALEXANDER STAVELEY, Q.C., M.P., D.C.L., 4, *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
	1876	HILL, REV. JOHN G. H., M.A., 2, *St. Katherine's, Regent's Park, N.W.; and Quarley Rectory, Andover, Hants.*
	1869	HILL, JOHN S., 32, *Great St. Helen's, E.C.*
	1880	HILL, MATTHEW, 18, *Church Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
	1882	HILL, COLONEL SIR STEPHEN J., K.C.M.G., C.B., *Springfield House, Caversham, Reading.*
340	1879	HILL, THOMAS DANIEL, 21, *Grosvenor Place, S.W.; & 4, Mincing Lane, E.C.*
	1872	HODGSON, ARTHUR, C.M.G., *Clopton, Stratford-on-Avon; and Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*
	1879	†HODGSON, H. TYLSTON, M.A., *Harpenden, Hertfordshire.*
	1879	HOFFNUNG, S., 38, *Redcliffe Square, S.W.*
	1874	†HOGG, QUINTIN, *Chandos House, Cavendish Square, W.*
345	1882	HOLDSWORTH, JOHN, *Barclay House, Eccles, Manchester.*
	1875	HOLLINGS, H. DE B., M.A., *New University Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
	1882	HOLLWAY, JOSEPH WALPOLE, *Ravensleigh, The Avenue, Beckenham.*
	1882	HOLT, THOMAS, *care of* Agent-General for New South Wales, 5, *Westminster Chambers, S.W.*
	1882	HOMAN, EBENEZER, *Friern Watch, Finchley, N.*
350	1879	HORA, JAMES, 103, *Victoria Street, S.W.; and* 147, *Cannon Street, E.C.*
	1883	HORDERN, ANTHONY, *Tozowa, Dulwich, S.E.; and* 14, *Edmund Place, Aldersgate Street, E.C.*

Year of Election.		
	1882	HOSKINS, REAR-ADMIRAL SIR A. H., K.C.B., 4, *Montagu Square, W.*
	1869	HOUGHTON, LORD, M.A., D.C.L., *Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
	1876	†HOUSTOUN, G. L., *Johnstone Castle, Johnstone, Renfrewshire, N.B.*
355	1882	HOWARD, JOHN HOWARD, *The Abbey Close, Bedford.*
	1881	†HUGHES, JOHN, F.C.S., *Holmdale, Forest Hill, S.E.; and 79, Mark Lane, E.C.*
	1873	† HUGHES, SIR WALTER, 48, *Porchester Terrace, W.*
	1881	HUMPHREYS, GEORGE H., 24, *Gutter Lane, Cheapside, E.C.; and Caen Lodge, Green Lanes, Wood Green, N.*
	1881	HUNT, JOHN, 102, *Downes Park Road, Clapton, E.*
360	1882	HUNTER, ANDREW, 74, *Priory Road, West Hampstead, N.W.*
	1883	† INGLIS, CORNELIUS, M.D., 1, *Albert Mansions, Victoria Street, and Athenæum Club, S.W.*
	1881	INGRAM, W. J., 65, *Cromwell Road, S.W.*
	1880	IRVINE, THOMAS W., 10, *Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.*
	1869	IRWIN, J. V. H., 13, *Hensbridge Villas, St. John's Wood, N.W.*
365	1877	ISAACS, MICHAEL BABER, 35, *Leinster Square, Bayswater, W.*
	1869	JAMIESON, HUGH, *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
	1872	JAMIESON, T. BUSHBY, *Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*
	1880	JOHNSON, EDMUND, F.S.S., 3, *Northwick Terrace, N.W.*
	1877	JOSHUA, SAUL, 27, *Linden Gardens, Notting Hill, W.*
370	1874	JOURDAIN, H. J., 1A, *Portland Place, W.*
	1868	JULYAN, SIR PENROSE G., K.C.M.G., C.B., *Cornwall House, Brompton Crescent, S.W.*
	1881	KAYE, WILLIAM, 102, *Cromwell Road, S.W.*
	1879	KEEP, EDWARD, 15, *Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
	1881	KENDALL, FRANKLIN R., 1, *The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.; and St. Stephen's Club, S.W.*
375	1881	KENNEDY, D. C., *St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
	1877	KENNEDY, JOHN MURRAY, *Knockralling, Kirkcudbrightshire, N.B.; and New University Club, S.W.*
	1881	†KESWICK, WILLIAM, *Eastwick Park, Leatherhead.*
	1874	KIMBER, HENRY, 79, *Lombard Street, E.C.*
	1869	†KINNAIRD, LORD, 2, *Pall Mall East, S.W.*
380	1880	†KIRKCALDIE, ROBERT, *Villa Rosa, Potters Bar, N.*
	1875	KNIGHT, A. HALLEY, 62, *Holland Park, Kensington, W.*
	1877	KORTRIGHT, SIR CORNELIUS H., K.C.M.G., *Fairfield, Newton Abbot, Devon.*
	1878	KOUGH, THOMAS W., 2, *Nevern Square, South Kensington, S.W.*
	1869	†LABILLIERE, FRANCIS P., 5, *Pump Court, Temple, E.C.; and Harrow-on-the-Hill.*
385	1879	LAING, JAMES R., 7, *Australian Avenue, E.C.*
	1880	LANDALE, ALEXANDER, 12, *Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
	1881	LANGTON, JAMES, *Hillfield, Reigate.*
	1881	LANYON, JOHN C., *Birdhurst, Croydon.*

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	1881	LANYON, COLONEL SIR W. OWEN, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Beach Mansions Hotel, Southsea.*
390	1876	†LARDNER, W. G., 11, *Fourth Avenue, Hove, Brighton, and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
	1878	LARK, TIMOTHY, 9, *Pembridge Place, Bayswater, W.*
	1881	LARNACH, DONALD, 21, *Kensington Palace Gardens, W.; and Brambletye, East Grinstead, Sussex.*
	1878	LASCELLES, JOHN, 13, *Percy Road, Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.*
	1881	LAUGHLAND, JAMES, 85, *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
395	1883	LAWES, HORACE, 152, *Holland Road, Kensington, W.*
	1877	LAWRENCE, ALEXANDER M., 99, *South Hill Park, Hampstead, N.W.*
	1881	LAWRENCE, THE HON. CHARLES N., 11, *Clement's Lane, E.C.*
	1881	LAWRANCE, EDWARD, 6, *Park Gardens, Matlock Lane, Ealing, W.*
	1875	LAWRENCE, W. F., *New University Club, St. James's Street, S.W.; and Cowesfield House, Salisbury.*
400	1882	LEFROY, GENERAL SIR JOHN HENRY, R.A., K.C.M.G., C.B., 82, *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
	1880	LEGGE, LIEUT.-COLONEL W. VINCENT, R.A., *Empire Club, Grafton Street, W.*
	1883	LEIGHTON, STANLEY, M.P., *Sweeney Hall, Oswestry; and Athenæum Club, S.W.*
	1883	LE PATOUREL, ARTHUR, *Empire Club, Grafton Street, W.*
	1879	LETHBRIDGE, WILLIAM, M.A., 71, *Portland Place, W.*
405	1881	LEVI, FREDERICK, 6, *Redcliffe Gardens, S.W.; and George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C.*
	1874	LEVIN, NATHANIEL, 44, *Cleveland Square, W.*
	1881	LEWIS, JOHN, 10, *Cullum Street, E.C.*
	1881	LITTLETON, LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. EDWARD G. P., C.M.G., 55, *Warwick Square, S.W.*
	1874	LITTLETON, THE HON. HENRY S., *Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.*
410	1881	LITTLETON, THE HON. WILLIAM F., C.M.G., *Travellers' Club, S.W.; and Mauritius.*
	1881	LLOYD, RICHARD, 2, *Addison Crescent, Addison Road, W.*
	1874	*LLOYD, SAMPSON S., *Moor Hall, Sutton-Coldfield, Warwickshire; and Carlton Club, S.W.*
	1878	LONG, CLAUDE H., M.A., 50, *Marine Parade, Brighton.*
	1878	†LORNE, THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, K.T., G.C.M.G. (Governor-General of Canada).
415	1875	†LOW, W. ANDERSON, *care of Bank of New Zealand,* 1, *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
	1880	LOWRY, LIEUT.-GENERAL R. W., C.B., 25, *Warrington Crescent, Maida Hill, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
	1871	LUBBOCK, SIR JOHN, BART., M.P., 15, *Lombard Street, E.C.*
	1877	LUBBOCK, NEVILE, 16, *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
	1882	LUCAS, EDWARD, 9, *Crosby Square, E.C.*
420	1879	†LYELL, CAPTAIN FRANCIS H., F.R.G.S., *Nettlestone, Bickley, Kent; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
	1874	MACCARTHY, JUSTIN, M.P., 15, *Ebury Street, S.W.*
	1869	MACDONALD, ALEXANDER J., 2, *Suffolk Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.*

Year of Election.

1877 MacDougall, Lieut.-General Sir Patrick L., K.C.M.G., 22, *Elvaston Place, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1873 †Macfarlan, Alexander, 25, *Sackville Street, W.; and Torish, Hemsdale, N.B.*

425 1869 Macfie, R. A., *Reform Club, S.W.; and Dreghorn, Colinton, Edinburgh, N.B.*

1881 Mackay, A. Mackenzie, 85, *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*

1882 Mackay, Robert F., 3, *Rose Angle, Dundee.*

1882 Mackie, David, 13, *Moorgate Street, E.C.*

1874 MacKillop, C. W., 14, *Royal Crescent, Bath.*

430 1869 Mackinnon, W., *Balmakiel, Clachan, Argyleshire, N.B.*

1872 MacLeay, Alexander D., *Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1869 MacLeay, Sir George, K.C.M.G., *Pendell Court, Bletchingley, Surrey; and Athenæum Club, S.W.*

1882 †Macpherson, John, *Melbourne, Australia.*

1882 Macpherson, John, *Aylesmore House, St. Briavels, Lydney, Gloucestershire.*

435 1875 †MacPherson, Joseph, *Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*

1882 MacRosty, Alexander, *West Bank House, Esher; and 13, King's Arms Yard, E.C.*

1869 McArthur, Alexander, M.P., *Raleigh Hall, Brixton, S.W.*

1873 McArthur, Alderman Sir William, K.C.M.G., M.P., 79, *Holland Park, W.*

1883 McArthur, Wm. Alexander, 18 *and* 19, *Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.*

440 1878 McCalman, Allan C., 27, *Holland Park, W.*

1880 McClure, Sir Thomas, Bart., M.P., *Belmont, Belfast; and Reform Club, S.W.*

1878 †McConnell, John, 65, *Holland Park, W.*

1868 McDonald, H. C., *Warwick House, South Norwood Park, S.E.; and* 116, *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*

1883 McDonald, James, 4, *Chapel Street, Cripplegate, E.C.*

445 1882 McDonell, Arthur W., *Maisonette, Denmark Hill, Wimbledon, S.W.*

1882 McEacharn, Malcolm Donald, 5, *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*

1882 McEuen, David Painter, 24, *Pembridge Square, W.*

1883 McEwen, Alexander, *Mottingham Lodge, Eltham, Kent.*

1883 McEwen, J. F., *Mottingham Lodge, Eltham, Kent.*

450 1879 McIlwraith, Andrew, 5, *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*

1881 †McIver, David, M.P., 34, *Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, W.*

1874 McKerrell, R. M., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1882 McLean, T. M., 61, *Belsize Park, N.W.*

1883 McMurdo, Colonel Edward, 6, *York Street, St. James' Square, S.W.*

455 1883 Mainwaring, Randolph, *Hall Place, Mitcham, Surrey.*

1878 Malcolm, A. J., 27, *Lombard Street, E.C.*

1879 Malleson, Frank R., *Pixton Manor House, Winchcombe, Cheltenham.*

1883 †Malleson, Colonel George Bruce, C.S.I., 27, *West Cromwell Road, S.W.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

1879 Manackji, The Setna Eduljee, *Hanover Square Club, W.*

460 1868 Manchester, His Grace the Duke of, K.P., 1, *Great Stanhope Street, W.; and Kimbolton Castle, St. Neots.*

1883 Manley, William, 106, *Cannon Street, E.C.*

1881 Mann, W. E., 1, *Aldermanbury Avenue, E.C.*

1869 †Manners-Sutton, Hon. Graham.

1878 Marchant, W. L., *Crow's Nest, Queen's Road, Richmond, Surrey.*

465 1879 Mare, William H., 15, *Onslow Square, S.W.*

Year of Election.		
	1881	MARSHALL, ERNEST L., 9, *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
	1882	†MARSHALL, SIR JAMES, *Richmond House, Roehampton, S.W.*
	1877	MARSHALL, JOHN, F.R.G.S., *Auckland Lodge, Queen's Road, Richmond, Surrey.*
	1882	MARTIN, JAMES, 12, 14, *and* 16, *Barbican, E.C.*
470	1879	MARTIN, WILLIAM, *care of Messrs. Sargood, Butler, & Nichol*, 20, *Philip Lane, London Wall, E.C.*
	1880	MATTERSON, WILLIAM, *Endsleigh, Streatham, S.W.*
	1875	MATTHEWS, WILLIAM, *Tudor Lodge, Hope Park, Bromley, Kent.*
	1883	MATURIN, WILLIAM H., C.B., 5, *Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
	1877	MAYNARD, H. W., *St. Aubyns, Grosvenor Hill, Wimbledon, S.W.*
475	1875	MAYNE, EDWARD GRAVES, M.A., 40, *Elgin Road, Dublin.*
	1878	MEINERTZHAGEN, ERNEST LOUIS, *Belmont, Wimbledon Common, S.W.*
	1872	MEREWETHER, F. L. S., *Peacocks, Ingatestone, Essex.*
	1877	MERRY, WILLIAM L., *Wool Exchange, Coleman Street, E.C.*
	1877	†METCALFE, FRANK E., *Highfield, Hendon, N.*
480	1878	MEWBURN, WILLIAM R., 1, *Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C.*
	1874	MILLER, JOHN, *Calderwood, Palace Road, Roupell Park, S.W.*
	1879	MILLER, WILLIAM, 67, *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
	1869	MILLIGAN, DR. JOSEPH, 6, *Craven Street, Strand, W.C.*
	1874	†MILLS, CAPTAIN CHARLES, C.M.G. (Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope), 7, *Albert Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.*
485	1883	MILNER, ROBERT, 48, *Gresham Street, E.C.*
	1878	MOCATTA, ERNEST G., 58, *Kensington Gardens Square, W.*
	1881	MOFFATT, GEORGE, 6, *Lime Street, E.C.*
	1883	MOLESWORTH, The Rev. Viscount, 3, *Palace Gate, S.W.*
	1868	MOLINEUX, GISBORNE, 1, *East India Avenue, E.C.*
490	1869	MONCK, RT. HON. VISCOUNT, G.C.M.G., *Brooks's Club, S.W.; and Charleville, Enniskerry, Wicklow.*
	1883	MONTAGU, RT. HON. LORD ROBERT, 41, *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
	1869	MONTEFIORE, JACOB, 35, *Hyde Park Square, W.*
	1878	MONTEFIORE, J. B., 36, *Kensington Gardens Square, W.*
	1877	MONTEFIORE, J. L., *Kerr Bank, Upper Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
495	1878	MONTEFIORE, LESLIE J., 28, *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
	1868	†MONTGOMERIE, HUGH E., 17, *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
	1873	MOORE, WM. FREDK., 6, *Cambrian Villas, Queen's Road, Richmond, Surrey.*
	1876	* MORGAN, HENRY J., *Ottawa, Canada.*
	1882	† MORGAN, OCTAVIUS VAUGHAN, 13, *The Boltons, South Kensington, S.W.*
500	1868	MORGAN, SEPTIMUS VAUGHAN, 6, *The Boltons, South Kensington, S.W.*
	1877	MORT, LAIDLEY, 155, *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
	1869	MORT, W., 1, *Stanley Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*
	1881	MOUAT, FREDERIC JOHN, M.D., 12, *Durham Villas, Kensington, W.*
	1880	MOULES, HENRY, *English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank*, 73, *Cornhill, E.C.*
505	1875	MUIR, HUGH, 30, *Lombard Street, E.C.*
	1883	MURRAY, FELIX S., Office of Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope, 7, *Albert Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.*
	1882	MURRAY, KENRIC B., The London Chamber of Commerce, 84, *King William Street, E.C.*
	1880	MURRAY, W. M., 12, 13 *and* 14, *Barbican, E.C.*

Year of Election.

1875 NAIEN, JOHN, *Temple Guiting, Winchcombe, Gloucestershire.*
510 1881 NATHAN, ALFRED N., 39, *Queensborough Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
1877 NATHAN, HON. HENRY (late M.L.C. British Columbia), 110, *Portsdown Road, Maida Hill, W.*
1874 † NAZ, SIR VIRGILE, K.C.M.G., M.L.C. (*Mauritius*), *care of Messrs. Chalmers, Guthrie & Co.*, 39, *Lime Street, E.C.*
1881 NEAVE, EDWARD G., *Dashwood House*, 9, *New Broad Street, E.C.; and* 39, *Bryanstone Square, W.*
1881 NELSON, EDWARD M., *Hanger Hill House, Ealing, W.*
515 1882 NESS, GAVIN PARKER, 9, *Porchester Terrace, W.; and* 3, *Temple Gardens, E.C.*
1868 NICHOLSON, SIR CHARLES, BART., *The Grange, Totteridge, Herts, N.*
1881 NIHILL, PAUL H., 37, *Charterhouse Square, E.C.*
1879 NORTH, FREDERICK WILLIAM, F.G.S., *Rowley Hall, Rowley Regis.*
1868 NORTHCOTE, THE RIGHT HON. SIR STAFFORD H., BART., G.C.B., M.P., 30, *St. James's Place, S.W.; Carlton Club, S.W.; and The Pynes, near Exeter, Devon.*
520 1880 NOURSE, HENRY, *Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1881 NOVELLI, L. W., 8, *Hyde Park Square, W.*
1874 NUTT, R. W., *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*

1876 OHLSON, JAMES L., 9, *Billiter Square, E.C.*
1875 † OPPENHEIM, HERMANN, 17, *Rue des Londres, Paris.*
525 1875 OPPENHEIMER, JOSEPH, 52, *Brown Street, Manchester.*
1882 ORR, JOHN BRYSON, *Blantyre Lodge, Westcombe Park, S.E.*
1882 OSWALD, WM. WALTER, *National Bank of Australasia*, 149, *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
1872 OTWAY, SIR ARTHUR JOHN, BART., M.P., 13, *Eaton Place, S.W.*
1880 OWEN, SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., 2, *The Residences, South Kensington Museum, S.W.*

530 1883 PADDON, WM. WREFORD, 28, *St. Charles' Square, North Kensington, W.*
1879 PALLISER, CAPTAIN EDWARD, 6, *Charleville Road, West Kensington, S.W.*
1876 PALMER, HENRY POLLARD, 66, *Dale Street, Port Street, Manchester.*
1880 PARBURY, CHARLES, 3, *De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.*
1879 PARFITT, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, 24, *Maxilla Gardens, Notting Hill, W.*
535 1880 PARK, W. C. CUNNINGHAM, 25, *Lime Street, E.C.*
1881 PARKER, GEORGE B., *Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1881 PARKER, GEORGE G., 103 *and* 104, *Palmerston Buildings, E.C.*
1883 PARSONS, THOMAS, Adelaide Marine Assurance Co., *Jerusalem Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.*
1869 PATERSON, J., 7 *and* 8, *Australian Avenue, E.C.*
540 1874 PATTERSON, MYLES, 28, *Gloucester Place, Hyde Park, W.*
1879 †PATTINSON, JOSEPH, 12, *Bow Lane, E.C.*
1881 PAUL, H. MONCREIFF, 12, *Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*
1880 PAYNE, JOHN, 34, *Coleman Street, E.C.; and* 2, *Alexander Villas, Finsbury Park, N.*
1881 PEACE, WALTER (Natal Government Emigration Agent), 21, *Finsbury Circus, E.C.*
545 1877 PEACOCK, GEORGE, 27, *Milton Street, Fore Street, E.C.*

	Year of Election.	
	1877	PEACOCK, J. M., *Clevedon, Addiscombe, Surrey.*
	1878	†PEEK, CUTHBERT EDGAR, *Wimbledon House, S.W.*
	1879	PELLY, LEONARD, *Loughton Rectory, Essex.*
	1882	PEMBERTON, H. W., *Trumpington Hall, Cambridge.*
550	1875	PERCEVAL, AUGUSTUS G., 13, *Sibella Road, Clapham, S.W.*
	1880	PERRING, CHARLES, *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
	1875	PERRY, THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP, D.D., 32, *Avenue Road, Regent's Park, N.W.*
	1882	PETERS, GORDON DONALDSON, *Ivy Lodge, Fulham, S.W.*
	1878	PETERSON, WILLIAM, *Highlands, Highland Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
555	1879	†PETHERICK, EDWARD A., 8, *Gilbart Villas, Brixton Rise, S.W.*
	1879	PHARAZYN, EDWARD, *Hanover Square Club, W.*
	1878	PHELPS, J. J., *Willow Bank, Limerick.*
	1875	PHILPOTT, RICHARD, 3, *Abchurch Lane, E.C.*
	1873	†PIM, CAPTAIN BEDFORD, R.N., *Leaside, Kingswood Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
560	1880	PLANT, GEORGE W., *Halewood Villa, Westdown Road, Catford Bridge, S.E.*
	1882	PLEYDELL, T. G., National Bank of Australasia, 149, *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
	1869	†POORE, MAJOR R., *Old Lodge, Newton Toney, Salisbury, Hants.*
	1878	POPE, WILLIAM AGNEW, *Merrington House, Bolton Gardens, S.W.; and Union Club, S.W.*
	1875	PORTER, ROBERT, *Westfield House, South Lyncombe, Bath.*
565	1876	PRAED, ARTHUR CAMPBELL, 189, *Fleet Street, E.C.*
	1873	PRANCE, REGINALD H., 2, *Hercules Passage, E.C.; and Frognal, Hampstead, N.W.*
	1881	PRANKERD, PETER D., *The Knoll, Sneyd Park, Clifton, Bristol.*
	1882	PRANKERD, PERCY J., *Junior Oxford and Cambridge Club, St. James' Square, and The Knoll, Sneyd Park, Clifton, Bristol.*
	1868	PRATT, J. J., 79, *Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.*
570	1881	PRICE, EVAN J., 11, *Clement's Lane, E.C.*
	1873	PRINCE, J. SAMPSON, 20, *Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.*
	1882	PROBYN, LESLIE CHARLES, 23, *Thurloe Square, S.W.*
	1874	PUGH, W. R., M.D., 3, *Fairfax Road, South Hampstead, N.W.*
	1879	PUNCH, JAMES W., *Denmark House, Forest Rise, Snaresbrook, Essex.*
575	1882	PURVIS, GILBERT, 5, *Bow Churchyard, E.C.*
	1881	PUZEY, WILLIAM, *The Birches, Kingston Hill, Norbiton.*
	1871	QUIN, THOMAS F., F.R.G.S., *Whitelands, High Street, Clapham, S.W.*
	1868	RAE, JAMES, 32, *Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.*
	1869	†RAE, JOHN, LL.D., F.S.A., 9, *Mincing Lane, E.C.*
580	1876	RAE, JOHN, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., 4, *Addison Gardens West, Kensington, W.*
	1882	RAINEY, MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR MACAN, *Trowscoed Lodge, Cheltenham.*
	1881	RALLI, PANDELI, M.P., 17, *Belgrave Square, S.W.*
	1872	RAMSDEN, RICHARD, *St. Leonard's Forest, near Horsham.*
	1880	†RANKIN, JAMES, M.P., 35, *Ennismore Gardens, S.W.; and Bryngwyn, Hereford.*
585	1882	RAWSON, Sir RAWSON W., K.C.M.G., C.B., 68, *Cornwall Gardens, S.W.*
	1881	†REAY, LORD, 6, *Great Stanhope Street, W.; and Carolside, Earlston, N.B.*

	Year of Election.	
	1880	REDPATH, PETER, *The Manor House, Chislehurst, Kent.*
	1879	REID, GEORGE, 79, *Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.*
	1883	REID, WILLIAM, 39, *Eaton Rise, Ealing, W.*
590	1880	REID, WILLIAM L., 15, *Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, W.*
	1883	RENNIE, GEORGE HALL, 6, *East India Avenue, E.C.*
	1882	RENSHAW, FRANCIS, 93, *Philbeach Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
	1873	RICHARDSON, WILLIAM, *Limber Magna, Ulceby, Lincolnshire.*
	1882	RICHARDSON, WILLIAM RIDLEY, 12, *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
595	1874	RICHMAN, H. J., 46, *Clanricarde Gardens, Bayswater, W.*
	1868	RIDGWAY, COLONEL A., 2, *Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.*
	1881	RIDLEY, WILLIAM, C.E., 3, *Spencer Park, Wandsworth Common, S.W.*
	1872	RIVINGTON, ALEXANDER, *Arts Club*, 17, *Hanover Square, W.*
	1881	ROBERTSON, CAMPBELL A., *Dashwood House*, 9, *New Broad Street, E.C.; and* 34, *Addison Gardens, W.*
600	1878	ROBINSON, SIR BRYAN, *Sunnyside, Grange Road, Ealing, W.*
	1881	†ROBINSON, JAMES SALKELD, *Roachbank, Rochdale.*
	1879	ROBINSON, MURRELL R., M.I.C.E., 95, *Philbeach Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
	1869	ROGERS, ALEXANDER, 38, *Clanricarde Gardens, W.*
	1877	ROGERS, COLIN, 9, *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
605	1878	ROGERS, MURRAY, *Crinnis, Pat Station, Cornwall.*
	1876	RONALD, R. B., *Pembury Grange, near Tunbridge Wells.*
	1878	ROSE, B. LANCASTER, 1, *Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
	1879	ROSE, CHARLES D., *Bartholomew House, Bartholomew Lane, E.C.*
	1869	ROSE, SIR JOHN, BART., G.C.M.G., *Bartholomew House, Bartholomew Lane, E.C.; and* 18, *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
610	1881	†ROSEBERY, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, *Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square; and Dalmeny, near Edinburgh, N.B.*
	1874	ROSS, HAMILTON, 22, *Basinghall Street, E.C.*
	1880	ROSS, JOHN, *Morven Park, Potters Bar, N.*
	1882	ROSS, J. GRAFTON, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
	1883	ROSS, WILLIAM, 24, *Coleman Street, E.C.*
615	1879	ROUTLEDGE, THOMAS, *Claxheugh, Sunderland.*
	1879	RUSSELL, CAPTAIN A. H., *Villa Beau Séjour, Lausanne, Switzerland.*
	1876	RUSSELL, HENRY ROBERT, 10, *Bury Street, St. James', S.W.*
	1873	RUSSELL LOGAN D. H., M.D., F.R.C.S., 8, *Alfred Street, Great George Street, Liverpool.*
	1879	RUSSELL, P. N., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
620	1875	RUSSELL, THOMAS, *Haremare Hall, Hurstgreen, Sussex.*
	1878	RUSSELL, THOMAS, C.M.G., 59, *Eaton Square, S.W.*
	1875	RUSSELL, T. PURVIS, *Warroch, Milnathort, Kinross-shire, N.B.*
	1881	RUSSELL, WILLIAM JAMES, *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
	1876	RYALL, R., 24, *Warwick Lane, E.C.*
625	1883	SADDINGTON, ALFRED, 30, *Lime Street, London, E.C.*
	1881	SADLER, CHARLES, 13, *Poultry, E.C.*
	1881	†SAILLARD, PHILIP, 85, *Aldersgate Street, E.C.*
	1883	SAINSBURY, GEORGE EDWARD, 27, *King Street, Cheapside, E.C.*
	1874	SAMUEL, SIR SAUL, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for New South Wales), 5, *Westminster Chambers, S.W.*

	Year of Election.	
630	1874	†SANDERSON, JOHN, *Buller's Wood, Chislehurst, Kent.*
	1880	SANDFORD, COLONEL SIR HERBERT BRUCE, R.A., 6, *Lansdowne Road, Wimbledon, S.W.*
	1868	†SARGEAUNT, SIR W. C., K.C.M.G., *Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.*
	1873	SASSOON, ARTHUR, 12, *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
	1879	SAUNDERS, H. W. DEMAIN, *Brickendon Grange, Hertford.*
635	1877	SCHIFF, CHARLES, 22, *Lowndes Square, S.W.*
	1882	SCHMIDT, CARL HERMANN, 55, *Sussex Road, Holloway, N.*
	1879	SCLANDERS, ALEXANDER, 10, *Cedars Road, Clapham Common, S.W.*
	1872	SCOTT, ABRAHAM, 4, *Palace Road, Streatham Hill, S.E.*
	1882	SCOTT, ROBERT, *Connaught House, Harlesden, N.W.*
640	1868	SEARIGHT, JAMES, 7, *East India Avenue, E.C.*
	1881	SELBY, PRIDEAUX, *Koroit, North Park, Croydon; and* 4, *Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
	1879	SHAND, SIR C. FARQUHAR, D4, *The Albany, W.*
	1876	SHAW, LT.-COLONEL, E. W. (Indian Staff Corps), 44, *Blackwater Road, Eastbourne.*
	1880	SHAW, JOHN, 103, *Holland Road, Kensington, W.; and* 48, *Bedford Row, W.C.*
645	1879	SHEPHERD, WILLIAM LAKE, 30, *Talbot Road, Westbourne Park, W.*
	1874	SHIPSTER, HENRY F., 87, *Kensington Gardens Square, W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
	1883	†SILVER, LT.-COLONEL HUGH A., *Hillside, Chislehurst.*
	1868	†SILVER, S. W., 3, *York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.*
	1881	SIM, ALEXANDER, *Harrow Weald Park, Stanmore.*
650	1869	SIMMONDS, P. L., 85, *Finborough Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
	1881	SIMPSON, COMMANDER H. G., R.N., *c/o Messrs. Burnett & Co.,* 123, *Pall Mall, S.W.*
	1883	SIMSON, JOHN, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
	1881	SINGH, THE RAJAH RAMPAL, *Rampur House, Sudbury, Harrow.*
	1883	SLADE, GEORGE PENKIVIL, *Kanimbla, Fitz John's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.*
655	1879	SMITH, ARTHUR, *The Shrubbery, Walmer, Kent.*
	1879	SMITH, CATTERSON, 18, *Wood Street, Cheapside, E.C.*
	1878	SMITH, DAVID, 5, *Lawrence Pountney Lane, E.C.; and* 11, *Arundel Terrace, Brighton.*
	1880	SMITH, JOSEPH J., 112, *Piccadilly, W.; and* 11, *Clement's Lane, E.C.*
	1882	SMITH, ROBERT MURRAY (Agent-General for Victoria), 8, *Victoria Chambers, Westminster; and* 4, *Atherstone Terrace, South Kensington, S.W.*
660	1873	SMITH, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM HENRY, M.P., 3, *Grosvenor Place, S.W.; and Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames.*
	1882	SMITH, WILLIAM HOWARD, 8, *Great Winchester Street, E.C.*
	1881	†SOMERVILLE, ARTHUR FOWNES, *Dinden House, Wells, Somerset; and Oxford & Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
	1874	SOPER, W. G., *Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
	1883	SPALDING, SAMUEL, 34, *Cannon Street, E.C.*
665	1870	SPENSLEY, HOWARD, F.S.S., F.R.G.S., *c/o Agent-General for Victoria,* 8, *Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W.*
	1883	†SPROSTON, HUGH, *Hughville, Woodside, S.E.*
	1879	STAFFORD, SIR EDWARD W., K.C.M.G., 48, *Stanhope Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*

	Year of Election.	
	1872	STANFORD, EDWARD, 13 *and* 14, *Long Acre, W.C.*
	1878	STARKE, J. GIBSON, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.), *Troqueer Holm, near Dumfries, N.B.*
670	1878	STEELE, WILLIAM JOHNSTONE, *National Bank of New Zealand,* 71, *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
	1875	STEIN, ANDREW, *Protea House, Cambridge Gardens, Notting Hill, W.*
	1882	STEIN, ARTHUR TAYLOR, 42, *Ladbroke Square, Kensington, W.*
	1879	STERN, PHILIP, 3, *Pump Court, Temple, E.C.*
	1875	STEVENSON, L. C., 73, *Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
675	1882	STEWART, CHARLES W. A., 38, *Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
	1881	STEWART, GEORGE, 47, *Mark Lane, E.C.*
	1873	STEWART, ROBERT, *Mimosa Dale, Lordship Lane, East Dulwich, S.E.*
	1881	STEWART, ROBERT M., *Hawthorne, Bickley, Kent; and* 12, *Redcross Street, E.C.*
	1882	STEWART, WILLIAM ARNOTT, 38, *Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
680	1874	†STIRLING, SIR CHARLES, BART., *Glorat, Milton of Campsie, N.B.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
	1881	STIRLING, J. ARCHIBALD, 38, *Harcourt Terrace, Redcliffe Square, S.W.*
	1877	STONE, F. W., B.C.L., 7, *Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*
	1883	STORER, THOMAS, 128, *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
	1881	STORER, WM., 128, *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
685	1879	STOTT, THOMAS, *Cromwell House, Havering, Essex.*
	1872	STOVIN, REV. C. F., 59, *Warwick Square, S.W.*
	1882	STOWE, EDWIN, *Trolley Hall, Buckingham.*
	1875	STRANGWAYS, H. B. T., 2, *Cambridge Park Gardens, Twickenham, S.W.; and* 5, *Pump Court, Temple, E.C.*
	1880	†STREET, EDMUND, *Millfield Lane, Highgate Rise, N.*
690	1879	STURT, EVELYN, P.S., 62, *Holland Park, W.*
	1878	SUTHERLAND, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., *Stafford House, St. James's, S.W.*
	1868	SWALE, REV. H. J., M.A., J.P., *Ingfield Hall, Settle, Yorkshire.*
	1875	SYMONS, G. J., F.R.S., 62, *Camden Square, N.W.*
	1883	TALBOT, COLONEL THE HON. REGINALD, C.B. (1st Life Guards), 16, *Manchester Square, W.*
695	1880	TAYLER, FRANK, F.R.G.S., 10, *Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.*
	1876	TAYLOR, CHARLES J., 50, *Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
	1881	†TAYLOR, THEODORE C., *Westfield House, Batley, Yorkshire.*
	1881	TAYLOR, W. P., 33, *Holborn Viaduct, E.C.*
	1881	TEMPLE, SIR RICHARD, BART., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., *The Nash, near Worcester; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
700	1873	*TENNYSON, ALFRED, D.C.L., *Aldworth, Haslemere, Surrey.*
	1881	THOMAS, JOHN, 18, *Wood Street, E.C.; and Balmayn House, Hornsey Lane, N.*
	1882	THOMAS, M. H., *c/o Messrs. Alston, Hamilton & Co.,* 22, *Mincing Lane, E.C.*
	1879	THOMAS, T. J., 138, *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
	1875	THOMSON, J. DUNCAN, *St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.*
705	1877	THRUPP, LEONARD W., 67, *Kensington Gardens Square, W.*

	Year of Election.	
	1869	TIDMAN, PAUL FREDERICK, 34, *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
	1872	TINLINE, GEORGE, 17, *Prince's Square, Hyde Park, W.*
	1883	TODD, JOHN SPENCER BRYDGES, C.M.G., 24, *Cathcart Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
	1875	TOOTH, FRED., *Park Farm, Sevenoaks, Kent.*
710	1872	TORRENS, SIR ROBERT R., K.C.M.G., *Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
	1878	TURNBULL, ALEXANDER, 118, *Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.*
	1878	†TURNBULL, WALTER, *Mount Henley, Sydenham Hill, Norwood, S.E.*
	1881	TURTON, HENRY HOBHOUSE, *Seend, Wilts, and Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
	1879	ULCOQ, CLEMENT J. A., 22, *Pembridge Gardens, W.*
715	1883	†VALENTINE, HUGH SUTHERLAND, New Zealand Agricultural Company, 9, *New Broad Street, E.C.*
	1882	VANDER-BYL, PHILIP, 51, *Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.; and Northwood, near Winchester.*
	1874	VANDER-BYL, P.G. (Consul-General for the Orange Free State Republic), *High Beeches, Farnborough Station, Hants.*
	1875	VEITCH, DR. JOHN T., *Brahrang, Warrington Road, Ipswich.*
	1882	VERNON T., C.E., *Empire Club, Grafton Street, W.*
720	1879	VOGEL, SIR JULIUS, K.C.M.G., 135, *Cromwell-road, S.W.*
	1880	VOSS, HERMANN, 15, *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
	1881	WADE, CECIL, 13, *Seymour Street, W.*
	1881	WADE, PAGET A., 34, *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
	1879	WAKEFIELD, CHARLES M., F.L.S., *Belmont, Uxbridge.*
725	1878	WALES, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF, K.G., K.P., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., *Marlborough House, S.W.*
	1873	WALKER, SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Southorton, Ottery St. Mary, Devon.*
	1868	WALKER, WILLIAM, F.R.G.S., 48, *Hilldrop Road, Tufnell Park, N.W.*
	1877	WALLACE, HENRY RITCHIE COOPER, *of Busbie and Cloncaird*, 21, *Magdala Crescent, Edinburgh; and Wanderers' Club, S.W.*
	1879	WALLER, WILLIAM N., *The Grove, Bealings, Woodbridge, Suffolk.*
730	1878	WALTER, CAPT. EDWARD, *Tangley, Wokingham, Berkshire.*
	1879	WANT, RANDOLPH C., 34, *Clement's Lane, E.C.; and* 31, *Earl's Court Square, W.*
	1878	WARD, ALEXANDER, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
	1880	WARREN, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR CHARLES, R.E., K.C.M.G., *Brompton Barracks, Chatham.*
	1879	WATSON, E. G., 13, *Jewin Crescent, E.C.*
735	1877	*WATSON, J. FORBES, M.A., M.D., LL.D., *Athenæum Club, S.W.*
	1882	WATSON, ROBERT TWELLS, 13, *Jewin Crescent, E.C.*
	1881	WATTS, H. E., 62, *Bedford Gardens, Campden Hill, W.*
	1876	WATTS, HORACE N., M.D., *Wanderers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
	1879	WEATHERLY, DAVID KINGHORN, 9, *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
740	1869	WEBB, WILLIAM, *Newstead Abbey, near Nottingham.*
	1881	WEBSTER, ROBERT G., 83, *Belgrave Road, S.W.*
	1881	WEDLAKE, GEORGE, 22, *Catherine Street, Strand, W.C.*

	Year of Election.	
	1881	WELCH, HENRY P., *Toorak, Eliot Hill, Lewisham, S.E.*
	1870	WELLINGS, HENRY, *Hanover Square Club, W.*
745	1869	WEMYSS AND MARCH, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 23, *St. James's Place, S.W.*
	1875	WESTERN, CHARLES R., *Chaddesden Hill, Derby.*
	1868	WESTGARTH, WILLIAM, 8, *Finch Lane, E.C.; and* 10, *Bolton Gardens, S.W.*
	1877	WETHERELL, WILLIAM S., 117, *Cannon Street, E.C.*
	1878	WHEELER, CHARLES, *Park House, Addlestone, Surrey.*
750	1883	WHITE, ERNEST AUGUSTUS, 9 *and* 11, *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.; and "Afreba," Netherwood Road, West Kensington Park, W.*
	1881	WHITE, JAMES T., 4, *Clarendon Place, Hyde Park, W.*
	1881	WHITE, LEEDHAM, 44, *Onslow Gardens, S.W.*
	1873	WHITE, ROBERT, 86, *Marine Parade, Brighton; and Mildmay Chambers,* 82, *Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.*
	1877	WHITEFORD, WILLIAM, 3, *Temple Gardens, E.C.*
755	1876	WHITEHEAD, HERBERT M., *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
	1883	WHITEHOUSE, WALTER, L.D.S., R.C.S., 50, *Parliament Street, S.W.*
	1882	WHYTE, ROBERT, 35, *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
	1883	WIENHOLT, WILLIAM, *Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
	1883	WILKINSON, MONTAGU C., 72, *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
760	1883	WILLCOCKS, GEORGE WALTER, M.INST.C.E., 34, *Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.*
	1874	WILLIAMS, W. J., 95, *Cromwell Road, S.W.; and Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
	1874	WILLS, GEORGE, *White Hall, Hornsey Lane, N.; and* 3, *Chapel Street, Whitecross Street, E.C.*
	1876	WILSON, EDWARD D. J., *Reform Club, S.W.*
	1883	WILSON, FREDERICK HERBERT, c/o Messrs. Sinclair, Hamilton & Co., 17, *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
765	1878	WILSON, JOHN GEORGE HANNAY, 9, *Alexander Square, South Kensington, S.W.*
	1878	WILSON, ROBERT, *St. Mary's Chambers, St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
	1879	†WILSON, SIR SAMUEL, 9, *Grosvenor Square, W.; and Hughenden Manor, High Wycombe, Bucks.*
	1880	WILSON, WILLIAM, 5, *Earl's Court Square, South Kensington, S.W.; and Queensland.*
	1874	WINGFIELD, SIR CHARLES, K.C.S.I., C.B., *Arthur's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.; and* 66, *Portland Place, W.*
770	1868	†WOLFF, SIR HENRY DRUMMOND, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.P., *Carlton Club, S.W.; and Boscombe Tower, Ringwood, Hants.*
	1873	WOOD, J. DENNISTOUN, 2, *Hare Court, Temple, E.C.*
	1882	WOOD, WILLIAM, *The Bank, Highgate, N.*
	1882	†WOODS, ARTHUR, *Mickleham, Dorking, Surrey; and* 1, *Drapers' Gardens, Throgmorton Street, E.C.*
	1875	YARDLEY, SAMUEL, 5, *Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W.*
775	1868	YOUL, JAMES A., C.M.G., *Waratah House, Clapham Park, S.W.*
	1874	YOUNG, ADOLPHUS W., 55, *Davies Street, Berkeley Square, W.; Reform Club, S.W.; and Hare Hatch House, Twyford, Berks.*
	1869	†YOUNG, FREDERICK, 5, *Queensberry Place, South Kensington, S.W.*

NON-RESIDENT FELLOWS.

	Year of Election.	
	1878	ABDUR-RAHMAN, MOULVIE SYUD, F.S.S., Barrister-at-Law (*Inner Temple*), 42, *Toltollah Lane, Calcutta, India.*
	1882	ABRAHAMS, MANLY, J.P., *Hampton Green, Spanish Town P.O., Jamaica.*
780	1883	ABURROW, CHARLES, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1878	ACKROYD, EDWARD JAMES, Registrar of the Supreme Court, *Hong Kong.*
	1883	ACTON-ADAMS, WILLIAM, J.P., *Tarndale, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
	1877	ADOLPHUS, EDWIN, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
	1881	AGLEN, CAPTAIN A. T., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
785	1881	AGNEW, HON. J. W., M.D., M.L.C., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
	1881	AGOSTINI, EDGAR, Barrister-at-Law, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
	1881	†AIRTH, ALEXANDER, Port Captain, *Port Natal, Durban.*
	1881	†AKERBERG, CHARLES G., Swedish and Norwegian Consul-General, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
	1876	AKERMAN, J. W., M.L.C., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
790	1879	ALEXANDER, A. H., Immigration Agent-General, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
	1879	ALEXANDER, DOUGLAS, *St. George's, Grenada, West Indies.*
	1882	ALGER, JOHN, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
	1881	ALISON, JAMES, F.R.G.S., *Union Club, Sydney, N. S. Wales.*
	1872	ALLAN, THE HON. G. W., *Moss Park, Toronto, Canada.*
795	1882	ALLAN, WILLIAM, L.R.C.S.I., *Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa.*
	1883	ALLDRIDGE, T. J., *York Island, Sherbro', West Africa.*
	1882	ALLEN, THAINE, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1880	ALLEN, ROBERT, J.P., *Colworth, Ladysmith, Natal.*
	1879	ALLEYNE, GEORGE H., *Barbados, West Indies.*
800	1880	†ALLPORT, WALTER H., C.E., *The Repp, Newmarket P.O., Jamaica.*
	1882	AMBROSE, POVAH AMBROSE, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
	1873	†ANDERSON, DICKSON, *Montreal, Canada.*
	1880	ANDERSON, F. H., M.D., Government Medical Officer, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1881	ANDERSON, JAMES F., *Bel-Air, Grande Savanne, Mauritius.*
805	1878	ANDREWS, WILLIAM, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
	1879	†ANGAS, J. H., J.P., *Collingrove, South Australia.*
	1880	ARCHER, WILLIAM, *Gracemere, Queensland.*
	1879	ARCHIBALD, HON. ADAMS G., C.M.G., Q.C., *Halifax, Nova Scotia.*
	1880	ARMBRISTER, HON. WM. E., M.E.C., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
810	1881	ARMSTRONG, JAMES, C.M.G., *Sorel, Quebec, Canada.*
	1882	ARMSTRONG, JOHN, Barrister-at-Law, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
	1877	ARMYTAGE, FERDINAND F., *Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.*
	1881	ARMYTAGE, F. W., *Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.*
	1875	†ARNOT, DAVID, *Eskdale, P.O. Langford, Herbert, Cape Colony.*
815	1877	ARUNDEL, JOHN THOMAS, *South Sea Islands.*

Year of Election.

1880 ATHERSTONE, EDWIN, M.B., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1880 †ATHERSTONE, GUYBON D., A.I.C.E., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1876 ATHERSTONE, DR. W. GUYBON, M.L.A., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony* (Corresponding Secretary).
1882 ATKIN, EDWARD E. H., *Nicosia, Cyprus.*
820 1880 †ATKINSON, NICHOLAS, Solicitor-General, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1882 ATTENBOROUGH, THOMAS, *Cheltenham, near Melbourne, Australia.*
1882 ATTWELL, CHARLES H., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1872 AULD, PATRICK, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1881 AURET, ABRAHAM, M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
825 1878 †AUSTIN, CHARLES PIERCY, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1881 AUSTIN, HIS HONOUR H. W., *Chief Justice, Nassau, Bahamas.*
1877 AUSTIN, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM PERCY, D.D., Lord Bishop of Guiana, *Kingston House, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1878 AUVRAY, P. ELICIO, *Kingston, Jamaica.*

1882 BACK, OLIVER E., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
830 1883 BADNALL, HERBERT OWEN, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1880 BAILLIE, THOMAS, *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
1882 BAKEWELL, JOHN W., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1876 BALDWIN, CAPTAIN W., *Chingford, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1881 BALL, CAPTAIN E., R.N.R., ss. "*Blenheim.*"
835 1878 BALL, FREDERICK A., *Queen's Park, Toronto, Canada* (Corresponding Secretary).
1882 BALL, THOMAS J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1875 BAM, J. A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1880 BANBURY, GEORGE A., Assistant Colonial Secretary and Treasurer, *Sierra Leone.*
1879 BANNERMAN, SAMUEL, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
840 1883 BARLEE, SIR FREDERICK PALGRAVE, K.C.M.G.
1882 BARNARD, HERBERT H., *Plantation Mara, Berbice, British Guiana.*
1883 BARNETT, E. ALGERNON, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1883 BARR-SMITH, THOMAS, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1880 BARROW, H., *Colmar House, Kingston, Jamaica.*
845 1875 BARRY, SIR JACOB D., Judge President, Eastern District Court, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1875 BARTER, CHARLES, B.C.L., Resident Magistrate, *The Finish, Maritzburg, Natal.*
1879 BARTLEY, ARTHUR H., B.A., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1880 BARTON, WILLIAM, *The Upper Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1882 †BATTLEY, FREDERICK, J.P., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
850 1875 BAYNES, HON. EDWIN DONALD, C.M.G., *St. John's, Antigua.*
1877 BAYNES, THOMAS, *St. John's, Antigua.*
1878 BEAN, GEORGE T., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1880 BEARD, CHARLES HALMAN, *St. Kitts.*
1882 BECK, JOHN, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
855 1872 BEERE, D. M., *Hamilton, Waikato, New Zealand.*
1883 BEERS, DR. W. GEORGE, 34, *Beaver Hall, Montreal, Canada.*
1877 BERTHAM, WILLIAM H., *Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
1882 BEGG, ALEXANDER, *Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.*

Year of Election.		
	1882	BELLAIRS, SEAFORTH MACKENZIE, *Met-en-Meerzoog, West Coast, British Guiana.*
860	1880	BELMONTE, B. C. CALACO, M.A., D.C.L., Barrister-at-Law, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1880	BENNETT, GEORGE, M.D., *Sydney, New South Wales* (Corresponding Secretary).
	1880	BENNETT, SAMUEL MACKENZIE, Supervisor of Customs, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
	1879	BENSON, GEORGE C., Superintendent of Government Telegraphs, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1875	BENSUSAN, RALPH, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
865	1878	BERKELEY, HON. HENRY S., *St. John's, Antigua.*
	1880	BERKELEY, CAPTAIN J. H. HARDTMAN, *Shadwell, St. Kitts.*
	1880	BERRIDGE, W. D., *Colonial Bank, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
	1880	BERRY, ALEXANDER, *Kingston P. O., Jamaica.*
	1883	BETTS, HON. H. N. DUVERGER, C.M.G., Receiver-General, *Mauritius.*
870	1881	†BIDEN, A. G., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
	1877	BIRCH, A. S., *Fitzherbert Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand.*
	1873	BIRCH, W. J., JUN., *Stoneycroft, Hastings, New Zealand.*
	1882	†BLAGROVE, CAPTAIN HENRY JOHN (13th Hussars), *Muttra, N.W.P., India; and Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
	1881	BLAINE, GEORGE, M.L.A., *East London, Cape Colony.*
875	1883	BLISSETT, HENRY FREDERICK, C.M.G., *Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
	1874	BLYTH, CAPTAIN MATTHEW S., C.M.G., Chief Magistrate, *Basutoland, South Africa.*
	1881	BOIS, FREDERIC W., J.P., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
	1881	BOLTON, JOHN G. E., M.R.C.S., *Savanne, Mauritius.*
	1881	BOLUS, WALTER, *Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
880	1879	BOMPAS, FREDERICK WILLIAM, *Panmure, East London, Cape Colony.*
	1878	BOOTHBY, JOSIAH, C.M.G., J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
	1883	†BORTON, REV. CANON, N.A.B., M.A., *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.*
	1880	BOSWORTH, CAPTAIN ARTHUR, 1st *West India Regt., Up Park Camp, Jamaica.*
	1879	BOUCHERVILLE, A. DE, *Port Louis, Mauritius* (Corresponding Secretary).
885	1883	BOULT, ARTHUR, *Strangways Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia.*
	1883	BOURDILLON, E., *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.*
	1874	BOURINOT, J. G., Clerk of the House of Commons, *Ottawa, Canada* (Corresponding Secretary).
	1879	BOURKE, WELLESLEY, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
	1878	†BOUSFIELD, THE RIGHT REV. E. H., D.D., Lord Bishop of Pretoria *Bishop's Cote, Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa.*
890	1882	BOWEN, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER, *Middleton, Christchurch, New Zealand* (Corresponding Secretary).
	1874	BOWEN, EDWARD C., *Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada.*
	1881	BOWEN, SIR GEORGE F., G.C.M.G., *Government House, Hong Kong.*
	1881	†BOYLE, MOSES, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
	1879	BRADFIELD, JOHN L., M.L.A., *Dordrecht, Wodehouse, Cape Colony.*
895	1883	BRADFORD, W. K., *Dutoitspan, Cape Colony.*
	1878	BRANDON, ALFRED DE BATHE, M.H.R., *Wellington, New Zealand.*

Year of Election.

1881 BREWER, H. MOLYNEUX, F.L.S., *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
1874 BRIDGE, H. H., *Fairfield, Ruataniwha, Napier, New Zealand.*
1880 BRIDGES, W. F., *New Amsterdam, British Guiana.*
900 1880 BROADHURST, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., *Sierra Leone.*
1883 †BRODERICK, FREDERICK JOHN, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1883 †BRODERICK, GEORGE ALEXANDER, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1878 BRODRIBB, KENRIC E., *Burnett Street, St. Kilda, near Melbourne, Australia.*
1874 BRODRIBB, HON. W. A., M.L.C., 133, *Macquarie Street, Sydney, N.S.W.*
905 1875 BROUGHTON, FREDERICK, *Great Western Railway of Canada, Hamilton, Ontario.*
1881 BROWN, HON. ALFRED H., M.L.C., *Baralon, Queensland.*
1882 BROWN, JAMES A., *Black River, P.O., Jamaica.*
1880 BROWN, JOHN, M.B., J.P., *Fraserburg, Cape Colony.*
1882 †BROWN, HON. MAITLAND, M.L.C., J.P., *Geraldton, Western Australia.*
910 1880 †BROWNE, HON. C. MACAULEY, M.L.C., *St. George's, Grenada.*
1881 BROWNGER, SYDNEY G., C.E., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1879 BRUMMEL, JOHN, Barrister-at-Law, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1881 BUCHANAN, A. M., *Melbourne, Australia.*
1880 BUCHANAN, E. J., President of the High Court of Griqualand, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
915 1881 BUCHANAN, HECTOR CROSS, J.P., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1881 BUCHANAN, WALTER CROSS, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1881 BUCKLEY, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1882 BUCKLEY, W. P. MCLEAN, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1880 BUDGE, WILLIAM, *Waterloo, Sierra Leone.*
920 1879 BULL, JAMES, *Rangitiki, New Zealand.*
1881 BULLER, DR. WALTER L., C.M.G., F.R.S., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1877 BULLIVANT, WILLIAM HOSE, *Avalon, Lara, Victoria, Australia.*
1881 BULT, C. MANGIN, *Dutoitspan, Cape Colony* (Corresponding Secretary).
1869 BULWER, SIR HENRY ERNEST LYTTON, G.C.M.G., *Government House, Natal.*
925 1878 BURFORD-HANCOCK, SIR HENRY J., Chief Justice, *Gibraltar.*
1876 BURGERS, HON. J. A., M.L.C., *Murraysburg, Cape Colony.*
1883 BURGES, THOMAS, J.P., *The Bowes, Geraldton; and Perth, Western Australia.*
1882 BURKE, ALEXANDER E., 12, *Port Royal Street, Kingston, Jamaica.*
1879 BURKE, HENRY LARDNER, B.A., 71, *Beaufort Street, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
930 1871 BURKE, SAMUEL CONSTANTINE, F.R.G.S., Assistant Attorney-General, *Jamaica.*
1882 BURNS, HON. PATRICK, Auditor-General, *Antigua.*
1879 BURNSIDE, HIS HONOUR BRUCE L., Chief Justice, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1882 BURT, HON. SEPTIMUS, M.L.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
1872 BUTLER, LIEUT.-COLONEL W. F., C.B. (*late 69th Regiment*).
935 1882 †BUTTON, FREDERICK, *Durban, Natal.*
1882 BUZACOTT, HON. C. HARDIE, M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*

1878 †CAIRNCROSS, JOHN, J.P., Member of the Divisional Council, *Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.*

	Year of Election.	
	1883	CALDECOTT, ALFRED EDWARD, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1879	CALDECOTT, HARRY S., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
940	1878	CAMPBELL, A. H., *Toronto, Canada.*
	1873	CAMPBELL, CHARLES J., *Toronto, Canada.*
	1883	CAMPBELL, COLIN CHARLES, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1880	CAMPBELL, COLIN T., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1883	CAMPBELL, GEORGE W. R., Inspector-General of Police, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
945	1883	CAMPBELL, HON. ROBERT, M.L.C., *Otakaiki, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
	1873	CAMPBELL, W. H., LL.D., *Georgetown, British Guiana* (Corresponding Secretary).
	1880	CAPPER, HON. THOMAS, M.L.C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
	1879	CARFRAE, JOHN, *Melbourne, Australia.*
	1872	CARON, HON. ADOLPHE P., M.P., *Quebec, Canada.*
950	1879	CARPENTER, FRANK W., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1883	CARRINGTON, HIS HONOUR, J.W., D.C.L., Chief Justice, *St. Lucia and Tobago, W. I.*
	1878	CARTER, HON. GILBERT T., R.N., Collector of Customs and Treasurer, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
	1880	†CARTER, WILLIAM H., B.A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1878	CASEY, HON. J. J., M.P., C.M.G., 36, *Temple Court, Melbourne, Australia.*
955	1881	CASTELL, REV. H. T. S., *Incumbent of St. Philip's, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1879	CASTOR, CHRISTIAN F., Assistant Surgeon, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
	1883	CAULFIELD, H. ST. GEORGE, General Manager, Railway Department, *Mauritius.*
	1876	CHADWICK, HON. F. M., Public Treasurer, *St. George's, Grenada.*
	1882	CHADWICK, ROBERT, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
960	1882	CHAMBERS, JOHN, *Te Mata, Napier, New Zealand.*
	1881	CHAMNEY, ROBERT WM., *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
	1881	CHANTRELL, HON. HENRY W., Auditor-General, *Trinidad.*
	1881	CHAPLEAU, HON. J. A., M.P., Quebec, *Canada.*
	1879	CHAPMAN, JOHN, M.D., 224, *Rue de Rivoli, Paris.*
965	1873	CHARNOCK, J. H., *Lennoxville, Quebec, Canada.*
	1881	CHARPENTIER, GUSTAVE, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1881	CHASTELLIER, PIERRE L., Barrister-at-Law, *Mauritius.*
	1883	CHATTERJEA, F. B., Barrister-at-Law, 9, *Prosond Comar Tagores's Street, Calcutta.*
	1880	CHATTERTON, B., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
970	1883	CHEESMAN, HON. ROBERT SUCKLING, M.L.C., *Montrose House, St. Vincent, W. I.*
	1882	CHETHAM-STRODE, ALFRED, F.R.G.S., R.M., *Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand.*
	1874	CHIAPPINI, P., SEN., M.D., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
	1874	†CHINTAMON, HURRYCHUND (Political Agent for Native Princes).
	1880	†CHISHOLM, W., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
975	1876	CHRISTIAN, H. B., M.L.A., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
	1881	CHURCHILL, JOHN FLEMING, C.E., Director-General of Public Works, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
	1878	CLARK, JAMES MCCOSH, *Auckland, New Zealand.*

	Year of Election.	
	1882	†CLARK, WALTER J. *Glenara, Victoria, Australia.*
	1880	CLARK, WILLIAM, Barrister-at-Law, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
980	1880	CLARKE, THOMAS F., *Halfway Tree P.O., St. Andrew, Jamaica.*
	1882	CLARKE, SIR WILLIAM JOHN, BART., M.L.C., *Rupert's Wood, Melbourne, Australia.*
	1882	†CLARKE, WILLIAM PHILLIPS (Messrs. Da Costa & Co.), *Barbados.*
	1880	CLAYDEN, ARTHUR, *Nelson, New Zealand.*
	1875	CLOETE, HENRY, Barrister-at-Law, *Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa.*
985	1874	CLOETE, WOODBINE, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
	1879	†CLOSE, EDWARD CHARLES, *Morpeth, New South Wales.*
	1877	COCHRAN, JAMES, *Widgiewa, Urana, New South Wales.*
	1881	COCKBURN, SAMUEL A., *Belize, British Honduras.*
	1880	CODD, JOHN A., *Bowmanville, Ontario, Canada.*
990	1881	COLE, ROBERT ERNEST, *Bathurst River, Gambia, West Africa.*
	1882	COLEMAN, WILLIAM J., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1872	COLLIER, CHARLES FREDERICK, Barrister-at-Law, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
	1880	COLLYER, WILLIAM R., Queen's Advocate, *Nicosia, Cyprus.*
	1883	COLTON, HON. JOHN, M.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
995	1876	COMISSIONG, W. S., *St. George's, Grenada.*
	1881	COMPTON, LIEUT. J. N., R.N., *Commanding Colonial Steamer "Prince of Wales," Sierra Leone.*
	1882	CONNELL, JOHN, M.L.A., *Halton, Barbados.*
	1879	COOKE, WILLIAM FRANCIS, *Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.*
	1883	COOPER, JOHN, *Giddy Hall, Middle Quarters, P.O., Jamaica.*
1000	1880	COOTE, AUDLEY, M.L.A., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
	1882	COPLAND, WILLIAM, *Tufton Hall, Grenada.*
	1882	CORK, PHILIP C., Protector of Immigrants, *Grenada.*
	1883	CORNWALL, MOSES, J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1882	CORRIE, GEORGE WILLIAM LE BRUN, *Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa.*
1005	1883	COSTELLO, C., *Dutoitspan, Cape Colony.*
	1881	†COSTER, JOHN LEWIS, *Bank of New Zealand, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
	1880	COURTNEY, J. M., Deputy Finance Minister, *Ottawa, Canada.*
	1882	COX, CHARLES, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1882	COX, CHARLES T., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1010	1877	†COX, HON. GEORGE H., M.L.C., *Mudgee, New South Wales.*
	1875	CRAWFORD, JAMES D., *Box 344, Montreal, Canada.*
	1876	CRESWICK, HENRY, *Hawthorne, near Melbourne, Australia.*
	1880	CRIPPS, THOMAS N., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
	1882	CROGHAN, THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON DAVIS G., M.A., *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.*
1015	1883	CROGHAN, E. H., M.D., *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.*
	1882	CROOK, HERBERT, M.R.C.S.E., *Dutoitspan, Cape Colony.*
	1869	CROOKES, HON. ADAM, M.P., Q.C., LL.D., *Toronto, Canada.*
	1882	CUMMING, W. GORDON (District Magistrate), *Xalanga, Tembuland, South Africa.*
	1882	CURLING, REV. JOSEPH J., *Bay of Islands, Newfoundland.*
1020	1882	CURRIE, D. C., L.R.C.P., *Dutoitspan, Cape Colony.*
	1874	CURRIE, JAMES, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*

	Year of Election.	
	1879	DA COSTA, HENRY W., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
	1878	DALE, LANGHAM, M.A., LL.D., Superintendent-General of Education, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
	1879	DALTON, E. H. GORING, Registrar of the Supreme Court, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1025	1879	DALY, THOMAS, *Lamaha House, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1883	DALY, WILLIAM JOHN, *care of Messrs. Curcier & Adel, Melbourne, Australia.*
	1880	DAMPIER, F. E., Stipendiary Magistrate, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1882	DANBY, H. W., 38, *Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
	1874	DANGAR, W. J., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1030	1881	DARBY, JAMES C., *Belize, British Honduras.*
	1877	†DAVENPORT, SAMUEL, *Beaumont, Adelaide, South Australia* (Corresponding Secretary).
	1880	DAVIDSON, JOHN, J.P., *Sherwood Forest, Jamaica.*
	1881	DAVIDSON, WILLIAM M., Deputy Surveyor-General, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
	1882	DAVIES, WILLIAM BROUGHTON, M.D., *Sierra Leone.*
1035	1881	DAVIS, B. S., *St. Kitts.*
	1873	†DAVIS, N. DARNELL, Controller of Customs, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1875	†DAVIS, P., JUN., *Maritsburg, Natal.*
	1881	DAVIS, P. DARNELL, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
	1883	DAVIS, STEUART F. S. "*Lamberts,*" *St. Kitts.*
1040	1880	DAVISON, CHARLES F., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1878	DAVSON, GEORGE L., *British Guiana Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1878	DAVSON, HENRY K., *Berbice, British Guiana.*
	1882	DAWSON, JOHN EUGENE, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
	1882	DAY, WILLIAM HENRY, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1045	1882	DEARE, CHARLES RUSSEL, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
	1882	DEARE, HENRY RUSSEL, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
	1882	DEGRAVES, WILLIAM, *The Poplars, Launceston, Tasmania.*
	1882	DE GROOT, R. J. Van Ryck, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1882	DE KOCK, N. M., Attorney-at-Law, *Dutoitspan, Cape Colony.*
1050	1881	DE LA MARE, F., Mauritius Emigration Agent, *Garden Reach, Calcutta.*
	1882	DE LAMARE, LOUIS BERT, *Roseau, Dominica.*
	1881	DELL, JAMES, Traffic Manager Western Railway, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
	1874	DENISON, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE T., Commanding the Governor-General's Body Guard, *Toronto, Canada.*
	1883	DENNIS, LIEUT.-COL. JOHN STOUGHTON, C.M.G., *Ottawa, Canada.*
1055	1883	DENNY, J. T., Union Bank of Australia, *Perth, Western Australia.*
	1881	DE PASS, ELLIOT A., F.R.G.S., *Turf Club, New York.*
	1881	DE PASS, JOHN, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1882	D'ESTERRE, J. E., *Dutoitspan, Cape Colony.*
	1880	DES VŒUX, SIR GEORGE W., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Suva, Fiji.*
1060	1883	DE VILLIERS, ISAAC HORAK, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
	1883	DICK, HON. THOMAS, M.H.R., Colonial Secretary of New Zealand, *Wellington, N.Z.*
	1883	†DICKSON, R. W., *Arnside, Dowain Road, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
	1881	DILLET, THOS. WM. HY., Clerk of the Supreme Court and Keeper of the Records, *Belize, British Honduras.*
	1881	DILWORTH, JAMES, J.P., *Auckland, New Zealand.*

	Year of Election.	
1065	1881	†DISTIN, JOHN S., *Tavelberg Hall, Middleburg, Cape Colony.*
	1880	†DOBELL, RICHARD R., *Quebec, Canada.*
	1882	DOCKER, W. L., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
	1873	DOMVILLE, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES, *St. John, New Brunswick.*
	1879	DOUGAL, JOSEPH, *Melbourne, Australia.*
1070	1882	DOUGLAS, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary, *Ceylon.*
	1875	DOUGLASS, ARTHUR, *Heatherton Towers, near Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
	1874	DOUTRE, JOSEPH, Q.C., *Montreal, Canada.*
	1879	D'OYLY, JOHN, *St. Vincent, West Indies.*
	1883	DREYER, GEORGE CASPER, J.P., *Dutoitspan, Cape Colony.*
1075	1881	†DRURY, LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD R., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
	1880	DUDLEY, CECIL, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
	1872	DUFFERIN, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, *Constantinople.*
	1879	DUNCAN, CAPTAIN A., Superintendent of the Pilot Establishment, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1883	DUNCAN, JAMES DENOON, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1080	1882	†DUNCAN, WALTER HUGHES, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
	1880	DUNLOP, CHARLES E., Civil Service, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
	1881	DUNLOP, REV. R., M.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
	1880	DUPONT, EVENOR, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
	1882	DYER, JOHN E., M.D., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1085	1879	EAGLESTONE, WILLIAM, *Doveton Street, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*
	1880	EASMON, J. FARRELL, M.D., F.R.C.S., *Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast Colony.*
	1880	EAST, REV. D. J., Principal of Calabar College, *Jamaica.*
	1881	EBDEN, JOHN W., *care of Chamber of Commerce, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
	1878	EDWARDS, ARTHUR ELLIOTT, M.R.C.S.E., *St. John's, Antigua.*
1090	1877	EDWARDS, HERBERT, *Oamaru, Otago, New Zealand.*
	1874	†EDWARDS, DR. W. A., *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
	1883	†ELDER, THOMAS EDWARD, *Masterton, Wellington, New Zealand.*
	1879	ELDRIDGE, HON. C. M., President of Dominica, *Government House, Dominica.*
	1880	ELLIOTT, HON. A. C., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
1095	1882	ELLIOTT, REV. F. W. T., *New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana.*
	1879	ELLIOTT, COLONEL JOHN, C.B., Inspector-Gen. of Police, *Barbados.*
	1882	ELLIOTT, W. J. P., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
	1876	†ELLIOT, WILLIAM THOMAS, *Rockhampton, Queensland.*
	1882	ELLIS, SIR ADAM GIB, Chief Justice, *Mauritius.*
1100	1882	ENGLEDOW, CHARLES J., *Fort George, Grenada.*
	1874	ESCOMBE, HARRY, *Durban, Natal.*
	1883	ESCOTT, E. B. SWEET, *Royal College, Mauritius.*
	1880	EVANS, FREDERICK, C.M.G., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
	1883	EVANS, GOWEN, "*Argus*" *Office, Melbourne, Australia.*
1105	1883	EVANS, THOMAS B., *Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa.*
	1882	EVELYN, CHARLES GREY, Escheator-General, *St. Kitts.*
	1883	FAILLE, HON. EDWARD ANTHONY, M.L.C., J.P., *Dominica.*
	1878	FAIRBAIRN, GEORGE, *Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.*

	Year of Election.	
	1880	FAIRFAX, JAMES R., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1110	1879	FAITHFULL, ROBERT L., M.D., *Springfield, Goulbourn, N. S. Wales.*
	1876	FALLON, J. T., 91, *Pitt Street, Sydney, and Albury, New South Wales.*
	1883	FANE, JAMES F., *St. John's, Antigua.*
	1877	†FARMER, WM. MORTIMER MAYNARD, M.L.A., J.P., *Maynard Villa, Wynberg, Cape Colony.*
	1881	FARRAR, S. H., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1115	1880	FARRAR, THE REV. THOMAS, B.D., Canon of St. George's Cathedral, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1881	FAUCETT, MR. JUSTICE, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
	1880	FEGAN, J. C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
	1883	FELLOWES, JAMES J., *St. John, New Brunswick.*
	1880	FELTHAM, H. J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1120	1878	FENWICK, FAIRFAX, *Oamaru, Otago, New Zealand.*
	1879	FERGUSON, JOHN, *Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, Ceylon* (Corresponding Secretary).
	1880	FIELD, WM. HENRY, J.P., *Montserrat, West Indies.*
	1882	FILLAN, JAMES COX, *Wall House Estate, Dominica.*
	1881	†FINAUGHTY, H. J., *Weltverdren, Colesburg, Cape Colony.*
1125	1881	†FINCH-HATTON, HON. HENRY S., *Mount Spencer, Mackay, Queensland.*
	1881	FINLAYSON, H. M., *Mackay, Queensland.*
	1876	FINLAYSON, J. HARVEY, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
	1878	†FINNEMORE, ROBERT I., Resident Magistrate, *Durban, Natal.*
	1880	FINNISS, J. H. S., M.D., *Rose Hill, Mauritius.*
1130	1878	FISCHER, C. F., M.D., F.L.S., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
	1881	FISHER, WM., *Esquimalt, British Columbia.*
	1881	†FISKEN, JOHN INGLIS, *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
	1876	FITZGERALD, HON. NICHOLAS, M.L.C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
	1876	FITZGIBBON, E. G., Town Clerk of Melbourne, *Australia.*
1135	1869	FITZHERBERT, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., M.H.R., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
	1881	†FLEMING, HON. FRANCIS, Queen's Advocate, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
	1880	FLEMING, JOHN, *Charlotte Town, Grenada.*
	1878	FLEMING, SANDFORD, C.E., C.M.G., *Ottawa, Canada.*
	1875	FLOWER, JAMES, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1140	1879	FOLKARD, ALFRED, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1882	FOLKARD, H. R., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
	1883	FORBES, HENRY, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
	1879	FORD, DR. F. T. WEST, *Melbourne, Australia.*
	1882	†FOREMAN, JOSEPH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Athelstane, Burwood, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1145	1881	FORREST, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., C.M.G., Surveyor-General, *Perth, Western Australia.*
	1881	FORREST, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
	1882	FORSAITH, REV. THOMAS SPENCER, *Morton House, Parramatta, New South Wales.*
	1878	†FORSHAW, GEORGE ANDERSON, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1878	FORSSMAN, CHEVALIER, O.W.A., *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, South Africa.*
1150	1876	FORTESCUE, G., M.B., *Sydney, New South Wales.*

	Year of Election	
	1883	†FOWLER, HON. HENRY, Colonial Secretary, *Belize, British Honduras.*
	1879	FOWLER, WILLIAM J., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1876	FOX, SIR W., K.C.M.G., M.H.R., *Crofton, Rangitiki, New Zealand.*
	1882	FRANCIS, ERNEST E. H., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1155	1882	FRANKLIN, REV. T. AUGUSTUS, *Princes Town, San Fernando, Trinidad.*
	1883	FRANKLIN, WILLIAM, J.P., *Barkly, Cape Colony.*
	1883	FRASER, HUGH, M.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
	1878	FRASER, HON. MALCOLM, M.L.C., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, *Perth, Western Australia.*
	1879	FRASER, ROBERT S., *Kandanewera, Elkadua, Ceylon.*
1160	1881	FRASER, THOMAS, F.R.G.S., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
	1879	†FRESSON, WILLIAM, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1882	FRETZ, WILLIAM HENRY, M.R.C.S., *Charlestown, Nevis, West Indies.*
	1881	FRITH, CHARLES, *The Exchange, Sydney, N. S. Wales.*
	1882	FROST, JOHN, C.M.G., M.L.A., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
1165	1878	FYNNEY, F. B., *Durban, Natal.*
	1878	FYSH, HON. P. O., M.H.A., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
	1879	GADD, JOSEPH, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
	1881	GAHAN, C. F., R.N., F.R.G.S., *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
	1882	GALL, ARTHUR, *St. Lucia, West Indies.*
1170	1882	GALL, JAMES, *Myrtle Bank, Kingston, Jamaica.*
	1879	†GALLAGHER, DENIS M., Assistant Government Secretary and Assistant Receiver-General, *Berbice, British Guiana.*
	1880	GALT, SIR ALEXANDER T., G.C.M.G., *Ottawa, Canada.*
	1882	GARRATT, G. H., *Sierra Leone.*
	1882	GARRAWAY, DAVID GLOSTER, Police Magistrate, *St. Vincent, West Indies.*
1175	1883	GATES, ADOLPH, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
	1882	GAUL, REV. CANON, W. T., B.A., *The Rectory, Dutoitspan, Cape Colony.*
	1880	†GEARD, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., *Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.*
	1882	GIBBON, EDWARD, *Fauresmith, Orange Free State.*
	1879	GIBBONS, C. C., British Vice-Consul, *Porto Rico, West Indies.*
1180	1882	GIBBS, J. F. BURTON, 70, *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
	1882	GIFFORD, THE LORD, V.C., Colonial Secretary, *Gibraltar.*
	1876	†GILBERT, WILLIAM, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
	1879	GILES, THOMAS, J.P., *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
	1882	GILES, THOMAS O'HALLORAN, B.A., LL.B., *Glenelg, South Australia.*
1185	1882	GILES, WILLIAM ANSTEY, M.B., C.M., *Glenelg, South Australia.*
	1880	GILLIES, MR. JUSTICE T. B., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
	1877	GILLMOR, LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES T., Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, *Toronto, Canada.*
	1869	†GILMORE, CAPTAIN G., *Launceston, Tasmania.*
	1882	GILMOUR, ANDREW, 13, *Avenue, Windsor, Melbourne, Australia.*
1190	1882	GISBORNE, HON. WILLIAM, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
	1877	†GLANVILLE, THOMAS, *Manchester, Jamaica.*
	1881	GLENNIE, THOMAS H., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1883	GLOVER, SIR JOHN, H., R.N., G.C.M.G., Governor of the Leeward Islands, *Antigua.*
	1883	GODDARD, HENRY C., *Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa.*
1195	1879	GODFREY, FREDERICK R., *Melbourne, Australia.*

	Year of Election.	
	1880	†Goldney, Hon. Mr. Justice J. Tankerville, Puisne Judge, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1880	†Goldschmidt, Anthony, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1880	Goldschmidt, Ludwig H., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
	1880	Goldsworthy, Hon. R. T., C.M.G., *Government House, St. Lucia.*
1200	1875	Gollan, Donald, *Napier, New Zealand.*
	1878	Goode, Charles H., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
	1868	Goodliffe, Francis G., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
	1874	Goodliffe, John, *Durban, Natal* (Corresponding Secretary).
	1869	Goodricke, D. G., *Durban, Natal.*
1205	1883	Gordon, Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton, G.C.M.G., *Government House, Colombo, Ceylon.*
	1879	†Gordon, Charles, M.D., *Maritsburg, Natal.*
	1879	Gordon, J. Mackenzie, M.B.
	1881	Gore, Deputy-Commissary J.C., Auditor-General, *Sierra Leone.*
	1883	Gorrie, Sir John, Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands, *Antigua.*
1210	1878	Goyder, George Woodroffe, Surveyor-General, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
	1873	Graham, John, *Victoria, British Columbia.*
	1881	Graham, Joseph, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
	1883	Graham, William, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
	1883	Grainger, Richard Keat, *Barkly, Cape Colony.*
1215	1882	Grant, Alexander Charles, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
	1881	Grant, Charles, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
	1880	Grant, Dr. C. Scovell, *Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast Colony.*
	1879	Grant, E. H., *Colonial Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1882	Grant, Hon. John Glasgow, M.L.C., *Holborn, Barbados.*
1220	1877	Grant, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Hunter, *care of Wm. Bignell, Esq., N.P., Quebec, Canada.*
	1880	Grant, William, *Durban, Natal.*
	1881	Gray, Samuel W., *Kiama, New South Wales.*
	1879	Green, Charles de Freville, Colonial Secretary, *Falkland Islands.*
	1882	Green, George Dutton, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1225	1877	Green, Robert Cottle, *Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa.*
	1880	†Greenacre, B. W., M.L.C., *Durban, Natal.*
	1882	Gresswell, William H. P., M.A., *Diocesan College, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
	1882	Gretton, George le M., Barrister-at-Law, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
	1881	†Grey-Wilson, William, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1230	1880	Gribble, J. D. B., *Madras Civil Service, care of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, India.*
	1879	†Grice, J., *Messrs. Grice, Sumner & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
	1880	Grieve, Dr. Robert, *New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana.*
	1882	Griffith, Horace M. Brandford, *Lagos, Gold Coast Colony.*
	1881	Griffith, Hon. S. W., Q.C., M.L.A., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1235	1875	Griffith, Hon. T. Risely, Colonial Secretary, *Sierra Leone.*
	1877	Griffith, Hon. W. Brandford, C.M.G., *Lieut.-Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, Lagos.*
	1883	Griffith, William Brandford, Jun., B.A., Barrister-at-Law, *Lagos, Gold Coast Colony.*

	Year of Election.	
	1882	GRIFFITHS, M. J., Surveyor-General, *Belize, British Honduras.*
	1882	GRISDALE, VERY REV. JOHN, B.D., Dean of Rupert's Land, "*St. Johns,*" *Winnipeg, Canada* (Corresponding Secretary).
1240	1875	GURNEY, FRANK, *St. George's, Grenada.*
	1878	GUTHRIE, CHARLES, *London Chartered Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
	1877	†GZOWSKI, COLONEL C. S. (A.D.C. to Her Majesty the Queen), *Toronto, Canada.*
	1874	HADDON, F. W., *Melbourne, Australia.*
	1881	HAGUE, GEORGE, *Merchants' Bank of Canada, Montreal.*
1245	1879	HALCOMBE, ARTHUR F., *Manager of the Manchester Block, Fielding, New Zealand* (Corresponding Secretary).
	1872	HALIBURTON, R. G., Q.C., *Ottawa, Canada.*
	1880	HALKETT, CAPTAIN F., *Craigie, Levuka, Fiji.*
	1882	HALL, HON. CAPTAIN ANDREW H., M.L.C., *Belize, British Honduras.*
	1879	HALL, E. HEPPLE, *Canada.*
1250	1878	†HALL, HON. WILLIAM HENRY, M.L.C., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
	1883	HAMILTON, CAPT. D. DOUGLAS, *Cabulture River, Brisbane, Queensland.*
	1883	HAMILTON, RICHARD MALONE, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
	1883	HAMNETT, FREDERICK HARPER, *Tanjore, Madras.*
	1883	HANNAM, WILLOUGHBY, M. Inst. C.E., *Rockhampton, Queensland.*
1255	1875	HARDY, C. BURTON, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
	1883	HAREL, PHILIBERT C., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1881	†HARHOFF, H., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1878	HARLEY, COLONEL SIR ROBERT W., K.C.M.G., C.B., *Government House, Belize, British Honduras.*
	1882	HARPER, CHARLES, J.P., *Guildford, Western Australia.*
1260	1882	HARRAGIN, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1881	HARRIS, D., *Dutoitspan, Cape Colony.*
	1882	HARRIS, JOHN, *Treasury, Kingston, Jamaica.*
	1882	HARRY, THOMAS, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
	1881	†HARSANT, SIDNEY B., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1265	1881	HARVEY, HON. A. W., M.L.C., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
	1881	HARVEY, CHARLES JAMES, F.I.A., *Bridgetown, Barbados.*
	1882	†HARVEY, THOMAS L., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
	1882	HASLAM, ROBERT T., *Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.*
	1882	HASTINGS, COMMANDER W. C. H., R.N., *Bath, Jamaica.*
1270	1879	HAWDON, C. G., *Westerfield, Ashburton, New Zealand.*
	1882	HAWKER, HON. GEORGE CHARLES, M.A., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
	1882	HAWKER, GEORGE C., JUN., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
	1882	HAWKES, GEORGE WRIGHT, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
	1881	HAWTAYNE, GEORGE H., *Stipendiary Magistrate, East Coast, British Guiana.*
1275	1880	HAY, HENRY, *Collindina, New South Wales.*
	1878	HAY, WILLIAM, *Boomdnoomana, viâ Wahanyah, New South Wales.*
	1879	HAYTER, H.H., C.M.G., *Government Statist, Melbourne, Australia* (Corresponding Secretary).
	1878	HAZELL, HON. JOHN H., M.L.C., *St. Vincent, West Indies.*
	1883	HEARLE, ROBERT WALLER, Attorney-at-Law, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

	Year of Election.	
1280	1878	HEATON, J. HENNIKER, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
	1882	HEDDING, E., *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
	1869	HELLMUTH, THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP, D.D.
	1881	HEMMING, JOHN, Civil Commissioner, *King Williamstown, Cape Colony.*
	1869	HENDERSON, JOSEPH, C.M.G., *Maritsburg, Natal.*
1285	1875	HENNESSY, SIR JOHN POPE, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Mauritius.*
	1883	HENSMAN, HON. ALFRED PEACH, Attorney-General, *Perth, Western Australia.*
	1882	HENTY, HARRY PERCY, *Kew, Melbourne, Australia.*
	1873	HETT, J. ROLAND, *Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, Victoria, British Columbia.*
	1875	HEWAT, CAPTAIN J., *Superintendent of the Cape Town Docks, Cape Colony.*
1290	1882	HEWETT, ALFRED, *Pleystow Plantation, Mackay, Queensland.*
	1883	HICKS, C. J. A., Manager Colonial Bank, *Barbados.*
	1873	HIDDINGH, DR. J., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
	1883	†HIGHETT, JOHN MOORE, *Australian Club, Melbourne.*
	1882	HIGGINSON, WALTER, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1295	1882	HILL, CHARLES LUMLEY, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
	1883	HILL, CHARLES SEYS, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1880	†HILL, JAMES A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1881	HILL, WILLIAM, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
	1883	HINDSON, LAWRENCE, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1300	1882	HITCHCOCK, G. W. E., *Cape of Good Hope Bank, Dutoitspan, Cape Colony.*
	1880	†HODGSON, EDWARD D., *Eton Vale, Cambooya, Queensland.*
	1880	HOLMESTED, ERNEST A., *Adelaide Station, Falkland Islands.*
	1882	HOLT, E. B., *Bank of New Zealand, Sydney, New South Wales.*
	1879	HONIBALL, OSCAR D., M.D., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1305	1879	HOOD, ALEXANDER, *Merrang, Hexham, Victoria, Australia.*
	1882	†HOOD, FRANK, Danish Consul, *Lagos, Gold Coast Colony.*
	1883	HOPE, HON. CAPT. LOUIS, M.L.C., *Kilcoy, Queensland.*
	1882	HORNE, JOHN, F.L.S., Director of Royal Botanical Gardens, &c., *Mauritius.*
	1881	HORTON, A. G., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
1310	1881	HOWARD, JOSEPH, J.P., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
	1879	HOWATSON, WILLIAM, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
	1883	HUDSON, HON. GEORGE, British Resident, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
	1877	HUDSON, JOHN FRAZER, *Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.*
	1882	†HUGGINS, WILLIAM MAX, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1315	1882	HUGHES, PERCIVAL, Assist. Colonial Secretary and Treasurer, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
	1880	†HUGHES, COMMANDER R. J., R.N., *East London, Cape Colony; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
	1880	HUMPHREYS, OCTAVIUS, Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands, *St. John's, Antigua.*
	1883	HUNTER, ALEXANDER, Public Medical Officer, *Belize, British Honduras.*
	1883	HUNTER, CHARLES THOMSON, *Belize, British Honduras.*
1320	1872	HUNTINGDON, HON. L. S., Q.C., *Montreal, Canada.*

	Year of Election.	
	1882	HURLEY, D. R., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1881	HUTCHINSON, G. W., *Barbados.*
	1883	HUTSON, HENRY, M.R.C.S.E., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1883	HUTTON, HON. CHARLES WILLIAM, Treasurer-General, *Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
1325	1883	HUTTON, HENRY, J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1879	HUTTON, WILLIAM P., Master and Registrar of the High Court, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1879	HYDE, FREDERICK W., *British Kaffraria.*
	1879	IBBOTSON, CHARLES, *Geelong, Victoria, Australia.*
	1882	ICELY, T. R., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1330.	1880	IM THURN, EVERARD F., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1882	INNES, CHARLES ROSE, *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
	1879	INNISS, JAMES, *Barbados.*
	1883	IRVINE, JAMES, J.P., *Badulla, Ceylon.*
	1874	IRVING, SIR HENRY T., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1335	1879	IRVING, DR. J., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
	1880	ISHAM, ARTHUR C., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
	1883	JACK, A. HILL, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
	1879	JACKSON, DR. ANDREW C., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
	1881	JACKSON, CAPTAIN H. M., R.A., Inspector-General of Police, *Sierra Leone.*
1340	1871	JACKSON, THOMAS WITTER, *Paris.*
	1883	†JACOBS, ISAAC, *Melbourne, Australia.*
	1876	†JAMES, J. WILLIAM, F.G.S., *Ostrich Kraal, Cook's River, near Sydney, N.S. Wales.*
	1879	†JAMESON, JULIUS P., *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
	1881	†JAMESON, DR. L. S., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1345	1882	JAMESON, WILLIAM T., *St. Catherine's, Spanish Town, Jamaica.*
	1882	JARRETT, MICHAEL LEWIS, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P. Edin., *British Sherbro', West Africa.*
	1883	JARVIS, E. W., A.M. Inst. C.E., *Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.*
	1872	†JENKINS, H. L., *Indian Civil Service.*
	1882	JENMAN, G. S., F.L.S., Government Botanist, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1350	1882	†JEPPE, JULIUS, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
	1882	JERVOIS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WM. F. DRUMMOND, R.E., G.C.M.G., G.C.B., *Government House, Wellington, New Zealand.*
	1876	JOHNSON, ALFRED W., *Warleigh, Brighton, Melbourne, Australia.*
	1876	JOHNSON, G. CUNYNGHAME, *St. Kitts.*
	1883	†JOHNSON, JAMES ANGAS, *Prospect, Adelaide, South Australia.*
1355	1882	†JOHNSTON, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
	1881	JOHNSTON, THOMAS G., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
	1879	JONES, ALBERT H., J.P., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
	1881	JONES, HON. B. HOWELL, *Plantation Hope, British Guiana.*
	1882	JONES, J. THOMAS, *Bradfield, Barbados.*
1360	1883	JONES, MURRAY J., *Melbourne, Australia.*
	1881	JONES, MATTHEW, Assistant Colonial Surveyor, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
	1882	JONES, HON. OSWALD, M.L.C., *Stockton, Barbados.*

	Year of Election.	
	1873	JONES, HON. MR. JUSTICE S. TWENTYMAN, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1879	JONES, W. H., *Bridgetown, Barbados.*
1365	1882	JONES, W. H. HYNDMAN, *St. Lucia, West Indies.*
	1876	KARUTH, FRANK, 11, *Berg Strasse, Dresden.*
	1875	KEEFER, SAMUEL, C.E., *Brooksville, Ontario, Canada.*
	1881	KEEP, H. A., *Sydney, N.S. Wales.*
	1872	KELSEY, J. F., F.S.S., *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1370	1880	KEMP, HON. G. T. R., M.D., M.L.C., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
	1877	KEMSLEY, JAMES, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
	1882	KEMSLEY, JOHN C., J.P., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
	1883	KENNEDY, JAMES HUTCHINSON, J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1880	KERR, HON. THOMAS, *Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
1375	1881	KEYNES, RICHARD R., *Keyneton, South Australia.*
	1882	KIDD, JOHN, C.M.G., *Ottawa, Canada.*
	1882	KILGOUR, GEORGE, J.P., M. Inst. C.E., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1882	KING, NATHANIEL T., M.D., *Lagos, West Africa.*
	1881	KING, HON. THOMAS, M.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1380	1882	†KING, THOMAS A., *Magistrate, Transkeian Territory, Cape Colony.*
	1869	KINGSMILL, NICOL, *Toronto, Canada.*
	1882	KIRKLAND, ROBERT J., J.P., *Plantation Garden River, St. Thomas, Jamaica.*
	1878	KNEVETT, J. S. K. DE, 17, *Boulevard de la Madeleine, Paris; and British Columbia.*
	1873	KNIGHT, WILLIAM, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
1385	1880	KNIGHTS, B. T., Attorney-at-Law, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1883	KNOX, ALFRED, *Estcourt, Natal.*
	1878	KNOX, EDWARD, *Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Sydney, N. S. Wales.*
	1876	†KRIEL, REV. H. T., *Ladysmith, Natal.*
	1882	KYSHE, J. B., F.S.S., *Registrar-General, Mauritius.*
1390	1882	KYSHE, JAMES WM. NORTON, Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
	1878	LABORDE, W. MELVILLE, Assist. Colonial Secretary Treasurer Aborigines Depart., *Sierra Leone.*
	1883	†LAGDEN, GODFREY YEATMAN, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
	1882	LAMB, WALTER, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
	1878	LA MOTHE, E. A., *St. George's, Grenada.*
1395	1880	LAMPREY, J. J., *Surgeon Army Medical Department, Sierra Leone.*
	1875	LANDALE, ROBERT, *Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.*
	1876	†LANDALE, WALTER, *Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.*
	1882	LANGE, J. H., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1880	LANGLOIS, JULES, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1400	1878	LARK, F. B., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
	1878	†LARNACH, HON. WILLIAM J. M., C.M.G., *The Camp, Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand.*
	1880	LAYTON, A. L., *Airy Hall, Essequibo, British Guiana.*
	1882	LEARY, S., M.D., Superintendent, Public Hospital, *Berbice, British Guiana.*
	1882	LEE, EDWARD, Barrister-at-Law, *Reform Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*

	Year of Election.	
1405	1875	LEEB, P. G., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
	1877	LEES, JAMES, *care of Messrs. Lees & Moore, Oamaru, Otago, New Zealand.*
	1879	LEES, JOHN, *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
	1877	LEMBERG, P., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
	1883	LE MESURIER, CECIL J. R., *care of* HARRY CREASY, Esq., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
1410	1880	LE MIÈRE, HIPPOLYTE, JUN., *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
	1880	LENNOCK, G. R., *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
	1873	LEVEY, G. COLLINS, C.M.G., *Melbourne, Australia.*
	1877	LEVIN, W. H., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
	1880	LEVY, AMOS D. C., *Maua P.O., Jamaica.*
1415	1882	LEVY, ARTHUR, *Mandeville, Jamaica.*
	1882	LEVY, EMANUEL GEORGE, J.P., *St. Jago Park, Spanish Town P.O., Jamaica.*
	1878	LEVY, GEORGE, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
	1876	LEWIS, HON. ALBERT, Q.C., Attorney-General, *Tobago.*
	1881	LEWIS, LOUIS LUCAS, *Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.*
1420	1880	LEWIS, N. E., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
	1880	LEWIS, HON. SAMUEL, M.L.C., *Sierra Leone.*
	1882	LILEY, REV. J. H., *Dutoitspan, Cape Colony.*
	1883	LILLEY, SIR CHARLES, Chief Justice of Queensland, *Brisbane.*
	1883	LILLEY, E. M., Barrister-at-Law, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1425	1880	LITTLE, GEORGE, JUN., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1879	†LIVERSIDGE, PROFESSOR A., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
	1882	LOCKE, JOHN, Manager Colonial Bank, *St. Thomas, West Indies.*
	1881	LOCKHART, C. G. NORMAN, *care Bank of Victoria, Melbourne and New South Wales.*
	1881	LOCKHEAD, W. K., JUN., *Newcastle, New South Wales.*
1430	1875	LONGDEN, SIR JAMES R., G.C.M.G.
	1883	LOOS, F. C., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
	1881	LORD, J. LEE, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
	1876	LOUGHNAN, HENRY, *Melbourne, Australia.*
	1871	LOVELL, DR. FRANCIS H., *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
1435	1883	†LOVELY, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES CHAPMAN, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
	1883	LUCY, FREDERICK CORBETT, *Dutoitspan, Cape Colony.*
	1880	LYNCH, EDWARD B., *Spanish Town, Jamaica.*
	1879	LYNCH, JAMES A., *Bridgetown, Barbados.*
	1879	LYONS, FRANK B., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1440	1882	LYONS, MAURICE, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
	1883	LYTTELTON, REV. THE HON. ALBERT VICTOR, *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.*
	1881	MACARTHUR, DOUGLAS H., J.P., *Fielding, Wellington, New Zealand.*
	1883	MACBAIN, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
	1883	MACDONALD, CHESBOROUGH F. J., *Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.*
1445	1880	MACDONALD, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN A., K.C.B., *Ottawa, Canada.*
	1880	†MACDONALD, JOSEPH, *Kilfera, New South Wales.*

	Year of Election.	
	1875	MACDONALD, MURDO, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
	1882	MACDOUGALL, JAMES, *Melbourne, Australia.*
	1881	MACFARLANE, R., Member of the Volksraad, *Harrismith, Orange Free State.*
1450	1882	MACGEORGE, JAMES, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
	1881	MACGLASHAN, HON. JOHN, Auditor-General, *Jamaica.*
	1881	MACINTYRE, DONALD, *Kayuga, New South Wales.*
	1882	MACKINNON, LOUIS F., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
	1881	MACLURE, HON. W. M. G., M.D., M.L.C., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1455	1869	MACNAB, REV. DR., Rector of Darlington, *Bowmanville, Ontario, Canada.*
	1873	MACPHERSON, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HERBERT T., V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., *Commanding at Allahabad, India.*
	1881	MACPHERSON, HON. J. A., *Victoria, Australia.*
	1881	†MACPHERSON, WILLIAM ROBERT, *Devon Villa, St. Andrew, Jamaica.*
	1880	MCADAM, HON. ALEX., M.L.C., *St. John's, Antigua.*
1460	1880	MCCARTHY, JAMES A., Barrister-at-Law, *Sierra Leone.*
	1882	MCCRAE, FARQUHAR P. G., *Manager Bank of Australasia, Adelaide, South Australia.*
	1882	MCCULLOCH, SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., *Melbourne, Australia.*
	1879	MCCULLOCH, WILLIAM, *Melbourne, Australia.*
	1880	MCFARLAND, ROBERT, *Barooga, Deniliquin, New South Wales.*
1465	1880	MCFARLAND, THOMAS, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
	1883	MCGAW, JOSEPH, *Cuba, Narrandera, New South Wales.*
	1883	MCGRATH, GEORGE, *Charlemont, Jamaica.*
	1881	MCHATTIE, A. G., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., *St. John's, Antigua.*
	1881	MCILWRAITH, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
1470	1880	MCKELLAR, THOMAS, *Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.*
	1879	MCKENZIE, FRANK, *Royal Mail Steamship Company.*
	1883	MCKINNON, NEIL R., *Berbice, British Guiana.*
	1878	†MCLEAN, DOUGLAS, *Marackakaho, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
	1883	†MCLEAN, GEORGE, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1475	1882	MCLENNAN, JOHN, *Orona Downs, near Wellington, New Zealand.*
	1878	MCLEOD, CAPTAIN MURDOCH, Provost-Marshal, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1875	MCMASTER, ALEXANDER, *Waikaura, Oamaru, Otago, New Zealand.*
	1882	MCPHAIL, JOHN, J.P., *Tulloch, Linstead P.O., Jamaica.*
	1880	MAIN, GEORGE, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1480	1879	MALABRE, WILLIAM, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
	1880	MALCOLM, HON. O. D., Q.C., Attorney-General, *Nassau, Bahamas.*
	1883	MALING, HON. CAPTAIN IRWIN CHARLES, Colonial Secretary, *Grenada.*
	1881	MANCHESTER, JAMES, *St. John, New Brunswick.*
	1878	MANFORD, WILLIAM, Auditor-General, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1485	1883	MANGET, ETIENNE A., M.D., Surgeon-General, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1882	MANIFOLD, PETER, *Purrumbate, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.*
	1882	MANIFOLD, THOMAS PETER, *Purrumbate, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.*
	1882	MANIFOLD, W. T., *Purrumbate, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.*

	Year of Election	
	1881	MANNING, GEORGE, *Dutoitspan, Cape Colony.*
1490	1883	MANSFIELD, GEORGE ALLEN, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
	1875	MARAIS, HON. P. J., M.L.C., *Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa.*
	1878	MARRAST, LOUIS FERDINAND, *Grenada.*
	1875	MARTIN, EDWARD, *care of J. G. Dougalty, Esq., Burke Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
	1882	†MARTIN, FRANCIS, *The Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
1495	1879	MARTIN, JOHN E., LL.D., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
	1881	MARTIN THOMAS, *Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.*
	1880	MARTIN, THOMAS M., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
	1879	MASON, E. G. L., *Colonial Bank, Berbice, British Guiana.*
	1881	†MASON, F. A., Manager of the Demerara Railway, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1500	1881	†MATTHEWS, DR. J. W., M.L.A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1879	MAWBY, A. M., *Standard Bank, Calvinia, Cape Colony.*
	1882	MAXWELL, JOSEPH RENNER, Barrister-at-Law, *Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast Colony.*
	1881	MAXWELL, MAJOR THOMAS, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1882	MAYERS, JOSEPH BRIGGS, *Plantation Wales, British Guiana.*
1505	1883	MEARS, JAMES EDWARD, *Sunnyside, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
	1880	MEIN, GEORGE A., M.D., *Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.*
	1882	†MELHADOS, WILLIAM, H.B.M.'s Consul, *Truxillo, Spanish Honduras.*
	1882	MELLERSH, ROBERT, J.P., *P.O., Bushman's River, Natal.*
	1880	MELVILLE, GEORGE W., Assistant Government Secretary, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1510	1876	MENDS, W. FISHER, *Colonial Bank, St. Kitts.*
	1878	MERCER, WILLIAM JAMES, C.E., *Sierra Leone.*
	1881	MERIVALE, GEORGE M., Barrister-at-Law, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
	1882	METZGER, JOSEPH M., *Sierra Leone.*
	1876	MEURANT, LOUIS HENRY, J.P., Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, *Riversdale, Cape Colony.*
1515	1882	MIDDLETON, JOHN PAGE, District Judge, *Limasol, Cyprus.*
	1880	MILES, GEORGE, *Stones Hope, Manchester, Jamaica.*
	1883	MILLER, JOSEPH, *Bathurst, River Gambia, West Africa.*
	1879	MILNE, SIR WILLIAM, *Sunnyside, Adelaide, South Australia.*
	1883	MIRRIELEES, JOHN D., *Belize, British Honduras.*
1520	1878	MITCHELL, LIEUT.-COLONEL HON. SIR CHARLES B. H., K.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
	1877	MITCHELL, HON. SAMUEL, *St. George's, Grenada.*
	1883	MOGG, J. W., *Natal Bank, Maritzburg, Natal.*
	1882	MOIR, HON. ALEXANDER WILSON, C.M.G.
	1879	MOLONEY, CAPTAIN ALFRED, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
1525	1873	MOLTENO, HON. SIR J. C., K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
	1882	MOLTENO, JOHN CHARLES, JUN., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
	1873	MOODIE, G. P., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
	1875	MOODIE, THOMAS, M.L.A., *Swellendam, Cape Colony.*
	1881	MOORE, G., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
1530	1878	†MOORE, WILLIAM H., *St. John's House, Antigua.*

	Year of Election.	
	1880	†MORGAN, M. C., *The Bamboos, Kingston, Jamaica.*
	1881	†MORKEL, A. H., *Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.*
	1881	MORRIN, THOMAS, J.P., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
	1882	MORRIS, D., M.A., F.G.S., Director of Public Gardens, *Gordon Town, Jamaica.*
1535	1881	MORRISON, JAMES, J.P., *Guildford, Western Australia* (Corresponding Secretary).
	1875	MORTLOCK, W. R., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
	1881	MOSELEY, C. H. HARLEY, *British Sherbro', West Africa.*
	1882	MOSELEY, W. A., M.D.
	1880	MOYLAN, E. K., *St. George's, Grenada.*
1540	1880	MUELLER, BARON FERDINAND VON, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., Government Botanist, *Melbourne, Australia.*
	1878	MUGGERIDGE, ARTHUR L., *Las Horquetas, Sauce Porto, Buenos Ayres, South America.*
	1881	†MULLIGAN, HON. THOMAS, *Plantation Vire la Force, British Guiana.*
	1882	MULLINS, GEORGE LANE, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
	1883	MULLINS, JOHN FRANCIS LANE, M.A., *Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1545	1880	MUNRO, ARCHIBALD, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
	1880	†MUNRO, JOHN, J.P., *Menzies' Hotel, Melbourne, Australia.*
	1880	MURPHY, ALEXANDER D., *Melbourne, Australia.*
	1877	MURPHY, SIR FRANCIS, *Edgcomb, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
	1882	†MURRAY-AYNSLEY, HUGH PERCY, J.P., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
1550	1877	†MUSGRAVE, SIR ANTHONY, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Brisbane, Queensland.*
	1875	NAIEN, CHARLES J., *Pourere, Napier, New Zealand.*
	1883	NASH, WILLIAM GILES, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
	1879	NATHAN, D. P., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
	1881	NEEDHAM, SIR JOSEPH, Chief Justice, *San Antonio, Trinidad.*
1555	1880	NEEDHAM, RODERICK FRASER, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
	1875	†NELSON, FREDERICK, *Havelock, Napier, New Zealand.*
	1880	NESBITT, MAJOR RICHARD A., C.M.R., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
	1882	†NICHOLS, ARTHUR, *Commercial Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
	1879	NIGHTINGALE, PERCY, Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, *Oaklands Road, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1560	1876	NIND, PHILIP HENRY, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1879	NITCH, GEORGE H., Manager Standard Bank, *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
	1878	NIVEN, LIEUT.-COLONEL KNOX ROWAN.
	1879	NOBLE, JOHN, Clerk of the House of Assembly, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
	1873	†NORDHEIMER, SAMUEL, *Toronto, Canada.*
1565	1868	NORMANBY, THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF, G.C.M.G., *Government House, Melbourne, Australia.*
	1880	†NORTH, CHARLES, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1882	NORTH, HARRY, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1879	NORTON, EDWIN, J.P., *Grenada.*

	Year of Election.	
	1874	NOWLAN, JOHN, *Eclah, West Maitland, New South Wales.*
1570	1882	†NOYCE, F. A., *Durban Club, Natal.*
	1880	NUNDY, E., M.D., *Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast Colony.*
	1882	O'BRIEN, COLONEL J. T. N., C.M.G., *Government House, Heligoland.*
	1883	O'BRIEN, LUCIUS R., President of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, *Toronto, Canada.*
	1877	O'BRIEN, LIEUT-COLONEL W. E., M.P., *Barrie, Ontario, Canada.*
1575	1883	O'CALLAGHAN, CORNELIUS.
	1883	OCHSE, ANDREW, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1882	O'CONNOR, OWEN LIVINGSTONE, *Rose Hill, Mauritius.*
	1882	OFFICER, WILLIAM, *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
	1880	O'GRADY, THOMAS, Alderman, *Town Hall, Melbourne, Australia.*
1580	1882	O'MALEY, MICHAEL R., *Colonial Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1876	O'MALLEY, HON. EDWARD L., Attorney-General, *Hong Kong.*
	1879	†ORMOND, HON. FRANCIS, M.L.C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
	1881	†ORMOND, GEORGE C., *Napier, New Zealand.*
	1879	ORPEN, FRANCIS H. S., M.L.A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1585	1879	†ORPEN, J. M., *Capetown, Cape Colony.*
	1880	ORRETT, JOHN, *Halfwaytree Post Office, St. Andrew, Jamaica.*
	1883	†OSBORNE, CAPTAIN FRANK, *Illawarra, New South Wales.*
	1881	OSBORNE, HAMILTON, *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
	1882	OSBORNE, P. HILL, *Currendooley, Bungendore, New South Wales.*
1590	1881	OWEN, H. GWYNNE, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1879	†PADDON, JOHN, *Barkly, Cape Colony.*
	1882	†PAGAN, JOHN, Surveyor-General, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
	1872	†PAINT, HENRY NICHOLAS, J.P., M.P., *Halifax, Nova Scotia.*
	1882	PAKENHAM, THOMAS R., *Belize, British Honduras.*
1595	1882	†PARKER, F. HARDYMAN, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, *Belize, British Honduras.*
	1883	PARKER, HON. STEPHEN HENRY, M.L.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
	1883	PARKER, HON. STEPHEN STANLEY, M.L.C., J.P., *Perth, Western Australia.*
	1872	PARKES, SIR HARRY S., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Ambassador at the Court of China, *Pekin.*
	1881	PARKIN, HERBERT, *Waldck's Plank, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.*
1600	1879	†PARSONS, CECIL, *Bloomfield, Hamilton, Tasmania.*
	1883	PARSONS, FRANK, *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.*
	1882	PATERSON, GEORGE H. (Messrs. Randall and Fisher), *Sierra Leone.*
	1880	PAUL, F. W., *Khyber Pass, near Auckland, New Zealand.*
	1881	PAYNE, C. L., J.P., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1605	1880	†PAYNE, FREDERICK W., JUN., Barrister-at-Law, *Melbourne, Australia.*
	1883	†PAYNE, JOHN A., *Orange House, Lagos, Gold Coast Colony.*
	1879	PAYNE, T. B., *Maritimo, Melbourne, Australia.*
	1878	PEACOCK, CALEB, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
	1877	†PEARCE, E., M.H.R., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1610	1882	PEARSON, REV. JOHN GEORGE, *Berbice, British Guiana.*
	1880	†PELLEREAU, ETIENNE, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
	1883	PEMBERTON, SHOLTO H., Barrister-at-Law, *Dominica, West Indies.*
	1880	PERCH, GEORGE, *Colonial Bank, Bridgetown, Barbados.*
	1879	PERHAM, GEORGE W.

	Year of Election.	
1615	1883	PERSSE, DE BURGH F., M.L.A., *Tabragalba, Queensland.*
	1879	PEYNADO, GEORGE J., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
	1882	PHARAZYN, CHARLES, J.P., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
	1879	PHARAZYN, ROBERT, *The Poplars, Wanganui, New Zealand.*
	1883	PHILBEN, GEORGE, *Pfhalert's Hotel, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1620	1871	PHILLIPPO, SIR GEORGE, Chief Justice, *Hong-Kong.*
	1879	PHILLIPPO, J. C., M.D., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
	1875	PHILLIPS, COLEMAN, *Dry River Station, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
	1882	PHILLIPS, GEORGE BRAITHWAITE, Assistant Colonial Secretary, *Perth, Western Australia.*
	1878	PHILLIPS, HON. J. H., M.L.C., *Belize, British Honduras.*
1625	1883	PICKERING, FRANCIS HENRY, *Blenheim, Marlborough, New Zealand.*
	1879	PIKE, CHARLES, Treasurer of Lagos, *West Africa.*
	1871	PINE, SIR BENJAMIN, K.C.M.G.
	1875	PINSENT, MR. JUSTICE R. J., D.C.L., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
	1882	PITMAN, EDWARD D., Inspector of Postal Telegraph Service, *Melbourne, Australia.*
1630	1878	PLEWMAN, THOMAS, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
	1882	PLUMMER, HENRY PEMBERTON, *New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana.*
	1878	PLUNKETT, EDMUND W., C.E., *Digby, Nova Scotia.*
	1880	POGSON, EDWARD, *St. Kitts, West Indies.*
	1879	POOLE, J. G., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1635	1876	POTTS, THOMAS, *St. John, New Brunswick.*
	1880	POWELL, WILFRID, F.R.G.S., Agent B.I.S.N. Co., *Thursday Island, Torres Straits, Queensland.*
	1872	PRESTOE, HENRY, Government Botanist, *Trinidad.*
	1881	PRICE, HON. J. M., Surveyor-General, *Hong Kong.*
	1880	PRITCHARD, HON. CHARLES, M.L.C., *Beaufort West, Cape Colony.*
1640	1883	PRITCHARD, CHARLES ALEXANDER, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
	1882	PROUDFOOT, JOHN B., *St. Vincent, West Indies.*
	1879	PROWSE, MR. JUSTICE, D.W., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
	1883	PUCKLE, FREDERICK HALE, *Victoria, Australia.*
	1881	PURLAND, T. C., H.M.'s Customs, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1645	1879	QUIN, GEORGE, *Worcester, Cape Colony.*
	1880	RADCLIFFE, REV. JOHN, *Kingston P.O., Jamaica.*
	1880	RANKIN, WILLIAM H., M.Inst.C.E., *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
	1880	RANNIE, D. W., *St. John's, Antigua.*
	1882	RAPHAEL, H. J., *Dutoitspan, Cape Colony.*
1650	1880	RAWSON, CHARLES C., *The Hollow, Mackay, Queensland.*
	1880	READ, HORATIO, Assistant Immigration Agent, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1877	REID, ALEXANDER.
	1882	REID, JAMES, J.P., *Dutoitspan, Cape Colony.*
	1883	REID, JOHN, *Elderslie, Oamaru, New Zealand.*

	Year of Election.	
1655	1881	REID, J. STUART, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
	1877	REID, ROSS T., *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
	1882	REID, WALTER, *Rockhampton, Queensland.*
	1879	REVETT, CAPTAIN RICHARD.
	1881	REVINGTON, ALFRED, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
1660	1874	RHIND, W. G., *Bank of New South Wales, Adelaide, South Australia.*
	1881	RHODES, A. E. G., Barrister-at-Law, *Beverley, Timaru, New Zealand.*
	1880	RHODES, CECIL J., M.L.A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1883	RHODES, ROBERT HEATON, *Elmwood, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
	1881	RICH, FRANCIS DYER, J.P., *Bushey Park, Palmerston, S. Dunedin, New Zealand.*
1665	1881	RICHARDS, ROBERT, Barrister-at-Law, *Natal.*
	1882	RICHARDS, WILLIAM S., *Norris Estate, St. David's P.O., Jamaica.*
	1881	RICHMAN, WALTER, *Narrung, Milang, South Australia.*
	1880	RICHMOND, CAPTAIN H. F., *Sierra Leone.*
	1878	RICHMOND, JAMES, *New South Wales.*
1670	1882	RIDDIFORD, EDWARD J., *Woburn Hut, Wellington, New Zealand.*
	1881	†RIMER, J. C., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1882	RISK, CHARLES, Colonial Engineer, *Grenada.*
	1880	†ROBERTS, RICHARD M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1876	ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER W., *Ottawa Toorak, Victoria, Australia.*
1675	1882	†ROBERTSON, ANDREW, Chairman Harbour Commission, *Montreal, Canada* (Corresponding Secretary).
	1881	ROBERTSON, GEORGE P., *Colac, Victoria, Australia; and Melbourne Club.*
	1883	ROBERTSON, JAMES, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
	1880	ROBERTSON, R. M., *Wantwood, Otago, New Zealand.*
	1876	ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, *Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.*
1680	1883	ROBINS, THE REV. W. H., "*All Saints,*" *Dutoitspan, Cape Colony.*
	1882	ROBINSON, AUGUSTUS F., *Melbourne, Australia.*
	1879	ROBINSON; C. A., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
	1869	ROBINSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL C.W. (*Rifle Brigade*).
	1872	ROBINSON, CHRISTOPHER, Q.C., *Beverley House, Toronto, Canada.*
1685	1882	ROBINSON, GEORGE, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
	1880	ROBINSON, THE RIGHT HON. SIR HERCULES, G.C.M.G., *Government House, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
	1869	†ROBINSON, JOHN, *Durban, Natal.*
	1879	ROBINSON, SIR WILLIAM C., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Adelaide, South Australia.*
	1878	ROBINSON, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Windward Islands, *Government House, Barbados.*
1690	1882	ROCHE, CAPTAIN W. P., *Bathurst, River Gambia, West Africa.*
	1882	ROCKSTROW, JOHN FREDERICK, J.P., *Foxton, near Wellington, New Zealand.*
	1881	ROGERS, HENRY, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., *Mauritius.*
	1879	ROLLAND, ADAM, *Blackstone Hill Station, Otago, New Zealand.*
	1876	ROLLESTON, CHRISTOPHER, C.M.G., Auditor-General, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1695	1883	ROME, THOMAS, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
	1877	ROMILLY, ALFRED, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*

Year of Election.		
	1883	ROSE, HENRY, JUN., *care of The British and New Zealand Mortgage and Agency, Limited, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
	1882	ROSS, ARTHUR W., *Plaisand, Grenada.*
	1882	ROSS, REGINALD J.P., *Regalia, British Honduras.*
1700	1883	ROSS, W., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1881	†ROTH, HENRY LING, F.S.S., *Foulden, Mackay, Queensland.*
	1883	†ROTHSCHILD, A. A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1875	ROWE, SIR SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Gold Coast Colony.
	1880	ROWSELL, FRANCIS WILLIAM, C.B., C.M.G., British Commissioner of the Egyptian State Domains, *Cairo, Egypt.*
1705	1883	ROXBURGH, T. LAWRENCE, *Black River P.O., Jamaica.*
	1881	†RUDALL, JAMES T., F.R.C.S., *Melbourne, Australia.*
	1881	RUDD, CHARLES D., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1882	RUMSEY, COMMANDER R. MURRAY, R.N., Civil Commissioner, *Volta District, Gold Coast Colony.*
	1883	RUNCHMAN, M. S., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1710	1871	RUSDEN, GEORGE W., *Melbourne, Australia.*
	1881	RUSHTON, MARK W. B., *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
	1877	RUSSELL, ARTHUR E., *Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
	1875	RUSSELL, G. GREY, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
	1875	RUSSELL, H. C., Government Astronomer, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
1715	1875	RUSSELL, PHILIP, *Carngham, Victoria, Australia.*
	1873	RUSSELL, ROBERT, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, *Government Park, near Spanish Town, Jamaica* (Corresponding Secretary).
	1877	RUSSELL, WILLIAM, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1878	RUSSELL, CAPTAIN WILLIAM R., M.H.R., *Flaxmere, Napier, New Zealand.*
	1882	RYAN, CHARLES, *Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.*
1720	1881	†SACHSE, CHARLES, *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
	1873	†ST. GEORGE, HENRY Q., *Toronto, Canada; and Montpelier, France.*
	1874	ST. JEAN, LE VISCOMTE SATJÉ, *Castel-Nou, Py-Or, France.*
	1881	ST. JOHN, MOLYNEUX, *Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.*
	1882	SALMON, HON. CHARLES, President of Nevis, *West Indies.*
1725	1882	SALMOND, CHARLES SHORT, *Kotri, Charnwood Forest, St. Kilda, Melbourne.*
	1882	SANDWITH, CAPTAIN J. H., R.M.L.I., *Cairo, Egypt.*
	1872	SANJO, J., *Tokio, Yokohama, Japan.*
	1880	SARGOOD, HON. MAJOR FREDERICK T., M.L.C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
	1876	SARJEANT, HENRY, *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
1730	1879	SARL, A. J., *Colonial Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1877	SAUER, J. W., M.L.A., *Aliwal North, Cape Colony.*
	1881	SAUNDERS, JAMES R., M.L.C., J.P., *Tangaati, Natal.*
	1880	SAUNDERS, JOHN, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
	1881	SAUNDERS, REV. RICHARDSON, Rector of St. Matthew's Church, *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1735	1881	SAUNDERS, S. P., M.L.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
	1878	SAWERS, JOHN, *Manchester, Jamaica.*
	1883	†SAWYER, ERNEST EDWARD, M.A., C.E., Engineers' Office, *Mormugoa, Goa, India.*
	1882	SCARTH, WILLIAM B., *Toronto, Canada.*

	Year of Election.	
	1883	SCHAPPERT, W. L., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
1740	1878	SCHOOLES, HON. HENRY R. PIPON, Attorney-General, *St. George's, Grenada.*
	1882	SCHWABACHER, S., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1881	SCOTT, CALEB E., *Dutoitspan, Cape Colony.*
	1876	SCOTT, HON. HENRY, M.L.C., J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
	1879	SEGRE, JOSEPH S., J.P., *Savannah La Mar, Jamaica.*
1745	1883	SELBY, W. H., *Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast Colony.*
	1871	SEROCOLD, G. P., *Montreux, Switzerland.*
	1881	†SERVICE, HON. JAMES, *Melbourne, Australia.*
	1879	†SEWELL, HON. HENRY, M.L.C., *Trelawny, Jamaica.*
	1880	SHAND, CHARLES ARTHUR, *Titches Creek, Antigua.*
1750	1879	SHAND, JAMES WIDRINGTON, *Henrietta House, Vacoas, Mauritius.*
	1882	SHAW, HENRY B., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
	1883	†SHAW, THOMAS, *Woorwyrite, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.*
	1869	SHEPSTONE, SIR THEOPHILUS, K.C.M.G., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
	1869	SHEPSTONE, THEOPHILUS, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
1755	1879	SHERIFF, HON. R. FFRENCH, Attorney-General, *Gibraltar.*
	1875	SHERIFF, HIS HONOUR W. MUSGRAVE, Chief Justice, *British Honduras.*
	1880	SHIPPARD, SIDNEY G. A., M.A., D.C.L., Judge of the Supreme Court, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
	1881	†SHIRLEY, HON. LEICESTER C., *Hyde Hall, Clarks Town P.O., Jamaica.*
	1880	SHORTRIDGE, SAMUEL, J.P., *Plantain Garden River P.O., Jamaica.*
1760	1877	†SIMMS, W. K., J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
	1883	SIMPSON, SURGEON-MAJOR FRANK, Assistant Colonial Secretary, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
	1882	†SIMPSON, G. MORRIS, *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
	1880	SIMPSON, J. M., *Burundi, Tamworth, New South Wales.*
	1881	SIMSON, COLIN WILLIAM, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
1765	1882	SINCLAIR, A. C., Government Printing Establishment, *Kingston P.O., Jamaica.*
	1882	SKARRATT, CHARLES CARLTON, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
	1880	†SLOANE, ALEXANDER, *Mulwala Station, New South Wales.*
	1875	SMIDT, ABRAHAM DE, Surveyor-General, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
	1882	SMITH, CHARLES, *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
1770	1882	SMITH, C. W., *care of Messrs Mitchell & Dixon, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
	1873	†SMITH, HON. DONALD A., *Montreal, Canada.*
	1883	†SMITH, EDWIN THOMAS, M.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
	1872	SMITH, SIR FRANCIS, Chief Justice, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
	1882	SMITH, FRANCIS B. L., *Bathurst, River Gambia, West Africa.*
1775	1883	SMITH, JOSEPH, National Bank of Australasia, *Perth, Western Australia.*
	1882	SMITH, JULIUS J., *Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa.*
	1882	SMITH, CAPTAIN MATTHEW S., Superintendent of Police, *Perth, Western Australia.*
	1881	SMITH, ROBERT, F.R.C.S., *Sierra Leone.*
	1882	SMITH, W. B., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1780	1877	SMITH, HON. W. F. HAYNES, LL.D., Attorney-General, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1882	†SMITH, W. H. WARRE, *Durban, Natal.*

Year of Election.		
	1881	SMUTS, J. A., Clerk of the Papers, *House of Assembly, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
	1881	SNELL, GEORGE, *New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana.*
	1877	SOLOMON, HON. GEORGE, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1785	1876	SOLOMON, HON. MICHAEL, *Seville, St. Ann, Jamaica.*
	1883	SOLOMON, WILLIAM HENRY, Barrister-at-Law, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1883	SOMERVILLE, GEORGE THOMAS, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
	1882	SORAPURE, J. B., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
	1879	SOUTHGATE, J. J., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
1790	1882	SPAINE, JAMES H., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
	1877	†SPENCE, HON. J. BRODIE, M.L.C., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
	1882	SPILSBURY, HON. THOMAS HAMILTON, Colonial Surgeon, *Bathurst, River Gambia, West Africa.*
	1880	SPOONER, JOHN C., *St. George's, Grenada.*
	1881	SPRIGG, HON. J. GORDON, M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1795	1881	SPROULE, JAMES H., *Badulla, Ceylon.*
	1881	SQUIRES, WILLIAM HERBERT, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
	1881	STABLES, HENRY L., C.E., *care of Chief Resident Engineer, Western Railway, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
	1882	STANCLIFFE, F., *Montreal, Canada.*
	1883	STANDING, JOHN WILLIAM, *Belize, British Honduras.*
1800	1875	STANFORD, J. F., *Rosebank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
	1874	STANFORD, ROBERT HARLEY, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1882	STANLEY, HENRY C., M.Inst.C.E., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
	1882	STEERE, JAMES G. LEE, *Perth, Western Australia.*
	1880	STEIBEL, GEORGE, *Devon Penn, Kingston Post Office, Jamaica.*
1805	1880	STENT, SIDNEY, C.E., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
	1880	STEPHENS, HAROLD, F.R.G.S., Attorney-at-Law, *Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa.*
	1873	†STEPHENS, ROMEO, *Montreal, Canada.*
	1879	STEPHENS, COLONEL W. F. (*India*), *Melbourne, Australia.*
	1880	STERN, M., F.R.C.S.E., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
1810	1882	STEVENSON, GEORGE, *Melbourne, Australia.*
	1883	STEVENSON, JOHN, M.L.A., *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
	1883	STEWART, GEORGE VESEY, J.P., *Mount Stewart, Kati Kati, New Zealand.*
	1879	STIRLING, J. LAUNCELOT, M.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
	1882	STOCKDALE, R. H., *Rondebosch, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
1815	1881	STOCKWELL, FRANCIS W., *Quebec, Canada.*
	1882	STONE, EDWARD ALFRED, *Perth, Western Australia.*
	1881	STONE, ROBERT S., *Mauritius.*
	1881	STOW, FREDERICK, *Hoopstadt, Orange Free State.*
	1882	STOW, F.S.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1820	1881	STRANACK, J. W., *Durban, Natal.*
	1881	STROUSS, CARL, *Victoria, British Columbia.*
	1880	†STRUBEN, H. W., *The Willows, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
	1880	STRUTT, DR. CHARLES EDWARD, *Melbourne, Australia.*
	1880	STUART, M. V. D., Collector of Customs, *Sierra Leone.*
1825	1875	STUDHOLME, JOHN, *Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
	1883	STUDHOLME, JOHN, JUN., *Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
	1883	STUDHOLME, WILLIAM PAUL, *Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand.*

	Year of Election.	
	1881	STURRIDGE, GEORGE, J.P., *Mandeville, Jamaica.*
	1876	SULLIVAN, A. F., *Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.*
1830	1882	SULLIVAN, HENRY, c/o Messrs. J. S. N. Clarke & Co., 61, *Temple Court, Melbourne, Australia.*
	1882	SUNTER, REV. M., M.A., *Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone.*
	1883	SWAINE, CHARLES S. DE P., *The Priory, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1881	SWAN, ROBERT A., Stipendiary Magistrate, *Curepipe, Mauritius.*
	1881	†SYMON, J. H., Q.C., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1835	1879	TAIT, M. M., *Great Westerford, Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
	1883	TANGE, A., Danish Consul, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
	1877	†TANNER, THOMAS, *Riverslea, Napier, New Zealand.*
	1883	†TARLETON, HON. A. M., Queen's Advocate, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
	1879	TAYLOR, HON. E. B. A., Colonial Secretary, *Nassau, Bahamas.*
1840	1879	TAYLOR, J. BANKS, c/o Messrs. C. Adolphe, Son & Co., *San Francisco.*
	1882	†TAYLOR, WILLIAM, *Melbourne, Australia.*
	1872	†TENNANT, THE HON. SIR DAVID, M.L.A., Speaker of the House of Assembly, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
	1883	TESSIER, HON. P. G., M.L.C., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
	1874	THIBANDEAU, ALFRED, *Quebec, Canada.*
1845	1882	THIBON, JOSEPH T., *Basseterre, Nevis, West Indies.*
	1883	†THOMAS, RICHARD D., *Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
	1881	THOMPSON, GEORGE A., *Union Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
	1879	THOMSON, JAMES, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1873	THOMSON, MATTHEW C., *Rockhampton, Queensland.*
1850	1881	THOMSON, S., *Belmont, Clark's Town, Jamaica.*
	1880	THOMSON, WILLIAM, C.E., *Wynberg, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
	1882	THOMSON, W. K., *Kamesburgh, Brighton, Victoria, Australia.*
	1872	THORNE, CORNELIUS, *Messrs. Maitland & Co., Shanghai, China.*
	1882	THORNE, HENRY EDWARD, *Barbados.*
1855	1882	THWAITES, HAWTREY (Registrar, Supreme Court), *Colombo, Ceylon.*
	1875	TIFFIN, HENRY H., J.P., *Napier, New Zealand.*
	1883	†TINLINE, JAMES MADDER, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
	1879	TOBIN, ANDREW, *Wingadee, Balaclava, Melbourne, Australia.*
	1879	TOBIN, P. J., *Wingadee Station, Coonamble, New South Wales.*
1860	1882	TOMKINSON, GEORGE ARNOLD, B.A., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
	1883	†TOPP, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Bathurst, River Gambia, West Africa.*
	1881	TORBET, W., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
	1879	TOSSWILL, CAPTAIN R. G. D., *Highfield, Kirwee, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
	1877	TRAFFORD, G., Chief Justice, *St. Vincent, West Indies.*
1865	1881	TRAVERS, MARCUS, *Astrohove, Boulogne, France.*
	1883	TRENCH, HON. DAVID P., M.L.C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
	1880	TRIMINGHAM, WILLIAM P., *The Grange, St. Michaels, Barbados.*
	1883	TRIMMER, ALEXANDER, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
	1878	TRIMMER, FREDERICK, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1870	1883	TRIPP, L. O. H., *Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
	1869	TRUTCH, HON. J. W., C.M.G., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
	1882	TRUTER, JAMES LIONEL, Resident Magistrate, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

	Year of Election.	
	1883	TUCKER, KIDGER, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1883	TURNBULL, JAMES THOMSON, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1875	1882	†TURNER, G. NAPIER, c/o Messrs. James Turner & Son., *Melbourne, Australia.*
	1882	†TURNER, HENRY GYLES, *Commercial Bank, Melbourne, Australia.*
	1883	TURNER, JOHN HERBERT, *Victoria, British Columbia.*
	1872	†TURNER, WILLIAM S., Chief Commissary of Taxation, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1882	†TURTON, C. D., Assistant Colonial Secretary, *Gold Coast Colony.*
1880	1881	TWEED, ARTHUR, Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, *Colesberg, Cape Colony.*
	1881	TYSON, THOMAS G., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1873	UNIACKE, A.M., *Halifax, Nova Scotia.*
	1881	USHER, HENRY CHARLES, *Belize, British Honduras.*
	1879	VARLEY, JOHN, Stipendiary Magistrate, *Kapunda, South Australia.*
1885	1881	†VEENDAM, DR. J. L., *Essequibo, British Guiana.*
	1880	VENDRYES, HENRY, Advocate, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
	1869	VERDON, SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Melbourne, Australia.*
	1877	VERLEY, LOUIS, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
	1881	†VILLIERS, HON. FRANCIS JOHN, C.M.G., Auditor-General, *British Guiana*
1890	1882	VINTCENT, LEWIS A., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
	1880	VOHSEN, ERNST, *Sierra Leone.*
	1879	VRIES, MAURICE DE, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
	1881	WAITE, PERCIVAL, *St. Petersburg, Russia.*
	1883	WALCOTT, W. CHASE, Barrister-at-Law, *Bathurst, River Gambia, West Africa*
1895	1880	WALDRON, GERALD G.H., *H.M. Treasury, Harbour Street, Kingston, Jamaica.*
	1880	WALDRON, JAMES L., J.P., *Falkland Islands.*
	1876	†WALKER, HON. EDWARD NOEL, M.L.C., Assistant Colonial Secretary, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
	1883	WALKER, HOWARD, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
	1882	WALKER, JAMES, J.P., *Kununata, Glynn, High Flats, Natal.*
1900	1881	†WALKER, JOSEPH, M.L.A., *Hamilton House, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
	1874	†WALKER, R. B. N., M.A., F.R.G.S., *British Sherbro', West Africa.*
	1882	WALL, T. A., Civil Commandant, *British Sherbro', West Africa.*
	1881	WALLACE, JAMES, *Chartered Bank, Colombo, Ceylon.*
	1882	WALLIS, H. E., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
1905	1881	†WALTER, HENRY J., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
	1881	†WANLISS, THOMAS D., *Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*
	1879	WARD, CHARLES J., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
	1881	WARD, WALTER, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1873	WARD, WILLIAM CURTIS, *Victoria, British Columbia.*
1910	1879	†WARE, JOHN, *Tatyoon, Yalla-y-Poora, Victoria, Australia.*
	1880	†WARE, J. C., *Yalla-y-Poora, Victoria, Australia.*
	1882	†WARNER, OLIVER W., Emigration Agent for Trinidad, 11, *Garden Reach, Calcutta.*
	1878	WARREN, FREDERICK WILLIAM, *King Street, Kingston, Jamaica.*

	Year of Election.	
	1882	WATERHOUSE, HON. G. M., M.L.C., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
1915	1883	WATKINS, ARNOLD H., M.B., F.R.C.S., *Boshof, Orange Free State.*
	1882	WATSON, ROBERT, C.E., *Melbourne Club, Victoria, Australia.*
	1875	WATSON, THOMAS, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, *Cape Town, Cape Colony* (Corresponding Secretary).
	1879	WATT, GEORGE, *Urana Station, Urana, New South Wales.*
	1880	WATT, J. PATON, M.D., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1920	1881	WAWN, Deputy Commissary G., *Sierra Leone.*
	1881	WAY, E., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
	1883	WAYLAND, CHARLES J., *Belmont, Cape Colony.*
	1882	WAYLEN, ALFRED R., M.D., *Perth, Western Australia.*
	1882	WEBB, THE RIGHT REV. ALLAN BECHER, D.D., Lord Bishop of Grahamstown, *Cape Colony.*
1925	1880	WEBB, GEORGE H. F., Q.C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
	1880	WEBB, HENRY B., *London and South African Exploration Company, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1881	WEBB, HON. J. H., M.L.C., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
	1883	WEBSTER, ALEXANDER B., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
	1880	WEBSTER, EBEN, *Messrs. Arthur & Co., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1930	1880	WEGG, DR. JOHN A., J.P., *Colreville, Spanish Town, Jamaica.*
	1881	WEIL, SAMUEL, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
	1868	WELD, SIR FREDERICK A., K.C.M.G., Governor of the Straits Settlements, *Singapore.*
	1878	†WESTBY, EDMUND W., *Pullitop & Buckaginga Station, New South Wales.*
	1876	†WEST-ERSKINE, W. A. E., M.A., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1935	1879	WESTRUP, MAJOR CHARLES, *Gisborne, New Zealand.*
	1880	WHARTON, HENRY, *Highfield Station, Amuri, New Zealand.*
	1881	†WHEELER, EDWARD, F.R.G.S., c/o Messrs. James Campbell & Sons, *Toronto, Canada.*
	1881	WHITE, THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON H. MASTER, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
	1881	WHITE, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Double Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.*
1940	1880	WHITE, M. W., *St. John's, Antigua.*
	1876	WHITEHEAD, PERCY, *care of Messrs. Grant & Fradd, Durban, Natal.*
	1881	WHITEWAY, SIR WILLIAM V., K.C.M.G., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
	1878	WHITMORE, COLONEL SIR G. S., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Napier, New Zealand.*
	1878	WHYHAM, WILLIAM H., *St. John's, Antigua* (Corresponding Secretary).
1945	1881	WIGHT, ERNEST E.
	1881	WIGHT, THEOPHILUS G. (Crown Surveyor), *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1878	WIGLEY, JAMES F., J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
	1881	WIGLEY, WILLIAM H., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
	1883	WILKINSON, W. BIRKENSHAW, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1950	1879	WILKS, JOHN, J.P., 107, *Collins Street, W., Melbourne, Australia.*
	1882	WILLCOCKS, EDWARD J. R., Principal of the Training Institution, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1882	WILLIAMS, A. D., M.B. (District Medical Officer), *British Guiana.*
	1881	WILLIAMS, CHARLES, *Bel Air, British Guiana.*
	1882	WILLIAMS, C. L., *Cork, Queensland.*
1955	1879	WILLIAMS, THE REV. FREDERICK H., D.D., Dean of Grahamstown, *Cape Colony.*

	Year of Election.	
	1881	WILLIAMS, H. WYNN, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
	1882	WILLIAMS, J. BLACKSTONE, J.P., *Dutoitspan, Cape Colony.*
	1882	WILLIAMSON, HON. ALEXANDER, M.L.C., *Belize, British Honduras.*
	1879	WILLIAMSON, HON. GEORGE WALTER, M.L.C., *Grenada.*
1960	1879	WILLIAMSON, JAMES, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
	1882	†WILLIAMSON, W. M., *Darr River Downs, Queensland.*
	1879	WILLIS, EDWARD, *Koolonurt, Nareen, Victoria, Australia.*
	1880	WILMAN, HERBERT, M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
	1876	WILMOT, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
1965	1883	WILSON, ALEXANDER, *Mount Emu, Victoria, Australia.*
	1883	WILSON, JOHN, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
	1881	WILSON, MAJOR JOHN, J.P., *Cambridge, Auckland, New Zealand.*
	1883	WILSON, JOHN CRACROFT, *Cashmere, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
	1875	WILSON, HON. JOHN N., M.L.C., *Napier, New Zealand.*
1970	1882	WILSON, WALTER F., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
	1881	†WILSON, WALTER H., *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland* (Corresponding Secretary).
	1880	WILSON, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
	1877	WING, EDGAR, *Clairmont, Clarence Plains, near Hobart, Tasmania.*
	1880	WINTER, CHARLES T., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1975	1876	WINTON, ROBERT, *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
	1882	WOLLASTON, CHARLTON F. B., *Dutoitspan, Cape Colony.*
	1882	WOLSELEY, W. A., *Plantation Lusignan, British Guiana.*
	1879	WOOD, GEORGE, JUN., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
	1879	WOOD, JOHN EDWIN, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
1980	1878	WOOD, READER GILSON, M.H.R., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
	1881	WOOLFORD, J. BARRINGTON, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
	1879	WRENFORDSLEY, SIR HENRY T., Chief Justice and Judicial Commissioner for the Western Pacific, *Suva, Fiji.*
	1883	WRIGHT, Rev. WILLIAM, *Mahebourg, Mauritius.*
	1881	WYATT, THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON F. J., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
1985	1872	WYATT, CAPTAIN (late Cape Mounted Rifles).
	1883	WYLIE, ALEXANDER, Barrister-at-Law, *St. John's, Antigua.*
	1882	WYNNE, AGAR, *Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*
	1882	YOUNG, ARETAS, Barrister-at-Law, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
	1879	YOUNG, C. BURNEY, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
1990	1883	YOUNG, HORACE E. B., *Fairymead, Bundaberg, Queensland.*
	1882	†YOUNG, JAMES H., M.L.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
	1878	YOUNG, SIR WILLIAM, *Halifax, Nova Scotia.*
	1878	†YOUNG, HON. WILLIAM, A.G., C.M.G. (Government Secretary and Lieut.-Governor of British Guiana), *Georgetown.*
	1881	ZOCHONIS, GEORGE, *Messrs. Randell & Fisher, Sierra Leone, West Africa.*
1995	1881	ZWEIFEL, JOSUA, c/o Compagnie du Sénégal, *Brass, viâ Bonny, West Coast of Africa.*

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The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
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" Athenæum Club, London.
" Bodleian Library, Oxford.
" British Museum, London.
" Brown's Free Library, Liverpool.
" Cambridge University Library.
" Carlton Club, London.
" City Liberal Club, London.
" Colonial Office, London.
" Crystal Palace Library.
" East India Association, London.
" Free Public Library, Birmingham.
" " Bradford.
" " Bristol.
" " Derby.
" " Dundee.
" " Leeds.
" " Manchester.
" " Norwich.
" " Nottingham.
" " Plymouth.
" " St. Margaret and St. John, West-
" " Sheffield. [minster.
" " Swansea.
" Guildhall Library, London.
" House of Commons, London.
" House of Lords, London.
" Institution of Civil Engineers.
" Intelligence Department, War Office.
" London Institution.
" London Library.
" Mitchell Library, Glasgow.
" National Club, London.
" Reform Club, London.
" Royal Engineer Institute, Chatham.
" Royal Geographical Society, London.
" Royal United Service Institution, London.
" Social Science Association, London.
" Society of Arts, London.
" Statistical Society, London.
" Stirling and Glasgow Public Library.
" Trinity College, Dublin.
" Victoria Institute, London.

COLONIES.

British North America.

The Houses of Parliament, Ottawa.
„ Legislative Assembly, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
„ Legislative Assembly of Ontario.
„ „ „ Quebec
„ Legislative Assembly, Newfoundland.
„ Bureau of Statistics, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
„ Canadian Institute, Toronto.
„ Council of Arts and Manufactures, Montreal.
„ Geological Survey of Canada.
„ Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.
„ Literary and Scientific Society, Ottawa.
„ McGill University, Montreal.
„ Mercantile Literary Association, Montreal.
„ Nova Scotia Historical Society.
„ University of Toronto.

Australasian Colonies.

New South Wales.

The Houses of Parliament, Sydney.
„ Free Public Library, Bathurst.
„ „ Newcastle.
„ „ Sydney.
„ Mechanics' Institute, Albury.
„ Royal Society of New South Wales.
„ School of Art, Grafton.
„ „ Maitland West.
„ „ Wollongong.

Queensland.

The Houses of Parliament, Brisbane.
„ Public Library, Brisbane.
„ School of Art, Bowen, Port Denison.
„ „ Ipswich.
„ „ Rockhampton.

South Australia.

The Houses of Parliament, Adelaide.
„ Philosophical Society, Adelaide.
„ South Australian Institute, Adelaide.

Tasmania.

The Houses of Parliament, Hobart.
„ Mechanics' Institute, Launceston.
„ Public Library, Hobart.
„ „ Launceston.
„ Royal Society of Tasmania.

Victoria.

The Houses of Parliament, Melbourne.
„ Athenæum and Burke Museum, Beechworth.
„ Mechanics' Institute and Athenæum, Melbourne.
„ Mechanics' Institute, Sale.
„ „ Sandhurst.
„ „ Stawell.
„ Public Library, Ballarat.
„ „ Castlemaine.
„ „ Geelong.
„ „ Melbourne.

Western Australia.

The Houses of Parliament, Perth.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Houses of Parliament, Wellington.
„ Auckland Institute.
„ Canterbury College, Christchurch.
„ New Zealand Institute, Wellington.
„ Public Library, Dunedin.
„ „ Wellington.

CAPE COLONY.

The Houses of Parliament, Cape Town.
„ Chamber of Commerce, Cape Town.
„ Public Library, Cape Town.
„ „ Grahamstown.
„ „ Kimberley, Griqualand West.
„ „ Port Elizabeth.

NATAL.

The Houses of Parliament, Pietermaritzburg.
„ Public Library, Pietermaritzburg.

WEST INDIES.

The Free Library, Barbados.
„ Court of Policy, British Guiana.
„ Houses of Parliament, Grenada.
„ Public Library, Jamaica.
„ Jamaica Association.

MAURITIUS.

The Public Library, Port Louis.

INDIA.

The Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras.

The Imperial German Government.

UNITED STATES.

The Department of State, Washington.
„ Smithsonian Institution „

GRANT

UNTO THE

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,

OF

Her Majesty's Royal Charter of Incorporation.

DATED 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1882.

Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, **To all to whom** these Presents shall come Greeting.

Whereas His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, K.G., and His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P., have by their Petition, humbly represented to us that they are respectively the President and Chairman of the Council of a Society established in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and called by Our Royal Authority the Royal Colonial Institute, the objects of which Society are in various ways, and in particular by means of a place of Meeting, Library and Museum, and by reading papers, holding discussions, and undertaking scientific and other

enquiries, as in the said Petition mentioned, to promote the increase and diffusion of knowledge respecting as well Our Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, as Our Indian Empire, and the preservation of a permanent union between the Mother Country and the various parts of the British Empire, and that it would enable the said objects to be more effectually attained, and would be for the public advantage if We granted to His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., WILLIAM DROGO MONTAGU, DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P., and the other Fellows of the said Society, Our Royal Charter of Incorporation.

And whereas it has been represented to Us that the said Society has, since its establishment, sedulously pursued the objects for which it was founded by collecting and diffusing information; by publishing a Journal of Transactions; by collecting a Library of Works relating to the British Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, and to India; by forming a Museum of Colonial and Indian productions and manufactures; and by undertaking from time to time scientific, literary, statistical, and other enquiries relating to Colonial and Indian Matters, and publishing the results thereof.

Now know ye that We, being desirous of encouraging a design so laudable and salutary, of Our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have willed, granted and declared, and **do** by these presents for Us, Our heirs and successors, will, grant and declare in manner following, that is to say:—

1. His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and His Grace the Duke of Manchester, and such other of Our Loving Subjects as now are Fellows of the said Society, or shall from time to time be duly admitted Fellows thereof, and their successors, are hereby constituted, and shall for ever hereafter be by virtue of these presents one body politic and corporate by the name of the Royal Colonial Institute, and for the purposes aforesaid, and by the name aforesaid, shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, with full power and authority to alter, vary, break, and renew the same at their discretion, and by the same name to sue and be sued in every Court of Us, Our heirs and successors, and be for ever able and capable in the law to purchase, receive, possess, hold and enjoy to them and their successors, any goods and chattels whatsoever, and to act in all the concerns of the said body politic and corporate as effectually for all purposes as any other of Our liege subjects, or any other body politic or corporate in the United Kingdom, not being under any disability, might do in their respective concerns.

2. The Royal Colonial Institute (in this Charter hereinafter called the Institute) may, notwithstanding the statutes of mortmain, take, purchase, hold and enjoy to them and their successors a Hall, or House, and any such messuages or hereditaments of any tenure as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of the Institute, but so that the yearly value thereof to be computed a the rack rent which might be gotten for the

same at the time of the purchase or other acquisition, and including the site of the said Hall, or House, do not exceed in the whole the sum of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS. And We do hereby grant Our especial Licence and authority unto all and every person and persons, bodies politic and corporate (otherwise competent), to grant, sell, alien and convey in mortmain unto and to the use of the Institute and their successors any messuages or hereditaments not exceeding the annual value aforesaid.

3. There shall be a Council of the Institute, and the said Council and General Meetings of the Fellows to be held in accordance with this Our Charter shall, subject to the provisions of this Our Charter, have the entire management and direction of the concerns of the Institute.

4. There shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Secretary of the Institute. The Council shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, and not less than twenty Councillors; and the Secretary if honorary.

5. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, shall be the first President of the Institute, and the other persons now being Vice-Presidents and Members of the Council of the Institute shall be the first Members of the Council, and shall continue such until an election of Officers is made under these presents.

6. A General Meeting of the Fellows of the Institute shall be held once in every year, or oftener, and may be adjourned from time to time, if necessary, for the following purposes, or any of them :—

(*a*) The election of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and other Members of the Council.

(*b*) The making, repeal, or amendment of rules and bye-laws for the Government of the Institute, for the regulation of its proceedings, for the admission or expulsion of Fellows, for the fixing of the number and functions of the Officers of the Institute, and for the management of its property and business generally

(*c*) The passing of any other necessary or proper resolution or regulation concerning the affairs of the Institute.

7. The General Meetings and adjourned General Meetings of the Institute shall take place (subject to the rules of the Institute and to any power of convening or demanding a Special General Meeting thereby given) at such times as may be fixed by the Council.

8. The existing rules of the Institute, so far as not inconsistent with these presents, shall continue in force until and except so far as they are altered by any General Meeting.

9. The Council shall have the sole management of the income, funds, and property of the Institute, and

may manage and superintend all other affairs of the Institute, and appoint and dismiss at their pleasure all salaried and other officers, attendants and servants as they may think fit, and may, subject to these presents and the rules of the Institute, do all such things as shall appear to them necessary and expedient for giving effect to the objects of the Institute.

10. The Council shall once in every year present to a General Meeting a report of the proceedings of the Institute, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditure, and of the financial position of the Institute, and every fellow of the Institute may, at reasonable times to be fixed by the Council, examine the accounts of the Institute.

11. The Council may, with the approval of a General Meeting, from time to time appoint fit persons to be Trustees of any part of the real or personal property of the Institute, and may make or direct any transfer of such property necessary for the purposes of the trust, or may at their discretion take in the corporate name of the Institute Conveyances or Transfers of any property capable of being held in that name. Provided that no sale, mortgage, incumbrance or other disposition of any hereditaments belonging to the Institute shall be made unless with the approval of a General Meeting.

12. No Rule, Bye-law, Resolution or other proceeding shall be made or had by the Institute, or any meeting thereof, or by the Council, contrary to the

General Scope or true intent and meaning of this Our Charter, or the laws or statutes of Our Realm, and anything done contrary to this present clause shall be void.

In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourself at Our Palace at Westminster, the Twenty-sixth of September in the Forty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

L. S.

CARDEW.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

SESSION 1882-83.

FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The First Ordinary General Meeting of the Session 1882-83 was held on Tuesday, the 21st November, 1882, at the Grosvenor Gallery Library, New Bond-street.

His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P., Chairman of Council, presided.

The Chairman called upon the Honorary Secretary (Mr. Frederick Young) to read the Minutes of the Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of Session 1881-82, which were confirmed.

The Honorary Secretary announced that since the Ordinary General Meeting held on Tuesday, the 13th June last, 178 Fellows had been elected, viz., 29 Resident and 149 Non-Resident Fellows.

Resident Fellows:—

A. W. Bailward, Esq., G. Meredith Bell, Esq., Samuel Bright, Esq., Robert G. Butchart, Esq., Philip Vander-Byl, Esq., William Campbell, Esq., Captain H. J. Challis, R.N.; the Rev. Charles Clark, Henry Collier, Esq., J. Astley Cooper, Esq., Wm. Gardiner, Esq., Henry J. Gibbs, Esq., Colonel W. L. Goldsworthy, John M. Harris, Esq., Alfred Hewitt, Esq., Colonel Sir Stephen J. Hill, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Lieut.-General Sir Henry Lefroy, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Ashton Lever, Esq., John Macpherson, Esq., James Martin, Esq., O. V. Morgan, Esq., G. P. Ness, Esq., Leslie C. Probyn, Esq., Gilbert Purvis, Esq., Sir Rawson W. Rawson, K.C.M.G., C.B., R. Murray Smith, Esq., Carl H. Schmidt, Esq., William Wood, Esq., Arthur Woods, Esq.

Non-Resident Fellows:—

Thaine Allen, Esq. (Kimberley), John Alger, Esq. (New South Wales), A. P. Ambrose, Esq. (Mauritius), C. H. Attwell, Esq. (Cape Colony),

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The Honorary Secretary also announced that donations to the Library had been received from the various Colonial Governments and Institutions, from the Agents General for the Colonies, from many London Institutions, and from gentlemen resident both at home and in the Colonies, all of which had been duly acknowledged.

Before calling upon Sir Francis Dillon Bell to read his paper the Duke of Manchester said: This meeting marks an important epoch in the history of the Royal Colonial Institute, inasmuch as it is the first which has been held since the grant by Her Majesty, on 26th September last, of a Royal Charter of Incorporation. Such a

Charter is of essential value, as it ensures the stability and permanence of the Institute; enhances its position in public estimation and amongst the societies of the United Kingdom; and enables it to hold property in its own name as a corporate body. I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to congratulate you on the gradual attainment of those objects for which the Royal Colonial Institute was originally founded fourteen years ago, the chief of which was the great national work of cultivating more cordial sympathy between the Mother Country and her Daughter States, irrespective of political party. This Institute is entitled to assume some measure of credit for the undoubtedly improved feeling towards our Colonial Empire which prevails in this country. The practical utility of our efforts is becoming more generally recognised both at home and in the Colonies, as is substantially proved by the steady increase in our numbers, the frequent and sympathetic notices in the public press, and the constant applications received from all quarters for information which our organisation affords peculiar facilities for supplying. Possessing as we do one of the most complete Colonial libraries in London, we have in addition the means of bringing inquirers face to face with colonists who are revisiting the Old Country, and can supply precise and recent intelligence concerning their homes beyond the seas. Then, as regards the increase in the number of Fellows, I may mention that in the year 1870 the total was 297, of whom only 64 were non-residents; in 1875 the number rose to 551, of whom 228 were non-residents; in 1880 we numbered 1,181, of whom 603 were non-residents; and at the present time we number 1,789, of whom 1,094 are non-residents. Since the last general meeting the Council have elected no less than 178 Fellows. These figures exhibit undeniable evidence that our fellow-countrymen in the Colonies recognise the fact that this Institute supplies a public want which has long been felt. There is hardly a British Colony in which we have not representatives; some of our Fellows are resident in Fiji, and others have their home in the quasi-Colony of Cyprus. Recognising as we do that our interests are intimately bound up with those of the people of India (as well as of the Colonies), as members of one great Empire under the gracious sway of our Empress-Queen, the well-timed visit of our gallant fellow-subjects to these shores cannot but be regarded as an event of great national significance. A glance at the last statement published by Sir William Sargeaunt, who has given his valuable services as Honorary Treasurer ever since the foundation of the Institute in 1868, will show that our financial

position is thoroughly sound. Notwithstanding the very moderate sum at which individual subscriptions have been placed, the Council have exerted their best endeavours to keep pace with our growing requirements. A sum of £4,000 has been invested in Colonial Government securities as the nucleus of a building fund, and it is earnestly hoped that no great time will elapse before we are more adequately housed than in our present quarters in the Strand. Although much useful work has already been accomplished, an inexhaustible field remains for energetic action in the light of past experience. An accurate acquaintance with the history, resources, and geographical position of our Colonies and Dependencies forms by no means a strong point in the education of the average Englishman; and should my words reach those who are responsible for the training of the rising generation, I trust they will devise some means for remedying a state of ignorance which is really a reproach to the greatest colonising nation in the world. Many of our countrymen might have been spared bitter experience in certain South American Republics and elsewhere, had they been better instructed as to the glorious heritage they possess under their own flag. I learn from our Honorary Secretary that he recently received a perfectly *bonâ fide* inquiry as to the advantages presented by Patagonia as a field for British emigration! One of the most important mediums employed by this Institute for disseminating reliable information concerning the Colonies and India is through the instrumentality of meetings such as that over which I have the honour to preside. The lecturer of this evening is eminently qualified to deal instructively with the important topic upon which he has been kind enough to prepare a paper; and I recognise the presence of many gentlemen who can doubtless throw additional light on the subject under review in the course of the discussion which will follow. I now call on Sir Francis Dillon Bell to read his paper.

THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN RELATION TO THEIR RESOURCES.

The subject I have chosen for to-night is not one, I fear, which you will think lively or entertaining, dealing as it does with dry figures; but it is one of consequence to yourselves as well as to us colonists, and I made choice of it for the following reason.

Since I came over to England about eighteen months ago, I have watched with care what has seemed to me a growing anxiety on the subject of the Public Debt of Australia and New Zealand. So far,

however, from being vexed at this, I have welcomed it; because the very existence of such a feeling must lead those to whom we owe so great a sum of money, to look more closely than they have done into our power to pay. Nothing will give the colonists a greater pleasure than for the financiers of this great city to examine our position and our resources with critical care; and the more thoroughly they do it, the more satisfied we shall be.

It is only of late years that the growing wants of the many settlements which England has founded on the other side of the world, have led to the rapid accumulation of debt which has taken place; and it was, perhaps, quite natural that the frequency with which we have been coming to London for Government loans, should excite some fear that we were borrowing beyond our means. I hope that what I am about to say to-night may help to a fair judgment of whether there really is good ground for any alarm.

I have chosen to group together, for my present purpose, all Australia and New Zealand, because I think (if such a remark does not sound like an impertinence from one who is not himself a member) that it is the especial province of the Royal Colonial Institute to examine such a question as the one I am bringing before you in no narrow or provincial spirit, but from a national point of view. It is true that the public debt of each Colony, and a comparison of the debt of each with its separate resources, would be an interesting inquiry. Their relative indebtedness and power to pay vary widely; and I feel that I may even be open to the imputation, that it is because New Zealand has the heaviest debt of all, that I am taking them all together and concealing her relative weakness to bear her debt as compared with the better power of her sister colonies. This is the last thing I should wish to do: yet I could not go into the New Zealand debt separately, without referring to her peculiar position; for instance, our native troubles have cost us nearly 6 millions, which, in proportion to population, is more for us there than 400 millions would be in England. But to do this would be to change the object of this paper. What I really want to do is to look at all the southern Colonies together, and so to inspire, if I can, a better appreciation of their united financial strength. For our debt has increased more than ninefold in the last twenty years, and it now amounts, after deducting accrued sinking funds, to rather more than 96 millions: of which about 84 millions are held in England, and 12 millions on the other side. The question of our solvency, therefore, is of as much consequence to you as it is to us.

Before going any further, let me ask you to consider for a moment

the inevitable conditions which have led to this indebtedness. Fifty years ago the Colonies of Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and New Zealand did not exist. A narrow fringe along the coast of New South Wales alone was sparsely settled. Step by step the adventurous pioneer took up country for pastoral pursuits, and waited for the wave of settlement to come up after him. When the point was reached where the cost of bringing produce to the nearest harbour became prohibitive, we had either to build railways or cease any further colonisation. A curious calculation was made by the late Justice Chapman, whose name is familiar to all Victorians and New Zealanders. He examined what it cost the population of a certain district in Victoria, a mere handful in number, for the carriage of their goods to and from Melbourne by drays; he proved that they were paying £700,000 a year for transport; and he showed that if this handful of settlers were to undertake the whole burden of the interest on a loan for a railway, without allowing for a single new passenger or a single ton more goods, they would not only pay that interest, but make a saving of hundreds of thousands every year. The freight of flour from Melbourne to the Bendigo gold field was at that time £140 a ton; it is now 140 pence; and the building of a single line has, in transport alone, saved the people who are settled by its side, not thousands but millions.

But if we ever were to have a railway system into the interior of each Colony, it was evident that we must come to the great money centre of the world for the means of doing it. You lent us all the money we asked for that purpose. But as fast as we built railways, other wants sprang up. The population increased more rapidly than the country was opened up. The more money was spent on our railways, the more was wanted for roads and bridges at their side: the people demanded their post-offices, their telegraphs, their courts of justice, their hospitals, their schools, and they insisted on having these all at once. We not only had to come to you for more and more, but every Government on the other side of the world had a hard task to keep pace with the progress and the impatience of the people.

The same question that presented itself then presents itself today. The colonists will suffer no barrier to stop them from going on to conquer the wilderness. We must perforce fulfil the law of our existence, and to fulfil it we must have money. So we come to you more frequently, and for larger sums; but in doing so we recognise your right to ask what we have to show for the money you have already lent us, and what is our real power to repay it.

It is in the hope that I may satisfy you on this, that I am speaking to you to-night.

I have already said that our public debt is rather more than 96 millions. The following is the distribution of the total, giving the net amount owing by each Colony after deducting accrued Sinking Funds:—

New South Wales	£18,897,000
Victoria*	22,593,000
New Zealand	27,680,000
South Australia	11,482,000
Queensland	13,125,000
Tasmania	1,944,000
Western Australia	361,000
Total ..	£96,082,000

Of course, the first question that arises in regard to such an amount of debt is, how many people there are to bear it. Now, our population is, in round numbers, according to the latest returns:—

In New South Wales	781,000
Victoria	882,000
New Zealand (exclusive of 35,000 Maoris)	508,000
South Australia	295,000
Queensland	227,000
Tasmania...	119,000
Western Australia	32,000
	2,844,000

We therefore are even now nearly three millions of people, and more than a million of these have been added in the last ten years.

Now in 1860 we owed only 10 millions. We have added 86 millions in the last twenty years. I willingly allow that this is a very great and sudden growth of debt in so short a time. The real question is, has the progress of Australasia been equal to the growth of her debt? And the answer to this is, that it has been greater in many ways.

Out of the 96 millions borrowed by us, we have spent more than 56 millions on railways, 20 millions on other public works, and nearly 10 millions on immigration.

In the first place, therefore, I must point this out: If you take

* Mr. R. Murray Smith, Agent-General for Victoria, writes to "The Colonies and India," under date November 28, 1882:—"The public debt of Victoria is now less by £500,000 than the amount owing on June 30, 1881, and mentioned by Sir F. Dillon Bell—the above-mentioned sum having been repaid. Our debt, therefore, is now £22,093,102."

the railways, immigration, and telegraphs, these three alone comprise nearly 70 millions of the debt. I shall presently show you that our railways are even now yielding a net return all but equal to the interest on the money we borrowed to make them: the telegraph yields much more than the interest; and as for immigration, since every immigrant immediately begins to pay each year a contribution to the revenue equal to a third of his passage money, he pays greatly more than the interest on all that is borrowed to bring him. Then if you take off these 70 millions for only three income-earning items, there are not much more than 26 millions left as the debt on which the interest is not actually earned even now.

In the second place, let me refer to revenue. It has grown in the last twenty years twice as fast as our commerce or population; it has more than doubled itself since 1870, and it has trebled itself since 1860:—

In	The Revenue was	And the Population was
1860	£6,680,000	1,315,000
1870	9,584,000	1,975,000
1881	21,608,000	2,844,000

If you could raise the same sum per head in England as easily as we raise it in Australia, Mr. Gladstone would be dealing to-day with a revenue of 245 millions.

And you must not suppose that this revenue means taxation to the same amount. We divide our revenue into three parts: one we derive from Crown lands, which of course is not taxation; another from railways, telegraphs, &c., which we call payment for services rendered; and it is only the residue which can be called "taxation" at all. In a paper read last month by Mr. Brett before the Institute of Bankers, he put the proportion of Australasian revenue for 1880 which was raised by taxation at a little over 6 millions; it would be an outside estimate to put it now at 7 millions, or a third of our total revenue.

We derive four times as much revenue from Customs per head as in England, six times as much as in France, ten times as much as in Germany, and nearly three times as much as in the United States. Our Customs duties are 5 per cent. on our commerce, compared with 3½ in Great Britain, and 4 per cent. in France; but they press much less heavily on us than they do in the United States, where they are equal to 18 per cent.

In the following table the progress in the revenue of each Colony is shown separately:—

Revenue of	1860.	1870.	1881-2.
New South Wales	£1,881,000	£2,575,000	£7,213,000
Victoria	3,082,000	3,262,000	5,589,000
New Zealand..	550,000	1,733,000	3,780,000
South Australia	504,000	860,000	2,242,000
Queensland	179,000	786,000	2,102,000
Tasmania	414,000	270,000	502,000
Western Australia	70,000	98,000	180,000
	£6,680,000	£9,584,000	£21,608,000

Out of this total of more than 21 millions, about 5 millions are land revenue.

I have said that in the last twenty years our revenue increased twice as fast as the population. Now, if we may suppose that in the next ten years the revenue will not do more than keep pace with the population, instead of growing twice as fast, it will amount in 1890 to nearly 30 millions, and at the end of the century to not far from 50 millions. Even now our revenue is equal to that of many nations of Europe, and not much less than the revenue of Austria, or even of Russia, was at the accession of Queen Victoria.

It is a common mistake to suppose that the annual charge of our debt, in proportion to the revenue, is heavier than in other countries. On the contrary, it is lighter than in most of the great countries of Europe. The charge of our debt absorbs 25 per cent. of our revenue, against 33 per cent. in England, 41 in France, 30 in Russia, 12 in Germany, 32 in Austria, 47 in Italy, 37 in Spain, and 31 in Belgium. It is only in the United States that the charge of the public debt absorbs so small a part as 16 per cent. of the revenue.

But although the annual charge of our debt absorbs 25 per cent. of our revenue, it is worth while considering its relation to the other income we possess. Now the gross annual product of the Australian industry is very large for our numbers. We derive from

Pastoral pursuits	39	millions
Agriculture	37	,,
Rents of property	13	,,
Manufactures..	11	,,
Profits of commerce	10	,,
Mining..	8	,,
Railways	5	,,
Banking and other sources	10	,,
	133	millions of income.

From these 133 millions our Governments take 21 millions for revenue, and we have 112 millions to do what we like with. We save 27 millions, and the rest we spend upon ourselves. You will say this is a very extravagant rate of national expenditure. But

we take care of our money all the same, for while the deposits in our banks were only 48 millions five years ago, they now exceed 60 millions, and the annual increase is going on at the rate of 8 millions a year. And our savings are, in proportion to gross income, much higher than in England or France.

There is also another thing to be considered in relation to the charge of our debt. Our land revenue, speaking broadly, is about the same as the interest of the debt. It would be a good way of putting it if I said that we apply our land revenue to paying interest on the money we have borrowed for railways, immigration, and public works. It is often made a reproach to us that we have discarded the famous Wakefield theory, and are using our land fund for ordinary affairs of government instead of applying it to the purposes of colonisation. But do we not, in reality, apply it to those purposes, when we use it for paying interest on the money by which alone those purposes could have been secured?

I was saying just now that our public debt had increased 86 millions since 1860. Well, let us for a moment compare this increase in the debt with the increase in revenue and trade.

The increase of exports in the last ten years has been more than 20 millions, while the revenue has increased more than 10 millions. It is clear, therefore, that the colonists have been doing a very fine business in borrowing English capital at 4 or 5 per cent., and obtaining an increase of production yearly equal to 33 per cent. of the total amount they have borrowed, at the same time as the increase in revenue was equal to 16 per cent. on the loan capital. And it follows that although our debt has so largely increased, the security for it has improved, since our profits have risen at least three times more than the additional interest we have to pay.

It is true that the ratio of debt to total assets is now much higher than it was in 1860 and 1870, because at that time the Colonies had hardly begun their borrowings. Comparing our assets with our debt, these are the results in millions sterling, exclusive of the public lands:—

	The amount of debt was	And the assets	Ratio of debt to assets.
In 1860 ..	£10,412,000 ..	192 millions ..	5·4
,, 1870 ..	36,170,000 ..	323 ,, ..	11·2
,, 1882 ..	96,082,000 ..	598 ,, ..	16·1

If the value of the Crown lands were included, the assets of the Colonies would have to be stated at much more than 1,000 millions; but I especially exclude these now. Leaving the Crown lands out altogether, the value of our assets has risen 400 millions in the last

twenty years, and 275 millions since 1870; and the rise in the last twelve years has been at an average rate of 23 millions per annum: this is more than double the rate of accumulation in the United Kingdom, for our ratio is equal to £9 per head, as compared with £4 here. Our assets, in fact, have increased nearly five times as much as our debt since 1870, and this without taking in the Crown lands at all; while it is certain that the Crown lands are now much more valuable than they were then. For instance: the rental of Crown lands occupied by squatters has risen in the last ten years from £500,000 to £800,000; and on the West Coast of New Zealand, Crown land, which only three years ago was worthless on account of the Maori troubles, sold the other day first-hand at a Government sale as high as £16 per acre, and the average of the sale exceeded £7.

The following table shows how the public debts and assets are distributed between the Colonies:—

	Debt.	Assets.
New South Wales	£18,897,000	192 millions sterling
Victoria*	22,593,000	181 ,,
New Zealand	27,680,000	103 ,,
South Australia	11,482,000	60 ,,
Queensland	13,125,000	41 ,,
Tasmania	1,944,700	16 ,,
West Australia	361,000	5 ,,
	£96,082,000	598 millions.

And the following table shows the way in which these assets are made up, in millions sterling:—

	Freehold Farms.	Sheep & Cattle.	Houses.	Railways.	Merchandise, &c.	Total.
New South Wales	59	25	56	16	36	192
Victoria	52	11	63	17	38	181
New Zealand	34	9	31	11	18	103
South Australia	24	5	14	5	12	60
Queensland	7	13	9	6	6	41
Tasmania	5	2	4	2	3	16
West Australia	1	1	1	1	1	5
	182	66	178	58	114	598

I will now take the rise in value of these assets in the last twenty years, not by comparing the assets of each Colony, but by grouping the assets together under a few chief heads. The capital value of these in millions was as follows in 1860, 1870, and now:—

* See foot-note on page 16.

	1860.	1870.	1882.
Freehold lands	49	85	182
Sheep and cattle	29	47	66
Houses..	58	98	178
Railways	7	27	58
Merchandise and other assets	49	66	114
	192	323	598

In this table I am only taking the value of sheep at ten shillings a head, but I need not say to any squatter who is listening to me, that I do not suppose he would sell his runs at a price which only reckoned his sheep at ten shillings.

So far with respect to the question of assets. But it is not only to the capital value of a country's assets that the financier looks for the safety of the money he lends to it. He looks more closely at the power of the community to bear whatever burthen of taxation is necessary to ensure the punctual payment of his interest. Now it is perhaps the safest, and at any rate it is an easy, way of measuring the burthen of a public debt in any nation, to compare the amount of the interest it has to pay on its debt with the earnings of its people, and their annual accumulations. This is shown, for a few cases, in the following table:—

	Annual Earnings in millions.	Annual Savings in millions.	Interest on debt in millions.	Percentage of interest to earnings.	Percentage of interest to savings.
Australasia	162	23	5	3·1	22
United Kingdom ..	1247	154	25	2·0	16
France	965	160	32	3·3	20
Italy	292	25	19	6·6	75
United States ..	1420	320	12	0·9	4

The annual savings here given are after the payment of interest on the public debt; and thus the burthen of our debt as against savings is fully one-third more in Australasia than it is in England, and rather more than it is in France, but less than one-third of what it is in Italy. Here I may refer, in passing, to the marvellous condition of the United States, where the annual earnings already exceed those of England by nearly 200 millions a year, while the annual savings are more than double those of England, making the burthen of the debt almost inappreciable. Yet if we examine the annual earnings of England, France, Italy, and even the States, with those of Australasia, it will be seen that the average per head shows very favourably for us.

	Gross annual earnings per inhabitant.
Australasia	44 15 0
United Kingdom	35 12 0
France	26 11 0
Italy	10 6 0
United States	28 4 0

Thus the income of the Australasian is so much better than that of the Englishman or the American, that although the apparent burthen of the debt per head of the population is greater, its real weight is much less. He can accumulate 24 per cent. of his income, while the average accumulation in the United Kingdom is only 18 per cent., in France 19 per cent., and in the United States 22 per cent. The taxation, accordingly, which he has to bear in order to pay his share of the interest on the debt, is much less oppressive upon him than it is on the inhabitants of other countries.

The incidence of taxation upon a people is always a subject of engrossing interest; and it is now demanding incessant attention from every public man who has to do with the finances of the country in which he lives. Everywhere the demands of each community are pressing more and more on the resources of their Governments, and everywhére it is becoming more and more difficult to meet the increasing volume of national expenditure. In no country is the struggle between the Treasury and the Parliament more constant as to expenditure than it is with us on the other side of the world; and we cannot complain, when the English capitalist hears so often of the "great burthen of taxation" which so much debt imposes upon us, if he gets alarmed at the apparent recklessness with which we seem to be increasing it. You all know that in New Zealand the burthen of the debt in proportion to the population far exceeds that of any other Colony, and that our taxation is very severe compared with that of our neighbours. Yet when we recently had to examine closely what the incidence of taxation in New Zealand really was, some very curious results came out. We had suddenly to impose new taxation, three years ago, to an extent which in England would give a new revenue of 15 millions. The question before us was whether the existing taxation pressed unfairly on any particular class, and especially upon the class which was least able to bear it. We divided, for the purpose of the inquiry, the population into three classes: the wage-earning class, the intermediate class between wage-earners and owners of property, and the propertied class. The most careful calculations were made into the earnings and expenditure of the wage-earning class, following the best authorities on the subject; the results were carefully checked by comparison with calculations relating to the same class in England; and we found that while the taxation paid by the "intermediate class" was £2 18s. 3d. per head, and by the "propertied class" £6 18s. 6d. per head, the taxation paid by the "wage-earning class" did not exceed 17s. 3d. per head,

against 27s. 3d. per head by the same class in England. Now if you compare the taxation per head with the earnings of the working classes, you will have some idea of the great difference between their condition in New Zealand and their condition in England, where the cost of some necessaries of life is much higher and the rate of wages much lower. This is the secret of our attaining the high rate of savings to which I have just referred.

But while this accumulation of wealth in Australasia is sure to go on side by side with the growth of our population and industries, it is equally sure that our public debt will not increase in the same ratio. Increase it certainly will, and I should be wasting your time if I did not say so plainly. But we have not to build again the railways we have made, nor the public buildings we have put up. It is quite beyond doubt that the increase of our wealth will be far greater in the next ten years than the increase in our debt, and if we are "good security" now for the amount of debt we have already incurred, no statistician would for a moment doubt that we shall be far better security for whatever we shall owe then. I have already shown that in the past twelve years our assets have increased nearly five times as much as our debt, and if the same ratio is maintained in the next ten years the amount of our debt will then seem really insignificant. According to the growth of our population since 1870, we ought to number more than 4 millions of people in 1890, and nearly 7 millions at the end of the century. It would require our debt to be then 230 millions to maintain the same proportion to population as it bears now; and it is of course quite needless for me to say that there is not the remotest chance of our adding 135 millions to our debt in the next eighteen years, or anything approaching to it. I believe I am well within the mark in saying that 150 millions will be the outside we shall then owe; while even if our progress in that time should be no faster than during the last ten years, our revenue will be not far from 50 millions, our commerce nearly 270 millions, and our assets, without counting the Crown lands, at least 1,300 millions.

But although I am chiefly concerned with the relation between our resources and our public debt, no statement which is confined to the debt would give a true idea of the extent to which English capital is embarked with us. Besides the money which has been lent to our Governments, more than 110 millions of English capital are even now embarked with us in private loans; counting the commerce, there are more than 260 millions of your money altogether placed with us; and we return you altogether 18 millions

a year in the shape of interest. One-fifth of the total amount of English capital invested throughout the world outside of England is already embarked with us, and this proportion is growing every day. The amount of our public debt is after all much the smaller part of what we owe you. Yet when the financier is tempted to doubt our power to pay him his interest on the one, he may be reassured by the confidence which the merchant has in the commerce which ensures so much of the interest on the other. Let us look a little into this.

Already the commercial growth of Australasia surpasses that of most countries, and since 1870 only the United States have shown a higher increase. Taking, for the purpose of comparison, the year 1880 as par, the commerce of the following countries has grown in this way:—

	Par in 1880.	In 1870 it was
Australasia	100	61
United States	100	56
France	100	67
Germany	100	72
England	100	75
Italy	100	77

And if you compare the volume of trade with population in these countries, you will see how greatly Australasia distances the rest:—

	The commerce is	Ratio per inhabitant.
Australasia	100 millions	£34
England	571 ,,	16
France	332 ,,	9
United States ..	309 ,,	6
Germany	294 ,,	7
Italy..	96 ,,	4

Thus while the total volume of our trade is but a sixth of that of England, the amount of business per head is twice as great. It would be a good way of illustrating our trading activity, if I said that one Australasian does as much trade as two Englishmen, four Frenchmen, five Germans, six Americans, or eight Italians.

Moreover, the increase in the value of our exports, notwithstanding a great falling off in the production of gold, shows the rate at which the progress of the twenty years from 1860 to 1880 was going on:—

	1860.	1870.	1880.
Wool	£5,296,000	£9,223,000	£19,604,000
Gold	10,535,000	11,230,000	6,802,000
Grain and other exports	6,151,000	7,962,000	22,225,000
	£21,982,000	28,415,000	48,631,000

The commerce of Australasia is now greater than that of the United Kingdom at the accession of Queen Victoria. It was 94 millions only two years ago, and is now about 100. The Queen ascended the throne in 1837, and the Board of Trade Returns for that year showed that after deducting "goods in transit," the volume of the commerce of the United Kingdom for 1836 was only 98 millions. If our trade goes on increasing only as it has done in the last ten years, it will amount in 1890 to 163 millions, and at the end of the century to 267 millions. I was showing you just now that the ratio of our trade per inhabitant was £34; this is over all Australasia; but already it is £40 per inhabitant in New South Wales, which is much higher than the rest of the group, and is nearly three times as great as in England, four times as great as in France, and seven times as great as in the United States.

Australasia now takes from you British goods at the rate of £8 per inhabitant, while the United States only take twelve shillings, France nine shillings, and Germany eight. In other words, one of us Australasians is worth more to the English manufacturer than a dozen Americans, eighteen Frenchmen, or twenty Germans. Is this trade worth keeping by you? Then it is worth extending. Instead of letting us stay where we are, help us with your capital to accelerate the speed which has already marked our advance. Only when you have any reason to be afraid that this trade is unprofitable either to us or to yourselves, will it be time for you to doubt whether it is worth your while to lend us the money we must have if our population and our trade are to be developed as we wish and mean them to be. I am not saying that you have begun to be afraid. On the contrary: to-day the price of all our 4 per Cent. stocks is either at or above par:—

New South Wales 4 per Cent. is..	104½	5
Victoria	102½	3
New Zealand	100½	1
South Australia	102	2½
Queensland	101½	2

And it is not so long ago that the *Economist*, a journal as much relied upon for its caution as its ability, was saying that the time had come when New South Wales—admittedly, I allow, the richest of us all, with her surplus of 2 millions for 1882 and probable revenue of 8 millions in 1883—could safely expect to place a loan at 3½ per cent.

I have told you that I excluded the Crown lands altogether in valuing our assets. The area of the United Kingdom is 80 million

acres, while there are 2,000 millions of acres within our vast boundaries. These are no mere "assets" of ours. They are the splendid patrimony of England, which she confides to us to deal with as trustees for the benefit of the Empire. Let me for a moment ask your attention to the strides which have taken place in the occupation of this great estate, and give you an idea of the wealth it is producing.

I will first take the land occupied in pastoral pursuits, because the use of it in that way precedes the wave of agricultural settlement. The country occupied by the squatters is as follows:—

	No. of Squatters.	Acreage occupied.
New South Wales	4,330	133,200,000
Victoria	612	14,335,000
New Zealand	997	12,025,000
South Australia..	1,472	115,050,000
Queensland	6,599	239,000,000
Tasmania	500	1,750,000
West Australia	4,514	24,040,000
	19,024	539,400,000

That is to say, our squatters occupy a territory four times as large as France; and yet it is not even a third of the vast area of 2,000 million acres which is our portion of the surface of the earth.

But we have nine times as many freeholders as squatters. Six per cent. of our people are owners of land, and the number of their holdings is very great:—

	No. of Farms.	Acreage.	Proportion under crops.
New South Wales ..	39,880	25,472,000	3 per cent.
Victoria	49,550	14,805,000	13 ,,
New Zealand ..	24,080	4,029,000	65 ,,
South Australia ..	31,000	9,180,000	29 ,,
Queensland	9,490	4,560,000	3 ,,
Tasmania	12,000	4,233,000	9 ,,
West Australia ..	1,800	1,693,000	4 ,,
	167,800	63,972,000	

If you add the 64 millions of acres occupied by farmers to the 540 millions occupied by squatters, you have a total of more than 600 millions of acres in actual occupation: an amount which, though not a third of our territory, is larger than England, France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland, all put together.

And what is it we do with this territory? In the first place we have flocks and herds which have multiplied nearly three-fold in value during the last twenty years:—

	Number.		Value.	
	1860.	1881.	1860.	1881.
Horses ..	496,000	1,200,000	£2,500,000	£6,000,000
Cattle ..	4,107,000	8,500,000	13,000,000	25,000,000
Sheep ..	22,280,000	74,500,000	11,000,000	37,000,000
			£26,500,000	£68,000,000

The care of these flocks and herds occupies 168,000 persons, and they yielded in 1880 a total gross product of 39 millions:—

From Wool	£19,604,000
,, Meat and increase	9,200,000
,, Butter, milk, &c.	6,100,000
,, Tallow, hides, &c.	4,200,000
	£39,104,000

Let me ask you for a moment to think what this trade in wool alone means. We owe England 96 millions; well, in the last five years we have sent you more than 100 millions worth of wool; and if we do not send you an ounce more than we are doing, that is to say, if our flocks only remain where they are to-day, you will before the end of the century have given us 400 million sovereigns for this article of commerce alone. Nor shall I be satisfied with only asking you to look at this wool production of Australasia as the chief source of our wealth. Rather I would invite you to think how it has not only grown to be one of your great necessaries of life, but is also something which you can get nowhere else. For large as are the supplies of wool of various sorts which are drawn from other countries, the world has not yet succeeded in producing wool of a higher class than the Australian merino; and you may well ask yourselves how you could now get on without it.

Then if we turn to agriculture, what do our freeholds raise? Agriculture employs with us 392,000 persons, the gross product of whose labour is 36 millions, divided in this way:—

36 million bushels of	wheat	£9,200,000
15 ,, ,,	oats	2,200,000
6 ,, ,,	maize	600,000
3 ,, ,,	barley	450,000
400,000 tons ,,	potatoes	1,600,000
6 million tons	hay	15,140,000
2 ,, gallons	wine	185,000
Fruits and vegetables	.. ..	6,830,000
		£36,205,000

The capital value of these farms is 182 millions sterling. If, then, you add the 68 millions which I have given as the value of our cattle and sheep, you will see that our agricultural and pastora

capital is already 250 millions. Now I have just said that the gross product of the two pastoral and agricultural industries together is little less than 76 millions sterling per annum; and even if you take off three-fourths of this as working expenses—an estimate which would not give as much as 8 per cent. on the capital employed—there would still be left a net return of 20 millions, which is four times the sum we have to pay as interest on the public debt.

The acreage of grain and other crops has multiplied six times since 1860. In that year we had less than 1½ million acres under tillage; we have now more than 10 million acres, of which not far from half is in New Zealand. I do not like to break the general line of what I am saying by alluding to any Colony in particular, but I cannot forbear asking your attention to the noticeable extent of cultivated land in New Zealand, and especially to the fact that in 1881 New Zealand had 8½ million acres laid down to English grasses out of 4¾ million acres cultivated, which is a much larger proportion than in England and Scotland, where (according to the Agricultural Returns for 1882 just issued by the Board of Trade) the permanent pasture is 46 per cent. of the cultivated land. The same Returns give the area under wheat in the Australasian Colonies last harvest at 3,861,000 acres, or 200,000 acres more than the area under wheat in the United Kingdom this year; and they show that while the average yield for all Australasia was 9 bushels, against 10 bushels for all the United States, the yield in New Zealand was 22½ bushels to the acre.

The details of cultivation for the respective Colonies are these:—

New Zealand..	4,768,000 acres
Victoria	1,998,000 ,,
New South Wales	706,000 ,,
South Australia	2,574,000 ,,
Queensland	121,000 ,,
Tasmania	373,000 ,,
West Australia	60,000 ,,
	10,600,000 acres.

I would like to call your attention to the fact that the number of holdings compared to population is larger than anywhere in the world. This fact alone is really one of the best securities to which the English capitalist can look for the stability of our public finance.

In what I have already said, I have called your attention to the great development of material wealth which has been taking place. But the financier looks more closely, as I was saying a little while ago, to the number of population than to anything else, when he is examining the potentialities of a new country which is incurring a heavy public debt. In England and France, for instance, he knows there is a vast reserve of accumulated wealth to form a perfect security; as when, in 1817 after the great war, the debt of England was 841 millions, while there were less than 20 millions of people to bear it; or, again, when in 1870 France suddenly asked for 200 millions to liberate her territory; and the world offered her 1,500 millions, and when her nearly stationary population, which had in a single year of war suffered a loss of many hundreds of millions of capital, not only freely gave a revenue of 110 millions, but increased her own wealth every day. In the United States the financier sees a people advancing in numbers by leaps and bounds, and passing even England and France in its yearly accumulations. We in Australasia cannot present such vast numbers to his gaze: yet we may ask him to reflect a little on the increase in our population, when we tell him that it is proportionately going on much faster than even in the great Republic.

The Australasian census for 1861 showed that we had 1,815,000 people. In the succeeding ten years we had 280,000 immigrants, and the total increase of that decade was 660,000: so that we had 380,000 excess of births over deaths in that time: that is to say, there was a natural increase of 29 per cent. in the decade. In Europe the increase of population did not exceed 10 per cent. Between 1860 and 1870, Australasia had a natural increase of twice the rate of the United States, and three times that of Europe. Our present population, allowing for increase since 1880, is 2,844,000; in round numbers we may call it 3 millions, including the Maoris in New Zealand. In the ten years between 1870 and 1880 we had 307,000 immigrants, and the excess of births over deaths was 701,000; that is to say, there was a natural increase of 32 per cent. in the decade. Now during the same ten years the natural increase in the United States was 24 per cent., and in Europe under 9 per cent.

If during the next eighteen years the same rate of increase in Australasia is maintained as has taken place in the last ten, we shall be nearly seven millions at the end of the century, and the probable distribution of our numbers will be this:—

	We were in 1871.	We are in 1882.	We shall be in 1900.
New Zealand	306,000	508,000	1,900,000
New South Wales ..	504,000	781,000	1,700,000
Victoria..	732,000	882,000	1,190,000
South Australia.. ..	186,000	295,000	580,000
Queensland	120,000	227,000	900,000
Tasmania	102,000	119,000	150,000
West Australia.. ..	25,000	32,000	40,000
	1,975,000	2,844,000	6,460,000

I may perhaps be forgiven, as one of the Founders of New Zealand, to point with pride to the probability of her possessing, as I have just shown, the greatest numbers at the end of the century. This will arise from her having the highest rate of natural increase in the world:—

	Per 1,000 inhabitants per annum.		
	Births	Deaths	Natural increase.
New Zealand	41	11	30
Australia	36	14	22
United States	40	22	18
England	34	21	13
France	26	24	2
Germany	40	27	13
Italy	37	30	7

Thus the velocity in the natural augmentation of our people has been much greater than that of the United States, more than twice that of England or Germany, and fifteen times that of France. Including immigrants, the population in Australasia grows 50 per cent. faster than in the United States, and three times as fast as in England. In a new country population is the chief element of national wealth and progress. How narrow, then, is the class prejudice which in some of our Colonies would check the tide of immigration, and arrest the onward numbering of our people! Nor, happily for us, have we to dread the evils which in Europe retard the growth of every nation. Not only are we free from the load of pauperism by which they are oppressed; the ratio of sickness is so low, that the vitality of the people is at a very high point. In England, the adults between the ages of 20 and 60 undergo, in that period of forty years, an average of eleven days' sickness in each year; in Australia they have only to undergo seven days, and in New Zealand hardly more than five. England loses 8 per cent. of the productive power of her people by pauperism, and 4 per cent. by sickness, or in all 7 per cent.; the total loss in Australasia is only 2½ per cent., which is the lowest of any country in the world. The vital statistics of Australasia, in fact, are far better than in any other country whatever, and the highest natural increase is that of New

Zealand, namely, 80 per 1,000, or 8 per cent. on the population, which is the highest ratio in the world. Thus in what creates and preserves the strength of a people, we stand pre-eminent. Does it need that I should ask you whether so great a vitality does not offer the most solid guarantee for the safety of our public finance?

I should not omit to invite your attention to the very material question whether our railways are a paying investment for the money we have borrowed to build them. I must in the first place repeat, that as we have spent more than 56 millions upon them, they have absorbed much more than half our debt. But for this expenditure on railways, we should hardly owe more than 40 millions; and it has been greater, compared to population, than in any other country of the world except England.

	Cost in millions sterling.	Cost per inhabitant.
	£	£
Australia	56	20
England	748	21
United States	1,002	19
France	435	12
Germany	452	10
Canada	79	18

The following table gives the distribution of the railways in the several Colonies:—

	Miles open.	Total cost.	Cost per mile.
		£	£
New Zealand	1,288	11,030,000	9,550
Victoria	1,225	16,120,000	13,160
New South Wales.. ..	1,042	15,070,000	14,470
South Australia	827	5,410,000	7,185
Queensland..	760	6,270,000	9,326
Tasmania	178	1,690,000	9,410
Western Australia.. ..	72	610,000	8,475
	5,392	56,200,000	

Let us now look for a moment into the question of nett earnings on these lines. In 1880, the average nett earning of all the railways in the world was 4⅛ per cent. on the capital; in the United States it was 5½; in Germany 4⅛; in France nearly 5; and in England rather less than 4¼ per cent. In Australasia, taking all the Colonies and all the lines together, it is not quite 4 per cent.; but this is steadily increasing. It must be remembered that our railways are not like those made in countries where the growth of the population is slow, or where, as in France, the population is nearly stationary and the room for increase of traffic small. Our population is sparse, and our lines are made more with the purpose of opening

country to new settlement and occupation, than for the purpose of serving people already settled. The rate of interest yielded by our lines, after paying working expenses, is not only increasing, but in some places is showing rather surprising results, of which I will give you a few instances.

The nett yield of the New South Wales lines is now close on 4½ per cent.; in Victoria rather more than 4; in South Australia 3½; in Queensland nearly 2¾; and in New Zealand close on 4. But the nett earnings of the north-eastern system in Victoria (284 miles) now exceed 8½ per cent.; one short line in South Australia is earning 7⅛; and in New Zealand the main trunk line of the Middle Island (260 miles) has just earned nett 5⅛ over all, while the Dunedin section of it (115 miles) has earned more than 6½, and the Christchurch section (145 miles) within a fraction of 8 per cent. nett.

Nor must it be forgotten that this revenue is very much less than would be received if the lines belonged to private companies. Not only is it never an object with our Governments, as would be the case with companies, to show "big dividends"; on the contrary, the people insist on rates being kept down to the very lowest point, and there is an incessant warfare going on between the public and the railway departments as to the reductions demanded in the working tariff. If it were not for this, I believe I should be safe in saying that the north-eastern system in Victoria and the Christchurch section in New Zealand, would even now be earning a nett 10 per cent. And so, in the nature of things, it must continue to be. The lines are there, but the people are not. They will be there presently; and it will certainly not be long before the nett yield of the Australasian line surpasses that of any European country.

I have detained you so long, that I must leave unnoticed many other evidences of progress and stability such as may be seen in the statistics of our banking and of our mining enterprise. It has been said that we are on the threshold of a gold-famine; but Australasia, which has already sent you more than 260 millions sterling of gold, equal to nearly half all the coinage in the world and 21 per cent. of all the gold known to be extant, will yet send you plenty more. The diamond drill is making a revolution in gold mining. In former days the only means of exploring at great depths was by sinking shafts, which often ended in money, time, and labour being all thrown away; to-day, the diamond drill pierces the hard rock fast enough to let the miner do in hours what once

cost him days, and deep ground is now being tested with high results, which must otherwise have been left untouched.

Nor have I space to speak of the wheat we send you, nor of the wine we shall soon send too. The Board of Trade Returns give our area in vineyard now at 15,000 acres; but what may be looked for hereafter is evidenced by California, where the area in vineyard is already 100,000 acres, with a probable production in three or four years of 40 million gallons. What is of greater consequence from a national point of view, we have great fields of coal: nor is it necessary to point out what it means to the naval power of England, to hold the command of a vast coal supply in the southern seas.

I hardly like to single out any industry for notice, yet there is an entirely new one which not only must be counted among the greatest of the resources of Australasia, but is probably destined to produce a far-reaching change even in England.

It would be a platitude to say that the food supply of a people is a matter of national importance. Mr. Mulhall lately pointed out in his "Balance-Sheet of the World," that you are becoming more and more dependent upon foreign nations not only for your grain but for your meat. We know there is no fear of corn being ever dear again here, for although England requires to import nearly 300 million bushels, or 40 per cent. of her consumption, she has the choice of so many countries to get it from, that cheap bread for her people is practically assured. But it is not so with meat. You consume 120 lbs. of meat and only produce 80, so that you have to get 40 somewhere. In fact, you consume more than double the average of Europe. If you were content, for instance, to eat no more meat than is eaten in France, your own production would be nearly sufficient. Instead of that, you have to import more than 600,000 tons of meat every year; and if population goes on increasing as it has been doing, it will not be long before you find that you are only producing as much meat as will feed your people for five months in the year, and you will have to import a million tons. But all this time your power of supplying the deficiency is steadily decreasing. The Board of Trade Returns just issued show that you have 100,000 less cattle and half a million less sheep than last year; that last year you had 2 million less sheep than the year before; and that in Ireland there are only about two-thirds of the sheep there were ten years ago. It is not so long since you had 40 million sheep, and now you have only 28 million all told. Meat is in consequence fast rising in price, and this rise is becoming, for the people of this

country, a matter for serious alarm. Ten years ago the wholesale price at Smithfield was 8d. a pound, it is now 10d.; and those best qualified to judge predict as certain a still further advance. Only the other day the wholesale salesmen in the metropolitan meat market were getting 10½d. and 11d. for American fresh meat, and, but for that supply, it was openly asserted that beef would have been selling in the London shops at half-a-crown a pound. But you can no longer make sure of American supply even at 11d. Notwithtsanding the fact that (according to the Board of Trade Returns) there were last year 38 million cattle and 48 million sheep in the States, it is quite certain that the prodigious increase in the population of the States and Canada is fast overtaking their own available stock of meat: and speaking as one who has himself been a "squatter" all his life, I do not hesitate to say that it will not be long before it becomes impossible for either the States or the Dominion to keep up the supplies of meat they have been sending you. I am fortified in this opinion by a much higher authority than mine. The *Quarterly Review* has just told us that "beef is at this moment as dear in New York as in London, and the power of the States to supply England with meat is obviously declining. The greatest perplexity with which statesmen can be threatened, a deficiency in one of the most essential staples of the nation's food, seems to be impending over Great Britain and Ireland." The Agricultural Returns for 1882 which I have just quoted, show how enormously the imports of meat into England have increased in the last ten years. Including fresh and salt meats, hams and bacon, and live cattle, these imports, which in 1871 were under 11 millions, had risen in 1881 to £24,754,000. Moreover, in the last twenty years both the rate and cost of consumption have so much more than doubled, that the value consumed per head, which in 1868 was only £1 6s. 10d., is now £3 0s. 2d. It is not three years ago since Mr. Read and Mr. Pell computed that American meat could be sold in Liverpool to a profit at 6½d. per pound; but the cost of rearing has since so much increased that it cannot now be placed in England under 7½d. The average price of imported oxen, which in 1870 was £18, is now nearly £22; and the average price of sheep, which was under 35s. then, is now 47s. It has become imperatively necessary for you to look betimes to other sources; and it is the insight into this necessity, now fast changing into a formidable danger, that has now led to the creation of an entirely new trade, in meat which has been frozen on the other side of the earth.

The question was whether the thing could be done at all. There were two problems to be solved: one, whether meat in a frozen state could pass through the great heat of the tropics and get here fit for human food; the other, whether it could be sent here at a profit. Both these questions have been answered in the affirmative. Some months ago, 5,000 frozen sheep came here in one lot from New Zealand. The conditions were rather adverse to success: the voyage had been prolonged to over ninety days, the heat experienced in the tropics had been exceptionally great, and the ship had been becalmed upon the Line; but the very fact of these conditions being so adverse, enabled the freezing process to be thoroughly tested. It had been feared that the sheep packed in the lower tiers would be crushed and bruised by the weight of those above, but nothing of the kind occurred. The meat arrived here in such excellent condition that the whole of it was sold within a fortnight. It was taken out of the freezing chamber at night and sent to Smithfield market, where it was still hard frozen when the butchers came to buy it in the morning. Such a thing as a cargo of 5,000 frozen sheep never having been seen before, it attracted much attention, even the *Times* speaking of it as a "prodigious fact." The meat was readily taken into consumption, and I can speak from my own experience of how sweet and good in quality it was. It was proved that it is not of the least consequence how long the meat remains frozen, or what is the outside temperature: you put it into one freezing chamber 12,000 miles off, and you take it out of another here three months afterwards, as sweet and fresh as it was the first day.

The first part of the problem had therefore been solved: it remained to be seen how the money part of it would come out. The gross proceeds for the 5,000 sheep came to £7,978: the charges, including freight and insurance, coal, expenses of sending to the markets in London and Glasgow, and sale commissions, to £3,798, or a little under 3½d. a lb. The sheep netted 21s. 9d. a-piece, a return eminently satisfactory to their owners, because they would not have sold for more than 12s. in New Zealand. It happened that the meat arrived here at a good time for the shippers, and rather better prices were then obtained than could be expected as a rule; but, on the other hand, there was strong prejudice to overcome, there were no regular channels for the sale, no properly constructed cool chambers in which to store the meat and thaw it by degrees, so as to turn it out at its best in quantities suited to the day's demand; above all, there was undisguised hostility from many of the retail butchers. Nevertheless, it was soon quite clear

that as the wholesale price to the salesman had only been a fraction over 6½d. a lb., a very good profit was left to the retailer. It may now, I think, be safely said that frozen meat in any quantity can be placed upon this market from the other side of the world at 6d. to 6½d. a lb., leaving a good profit to the grower. This ought ultimately to make meat cheaper here, or at least prevent the further rise now threatened. Australia and New Zealand can, in fact, export 700,000 tons of meat a year, or 2,000 tons a day, which is not much more than you want in England even now, without reducing even the present capital number of their sheep and cattle; and we are able to send our sheep to Smithfield with greater ease to-day than the Tweed farmers could theirs 100 years ago, when meat was selling at a penny a pound in Scotland against tenpence in London. The existence of this immense reserve of food supply at the command of England is already being welcomed, not only by householders but by statesmen, as it deserves.

When the first shipment of 5,000 sheep arrived, fears were entertained that the inroad of such numbers must have a very evil effect on the value of land in England; and even the Duke of St. Albans said so in a letter to the *Times*. I believe any alarm of the kind to be a complete delusion. But if it were otherwise, surely it cannot be denied that if we in Australasia can afford to supply you with sweet and wholesome meat at 6d. to 6½d. a pound, there is in it the promise of a great boon to the poorer classes, and one that will be welcomed in every household. I was saying just now that there was strong prejudice to overcome; and really, if you had to believe the butchers, you would imagine there was something dreadful and disgusting in the idea of eating frozen meat, forgetting how many millions of the human race even now subsist on frozen food for a large part of every year. I daresay some of you have read a lively and entertaining account which appeared last August in the *Daily News*, in which we were told of milk sold by the cubic foot, and wine sold in lumps like coal; of the Gostinnöi market-place, with its countless rows of oxen, pyramids of pigs, mountains of sheep and goats, sacks of little fish that rattled like walnuts, blocks of salmon and sturgeon cut out of the snow with axes, and sledge-loads of snow-white hares and reindeer lying as if asleep; where the butcher made no distinctions about his joints, but sold them in square blocks, and where the children gathered up the dust that fell upon the snow, for it was powdered meat: or of another market-place in Canada where there were singed pigs standing upright, deer from the backwoods, obelisks of cod and haddock, and solid milk in columns. Even now

nearly 12 millions of the human race are consuming a million tons of frozen food each year; and the wonder will soon be that there should be any prejudice about it in England. I ask you whether this new industry of ours is not a matter of national importance? And I say again to-night, as I said in answer to the Duke of St. Albans' letter, that if the landowners and farmers of England are tempted for a moment to look askance at so novel a competition from us, they ought to think how vast is the supply that must be had somewhere every year, and how much better it is for England that she should come to us for part rather than continue to be dependent on foreign countries for the whole.

Before closing this paper, I ought not to omit one subject to which we in Australia and New Zealand may point with legitimate pride. Amidst the bustle of a great material prosperity we have not forgotten the duty which every country owes to the education of its children. We have so munificent a provision for education, that if your expenditure in England were on the same level you would have to devote 25 millions a year to it; and we have founded Universities of which so young a people may well be proud. We recognise the truth of what the *Times* was saying only yesterday, that "at this moment education is the greatest question of the day; that there is no hold upon the millions except the appeal to their right reason, their healthy sentiment, and their sound information; and that if all classes are not well-instructed and well-trained by the end of this century, then woe to the British Constitution of our fond idolatry." We know that this truth is not more essential in politics than in finance. And if you have trusted us with great sums, you will see, in what I am saying at this moment about the education of Australasia, the surest element of our future power, and a material guarantee for the honest payment of the money you have lent us.

Well, I am very sure that by this time I have exhausted all your patience; and indeed I have only a few more words to say. If you have gone with me into all these details without distaste, you will be glad to know that I am not asking you to take them on my authority alone. For some time past I have been engaged in the investigation of financial questions with Mr. Mulhall, the well-known statistician, and it is to his friendship that I owe the figures on which this paper rests. I really was afraid that if I presented them to you as my own you would think I was "romancing;" and I knew you would be more satisfied if you could rely for them on the guarantee of his name, where they have not been taken by myself from official records. The statist is often

voted a bore, even by politicians who forget how much they are indebted for an insight into affairs to his patient industry and research; but the bright way in which Mr. Mulhall presents his figures always makes them interesting. The statist records either the rise or the decay of nations; and it is because the Royal Colonial Institute best fulfils its mission when it looks at questions from a national standpoint, that I have thought it would be pleasing to you to have such a poor picture as I could give, not of a single country, but of a group of Colonies, some of which were founded by men now in this room. My immediate purpose, I do not deny it, was to inspire a firmer confidence in our financial strength, and remove the fear that our public debt was getting too much for us. But I also had another aim. To Englishmen who think much upon affairs, there can hardly be a more curious speculation than the one of what ultimate shape the connection between England and her Colonies will take, and whether these will bear themselves worthy of a high destiny. It is well, then, to mark from time to time what stages her great dependencies have reached, and what lessons there may be in the story for us all. But how wide must be our survey! In one continent India must ever remain the most wondrous and fascinating monument to the genius of the men whom England sends forth to conquer the world: in another, the great Dominion beyond the Atlantic sweeps on to a dazzling future: in a third, the disaster of a day is avenged by victories which place in England's hands the destinies of Africa. And we too come from the other side of the earth to take our place in this marvellous company of nations. I often hear the reproach that we are not more separated from you by our vanity and arrogance than we are divided among ourselves by narrow provincial jealousies, by conflicts of fiscal policy, by the very rivalries that have made us what we are. But all this will one day vanish in the "infinite azure of the past." If it is trne that we are divided among ourselves, it is not less true that we are united to England by her glorious traditions, by her immortal literature, by the example of her private life, by the political liberties which have been her precious gift to us; above all, by loyalty to our Queen, and by love of country, that well-spring of all national virtue. So splendid an inheritance cannot but one day stifle petty and ignoble dissensions in our midst, as it will assuredly make us only more and more tenacious of our union with the fatherland. That union is our hearts' desire. It is maintained by the cordial relations which the Colonial Office preserves with us, by the true goodwill of so many English statesmen, by the rule of

Governors like Lord Normanby and Sir Hercules Robinson, and (with only a few exceptions) by a generous public opinion: nor is it here, and in the presence of the Royal Colonial Institute, that I could forget how it is strengthened by the gracious interest of your illustrious President, and by the personal and practical co-operation of men like our noble Chairman to-night. May these genial, kindly sympathies ever flourish! So shall you join hands with us across the sea, and cherish the remembrance that we too, with yourselves, belong to England, and are citizens of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen.

Discussion.

Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G., Governor of Hong Kong: My Lord Duke, I congratulate your Grace and the Council on the paper we have just heard read. It is an auspicious opening for the session of 1882-83, for instead of the dry figures Sir Francis Dillon Bell feared might be rather tiresome, he has given us a paper not only of great practical value, but as entertaining a paper as was ever heard within the walls of this Institute. In what he has said I am reminded of my own little experience as a Colonial Governor in dealing with the investments of a Crown Colony. There was a time when, having some surplus funds in the Colony of Hong Kong to invest, it occurred to me, acting on the advice of the Crown Agents for the Colonies—and I must say I never knew the Crown Agents to give anything but good advice—that our surplus funds could be judiciously invested in the Australian Colonies instead of keeping them in the Hong Kong banks. Some of my local advisers and some of the directors of the local banks objected to this. They brought forward the oft-repeated fallacies that have been so triumphantly disposed of to-night. They said: The Hong Kong banks will give you five per cent., the Australian Government securities only four; and look to the debt of the Australian Colonies compared with the population. That debt, they said, is increasing, and your investments will fall in value year after year. On principle, I do not, as a Crown Colony Governor, like investing public money in local banks, and knowing something of the population of Australia, believing it to be, for commercial energy, political strength, and wealth-producing power, unsurpassed by any population in the world, I disregarded those warnings, and heartily approved of the suggestions of the Crown Agents that the Hong Kong surplus funds should be invested in Australian Government securities. Those investments were made in 1879. Have they declined in value year

after year? No; they have risen steadily in value. Twelve thousand pounds was invested in the South Australian funds at 94⅛; similar amounts in the New South Wales and in the Victoria bonds, the former at 98⅞ and the latter at 101¼. That was in 1879. I received to-day from the Crown Agents the present value of those investments. The South Australians have risen to 102, the New South Wales to 104⅛, and the Victoria investments to 102¼. In other words, the investments we have made in the Australian Government securities have increased the surplus funds of the Colony over which I preside. Now, I think I may venture to say this much also, that the paper read goes far beyond the bare financial question, and certainly the latter half of the paper deals with topics which should interest everybody in this country. I never heard a more conclusive argument, an argument that undoubtedly establishes what Sir Francis Dillon Bell aimed at—a firm confidence in the financial strength of Australia. What an instructive lesson it teaches us also as to the inestimable value of local self-government. I must frankly confess I never listened to any statement for the last twenty years—since, in fact, in the House of Commons I heard the famous Budgets of Mr. Gladstone—I never heard a financial statement dealing with national affairs which excelled in clearness, force, and general interest, the statement we heard to-night from Sir Francis Dillon Bell.

Mr. H. Moncreiff Paul: I feel this to be a most interesting and exhaustive paper which we have heard, and there can be very little in the way of discussion to follow, because I cannot but think that all those present who have given attention to the subject must acknowledge that Sir F. Dillon Bell has thoroughly proved his case. It is a very easy matter, as has been done in certain financial quarters, to point the finger at Australia and say, "You are borrowing too quickly; you have done too much; you are going too far." But let those who point the finger endeavour to test the question of borrowing in the ordinary common-sense way. If anyone wants to borrow, the one who wants to lend naturally asks three questions, and, provided he can get answers satisfactory to himself, then he lends his money. He asks, *quâ* the borrowing "(1) On what? (2) for what? and (3) by whom? or who are you, the borrower?" Well, Sir F. Dillon Bell has shown what the Australasian Colonies are; on what the borrowing is to be; and how the country is teeming with animal, vegetable, and mineral products. Into the details of these it is not necessary to go, because I take it that in the tables which Sir F. Dillon Bell has prepared and embodied in his paper,

full particulars will be given. But I will go further with regard to the second question, and say, For what purpose? Is it for wars, internecine or foreign? Is it for spending and squandering money in a manner which has disgraced many countries which have so borrowed from England? No. It is for the purpose of reproductive and progressive works. Sir Francis Dillon Bell tells us that nigh 6,000 miles of railways have been made, while lines of telegraph cover the length and breadth of the land. Well, let anyone capitalise the amount of money involved in such works, and he will see what a large proportion it bears to the aggregate debt of the Colonies. Thirdly, By whom: that is to say, who are you that are going to borrow? I say it is not an old man or a child; it is a man in the vigour of manhood. The Colonies represent men in the vigour of manhood. We have not followed the idea of the American, who, when he wanted to found a township out west, took his grandfather with him for the purpose of opening up the new cemetery. We don't do that in the Colonies. I say our men are in the vigour of manhood, and their borrowing powers are not yet at their maximum. To explain one's meaning by a homely simile, if one man has an old horse for sale, and another man wants to buy it, he does not ask much for it, no matter how good its frame or pedigree, and so on. And why? Because the borrowing power in that horse has not increased but diminished. It has been good, but is not so at the present day. But I repeat, the Australasian Colonies represent men in the full tide of manhood. Very often people say, "Oh, the debt of the Colonies is far too much per head. It is a great deal more than that of the Mother Country." Well, let us see what that statement really means. I think the debt per head of the Mother Country is something like £22 10s., while the debt of the Colonies is about £34 per head. But in the Mother Country, in order to make a just comparison with the Colonies, you have to add the value of the railways, which, in the Colonies, formed a part of their debt. If you capitalise the amount spent on railways here, and add that to the national debt and divide the total by the population, instead of £22 10s. per head you get something like £40 per head, against the Colonial's £34; and this notwithstanding the fact that the proportions of the component parts of the population in the Colonies differ from those in the Mother-Country, the difference mainly consisting in the larger proportion which adult males bear to the aggregate in the Colonies I say, therefore, we need not bea fraid: if Great Britain can "get along" with a debt all told of £40 per head, surely the Colonies

may reasonably go on also with equal success at £34 per head. In connection with this question I believe there is a popular fallacy in the matter of comparing revenue and debt per head or otherwise. It is said by some, if your revenue bears a small proportion to your debt, you must be going very far wrong; or conversely, if your revenue is something like a fourth or fifth of your debt you are all right. But if this test be applied to some of the Colonies, it will be found that their debt is six or seven-fold "that of their annual revenue, while countries like Peru exhibit a result apparently much more favourable, although their true financial position is known to be much worse." This argument leads therefore to a *reductio ad absurdum*. What you want to look at is the taxable amount—the sum for which you can come upon the Colony or country to pay the debt with. Now, unfortunately in the Colonies we have no details, no statistics, whereby to decide that. In Great Britain we have. We know, for example, that there is a taxable amount of something like 600 millions sterling we can come upon on which to raise annual taxation in the event of its being required. But we have an instance of what can be done in the Colonies, for when the property-tax was lately imposed in New Zealand, it was freely met. Well, 6d. in the pound income-tax is 2½ per cent. in Great Britain, and the property-tax in New Zealand is a halfpenny in the pound, or say one-quarter per cent. It was easily and promptly paid, without any arrears, without anyone going to the Chancellor of the Exchequer two or three years after the amount is due, and handing in their quota "for conscience sake." I say that you have an earnest of what the Colonies could do if placed in the position of being compelled to raise more revenue for the purpose of paying interest on a larger amount of debt. Now, the Stock Exchange here is a very good gauger of the financial position of a country. Sir F. Dillon Bell has properly alluded to the position in which the Colonial stocks now stand. It will be in the recollection of many that when Victoria came to borrow on the London Stock Exchange, her Six per Cents. were issued at a lower level than her Four per Cents. stand at this day. Does not that speak volumes? Of course it must not be forgotten that the Colonial Stock Market is a very close one. One may term it a close borough. The Colonial Stocks are not international stocks. They do not afford that pabulum of speculation to many who desire to dip into Argentines, Egyptians, and Mutton Turks. I see around me several bankers in this room who would tell you that they very gladly lend upon the securities I have mentioned, because they are "liquid," and can be sold at a price at any

time. But when a panic comes upon the Stock Exchange our Colonial Stocks have not that facility. They are intrinsically infinitely better, but the market is much closer, and for that reason they are not widely known and dealt in. Did our Colonial Stocks possess that international character which the others have, there would be no difficulty about our borrowing five times as much as the amount in which the Colonies are now indebted to this and other countries.

Mr. Strangways: I commence by congratulating Sir F. Dillon Bell on the consummate tact which he has evinced in bringing forward this question of the debt of the Australian Colonies in proportion to their resources, just at a time when the Australian Colonies, almost without exception, are about to appear as borrowers on the Exchange here. I do not think a more appropriate season could have been selected for this discussion. I see that South Australia is already a borrower, and other Colonies are following suit. Therefore I do not think we can do better than endeavour to throw light on this subject. Dealing with statistics is an extremely dry affair, especially after dinner. I do not propose to follow Sir Francis Dillon Bell in the statistics he has laid before you. Some of them require careful consideration. As to others, I cannot follow them altogether; but as to some I have arrived at the same result from about the same sources. My information as to the figures and totals which I will lay before this meeting is derived from the latest statistics for the year 1881, from Australian Parliamentary papers, and from the paper which was read by, I think, Mr. Brett, on the subject before the Institute of Bankers a short time ago. But before proceeding to that subject there is one matter at the close of Sir Francis Dillon Bell's paper which I cannot pass without taking exception; that is, the singling out two Governors, and two alone, as the only Governors who have apparently done any good to the Australian Colonies. I mean to say that when two persons are made conspicuous by their presence the natural result is that all others are conspicuous by their absence. That is the case here. I say those two Governors who have been mentioned, however much they may have done, have done comparatively little to promote the great prosperity of the Australian Colonies, which Sir F. Dillon Bell has so ably brought before us. I say they have done comparatively little compared to their predecessors, who have borne the burden and the heat of the day, and who had not the compensating luxuries and large emoluments which the more modern Governors have had supplied to them. Therefore, looking back to the Colonies, as I can, for more than a quarter of a

century, I do feel that two men ought not to be brought forward conspicuously and all others ignored. I will not supply any deficiencies lest I fall into the same error. Turning to the material question before us, I will add a few figures, and they are totals only. I will venture to lay them before the meeting merely in my own fashion, and endeavour to put them in a comparatively light and airy way, so that they might be digestible after dinner without the aid of zoedone or any other liquids. Now, it has been stated by Mr. Paul that the Stock Exchange people are good judges of the securities of other countries. They may be, but my belief, however, is that the Stock Exchange people are a regular set of humbugs. They are a regular set of gamblers. The most miserable security that you can put before the Stock Exchange is often treated by them as a good security. If you put a good security—the dividends in which are paid to the day and the price of which does not fluctuate day by day—in which the Stock Exchange cannot make wild speculations, and consequently sometimes large profits, they dislike it. What they like best is a regularly bad security on which they can freely gamble. They would infinitely prefer a new Electric Light Company to the best possible security that can be put before them. Why? Talk about their being good judges! They burnt their fingers with Turks, with Egyptians, with Spanish, and Greeks, and they would burn their fingers to-morrow if they had to deal with loans for Patagonia and other like places. The thing the stockjobbers dislike more than anything else is a good honest security on which a fixed interest or dividend is regularly and punctually paid. The question before us is as to the amount of the indebtedness of the Australian Colonies. We need not care a straw about that. When these Colonies had no debts they were in the position of the man who had no creditors; they had no friends! But when a man has dipped into the pockets of every one of his friends as deeply as he can, there is always a great number of people who are extremely anxious for his welfare. The same has resulted in respect to the Australian Colonies. Before they began to borrow money nobody knew where they were. They were placed somewhere on the other side of the world; they were known chiefly as Botany Bay, a place to which people were transported, in many cases, too, transported for crimes which if they were committed in the present day and were taken before a police-magistrate, they would perhaps be sentenced to six weeks' hard labour, and if they were taken before a City alderman would very likely be discharged without a stain upon their character. If you refer to the old criminal law of England,

you will find there is very little exaggeration in that remark. But when we began to issue bonds people began to take an interest in us. The South Australian Government Bonds are now above par, and so are those of several of the other Colonies. It generally happens when a Government loan for the Australian Colonies comes out, that some of my friends come to ask me something about it, and it is quite immaterial to them that my actual personal knowledge is confined to South Australia. They think me fully competent to advise them in respect to New Zealand bonds, or any other securities, just as well as any person who has resided in those Colonies. But when I come to examine into the details I find that they do not care whether the security is safe. What they want to know is—What is the lowest price at which they can safely tender? They say, "Do you think if I put in a tender at 93, that that will be taken?" If I have an idea upon it I may tell them, but otherwise I leave them to find out from some other source. I mention these things to show that questions of the real and true value of Australian securities are of no importance whatever on the Stock Exchange. It may be the same of other securities. The question brought before us by Sir F. Dillon Bell, as to the power of the Australian Colonies to meet their present indebtedness, may safely be answered affirmatively. I prepared, after my own fashion, a set of figures on the subject which I will set before you. I group all the Australian Colonies together, as Sir F. Dillon Bell has done. Who are the Australian colonists, and what are they? Look at the map before you. I will point out by way of parenthesis that New Zealand, in proportion to the whole of the Australian Colonies on the mainland, does not occupy so large a space on the map as it does in Sir F. Dillon Bell's paper. Now the people occupying that country have a public debt, as we are told, of 96 millions sterling. Who are those people? They numbered altogether at the end of December last 2,835,000. They had a public revenue last year of £20,600,000. They imported £52,700,000, and exported £48,368,000; nearly half of those imports were received from this country. 9,504,000 tons of shipping visited their ports. They had 5,420 miles of railway open, and 1,317 miles in course of construction. They had 29,400 miles of telegraph line open, which contained 49,119 miles of wire. They had 7,017,000 acres of land under cultivation. They had 1,246,000 horses, 8,692,000 cattle, 73,964,000 sheep, and 999,500 pigs. Those figures show, I think, a tolerably good security; but I have not finished yet. The births were 35·5 per thousand, and the deaths 13·96 per thousand. In respect

millions of acres had been alienated, but we find that at the end of 1881 more than twelve millions of acres had been disposed of. That is, within the period from 1865 to 1880 as much had been disposed of as had been during the whole previous existence of the Colonies. It would take too much time to go into the statistics of other Colonies, and it would scarcely be desirable to do so, because their statistics on this point scarcely lead to any just conclusion. If you look at the map of New South Wales, you see an immense tract of country. If you look at South Australia, you will find it is called by a misnomer "South Australia," seeing that it extends from the south right up to the north; and if you look at it and compare it with the land sold, no doubt the area of the unsold land is very great, but practically the land in the centre of Australia for the present, or perhaps for a century to come, will be comparatively worthless. Who would like to buy it at five shillings an acre?

The Duke of MANCHESTER: I would buy it myself.

Mr. WOOD: I will come to New Zealand. I find the area of that Colony is about 67 millions of acres, and of that area 15,417,727 acres have been disposed of. Now, I will make some remarks on the public debts of the Australasian Colonies compared with their population and revenue. The public debts of the various Colonies have been increasing at a very great rate. That is undisputed. It would be idle to go into figures. But it may be said that, although the debts have been increasing very much, yet the population has been increasing at a still greater rate. If the debt which has been incurred has brought out emigrants directly or indirectly—that is to say, if the money has been expended directly in bringing out emigrants, or in making the country attractive, and so inducing persons to emigrate there—then, although the debt may be much greater than it was, still, on the whole, the debt per head is lower, and therefore the Colonies are not in a worse position as regards that debt than they were before. Well, that would be a good argument if supported by facts; but the truth is, that the debt per head has been largely increasing. In Victoria in 1873 the debt per head was £16 2s. 5d.; in 1879 it was £23 17s. In New South Wales the debt per head in 1873 was £19 7s.; in 1879 it was £20 6s. 10d. In Queensland the debt in 1873 was per head £32 12s. 1d.; in 1879, £46 15s. 8d. In South Australia in 1873 the debt per head was £10 19s. 7½d.; in 1879 it was £25 9s. 2d. In Western Australia—the population of that Colony is so small that it is not worth considering. Well, I will give the figures if you like. The debt of Western Australia in 1873 was

£1 7s. 2d.; in 1879, £12 11s. 10d. In Tasmania in 1873 the debt per head was £14 8s. 6d.; in 1879, £15 17s. 8d. In New Zealand in 1873 the debt per head was £36 17s. 6d.; in 1879 it was £51 18s. 3d. All these figures I have taken from Hayter's Year-Book for 1880-81. (Mr. Hayter is the Government Statist of Victoria.) It may be said that, although the debt per head has increased, the debt, considered as equivalent to so many years' revenue, has diminished. The figures show that not only has the debt per head increased, but the debt, considered with respect to the amount of revenue, has also increased. That is to say, it has increased in various instances from three to four years' revenue.

Mr. Hyde Clarke: I have just come from the Statistical Society, and am therefore rather prepared for the statements I have heard in this room with regard to the financial operations of the Colonies. It the more convinces me that we are under great obligations to Sir F. Dillon Bell for bringing the subject forward for consideration. I must humbly suggest that we require a great deal of instruction, and likewise so do our good friends in the Colonies. It is clear that the real nature of the financial problem is by no means understood. It is impossible for me at this late hour to go into these matters, but I may call attention to one or two of the things brought before us. It was only just now that we were told that the amount of the debt per head of the population of the Colonies has increased. It seems to me that it must be in the very nature of things that the debt per head must increase if the requirements of civilisation—if I may call it so, such as outfit—are unsatisfied, and if the credit and resources of these Colonies continue to increase and the rate of interest to diminish. I have heard likewise the surprising statement that one of the misfortunes of the Colonies is that a large amount of public land has been disposed of. Surely it will be a benefit when all is disposed of. We at Home have none. I was particularly glad to hear of one caution given by one of my predecessors with regard to the nature of these figures, and the necessity of looking into them when we profess to deal with them. Our good friends the statisticians are fond of comparing figures, merely because they are figures, when, in fact, they are incomparable. I should be inclined to place even a higher standard than that which was assigned to the relative figures of the Colonies. To the 800 millions of Home National Debt, if we want to compare it to the Australian Colonies or any country which applies its debt to public works, we certainly ought to add 1,000 millions for public works; and when we come

and compare the figure of 1,800 millions, we shall find that the Australian Colonies have in no sense reached what may be called the natural limit of their requirements. We must remember that the Colonies are engaged in providing themselves with an outfit, and that, with the progress of invention and mechanical genius, the requirements of any nation are far greater at the present moment than they have been at any former period in history. I have heard this evening a very good suggestion on one side as to the necessity of taking more care for maintaining the credit of the Colonies in this market. On the other side I have heard some very surprising statements as to what is done on the Stock Exchange. There are men here who know perfectly well, and they will be surprised to hear that a good security is not of value in this market—the greatest market in the world, where Consols stand at the highest price. There is, however, another thing, as has been pointed out by previous speakers: that is, that besides the requirements of security, you require for all commodities the requirements of currency. How is it to be expected that a banker, of all men, is to go and advance money on every good security which is not readily realisable at the moment it is required, and which is a lock-up. Why, very naturally, the banker or anyone else would advance on an inferior security or commodity which can be taken to the market. Now, all these things are for the practical consideration of gentlemen like the honourable gentleman who has addressed this meeting, to place the requirements of the Colonies in harmony with the requirements of the market here, so that the Colonies may enjoy the benefit of the high credit to which they are entitled. I have the opportunity of seeing a great many persons who want information on these subjects as capitalists, and I am sorry to say that the information desired is not available, and not to be found in public places in the City, as it ought to be. The greatest mistakes and prejudices prevail among the public at home and abroad on these subjects. Therefore, when this paper comes into print it will do a great deal of good for the common cause.

Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G.: I had no intention of addressing this meeting, but I cannot resist saying a few words, particularly with reference to the remarks of Mr. Dennistoun Wood. Before doing so, however, I must thank Sir Francis Dillon Bell for the able, instructive, and exhaustive paper which he has read to-night. If anything were wanting to show the necessity of such a paper, it would be the remarks made by Mr. Wood this evening. I am

sorry Sir F. Dillon Bell did not read the figures which are contained in his paper, for had he done so, Mr. Wood would not have had occasion to quote those he did, for nearly all of them are contained in the paper which many of us have in our hands. One observation made by Mr. Wood calls for notice. He says that the Colonies are using their land revenue for the purpose of meeting current expenditure. This to a certain extent, I am prepared to say, is correct, but only to a certain extent, and that, I believe, can be fully justified. Sir F. Dillon Bell has told us that out of £21,000,000 revenue which the Colonies raise, £5,000,000 are from land; but let me tell you the whole of that amount is not derived from land sales. A very large portion of it is from the rents of those lands, from licenses to depasture stock, and from other sources in connection with them. No doubt a large amount is derivable from land sales, but it should be borne in mind that there is a large sum expended in the permanent improvement of the country, which is larger than that received from the sale of land. I am speaking now of public buildings, roads, bridges, and works of a like character, the cost of which is defrayed out of current revenue, and amounts to a sum far in excess of the amount realised from land sales, and for which purpose money is in most countries borrowed, not even excepting Great Britain. Mr. Wood and others have spoken as though the land walked away when it was sold, and as though it did not remain in the country;—the land is there, and by passing into private hands is made productive and improved in value, and whenever the time shall come and the necessity arise that the State may require additional revenue to meet the interest on the public debt, or for other purposes, then the lands of the country, which have been increased in value by the construction of railways and other public expenditure, will by a proper, justifiable, and equitable system of taxation, have to bear the burdens which the requirements of the State demand. What idle talk it is to speak about the land as though it passed away for ever when the Government sold it! The land in the United Kingdom is taxed for State purposes. In the United States of America, they sell their land in much the same way that we do in the Colonies; there, after the land has become private property and is made productive, it is subject to taxation, as land is here. Sir F. Dillon Bell's paper requires much longer consideration than I am sure any of us have been able to give it to-night. It deals with a question of great interest to the investing public and the Colonies, and I should be glad if we had more time to discuss it.

I trust, however, it will get a wide circulation, when the information it imparts cannot fail to be beneficial. We have heard from Mr. Paul what people generally do when they want to lend their money: he might have added that when they lend to States, they do not look much to whether they will ever be paid the principal or not, but are most anxious to ascertain whether they will receive the interest regularly. In lending to the Colonies they are not dealing with Turks, Egyptians, or the small Republics of South America, but with their own countrymen, upon whose honour they can depend; and if the interest is regularly paid, as most assuredly it ever will be, there will never be any difficulty about the principal, as the securities will always be saleable in the open market. Those who have had money to invest and have been wise enough to purchase Colonial Bonds, are not only getting a splendid return by way of interest, but they have by their confidence materially tended to the promotion of the progress of the Colonies and the wealth of the Empire. What has been the effect of this lending to the Colonies? As has been truly said, it has afforded the means for construction of something approaching 6,000 miles of railway. Here is a realisable asset at once, supposing the country should desire to realise it. Here is a substantial security for the money lent to the Colonies. But in lending to Governments it is not so much a question of security as of confidence and the resources of the borrowing country. Those who have listened to the paper, and those who will hereafter read the author's figures, will see clearly made out that the Colonies will be able to pay the interest on their public debt, or on any future debt that they may require to contract. I am sorry to say that a section of the press has taken the view that the Colonies are exceeding their borrowing powers. It appears to me there is a want of knowledge as to what those powers really are. They look only to the size of the population as compared with the amount of their indebtedness, which in this case is no criterion, as although the number of people is small, the wealth and resources of the Colonies are greater than many older countries whose population is much larger. Every mile of railway made in the Colonies provides for the settlement of a larger number of people, who will consume and use the products and manufactures of this country. Sir F. Dillon Bell informs us of the marvellous fact, which I must confess is difficult to realise, that when the Queen ascended the throne, only forty-five years since, the trade of the United Kingdom was not so great as that of the Australasian Colonies at the present time. Nothing can show

more clearly the wonderful progress made. The Colonies have a great future before them, and those who desire to strengthen the connection between the Mother Country and her Colonies should endeavour by every means in their power to raise their credit and promote that progress which will be so greatly beneficial to the Empire at large.

Mr. R. A. Macfie: I am glad to see your Grace in the chair. In regard to the paper I will only say this, that the applause at its close showed how much it was appreciated. I saw in that appreciation not merely regard for the importance of the subject and a deep-felt interest as a matter of curiosity, but there was a thorough ring throughout the paper thoroughly in accord with the feelings of the members of this Institute. With regard to the land question, we were told that an emigrant pays in three years as much taxes as would cover the expenses of his being carried out to the Antipodes. What an argument is that in favour of the system, as the amount received for the sale of the land is recovered again by importing the labourer; and if you import labourers they will pay the cost in three years. They are thus benefiting the Colonies, and making them more valuable every year; and besides that, we make more secure the solidarity of the Empire. It is time for it now. The whole Empire is warming in affection to the Mother Country. Let us do all we can to accelerate that union, which will be a benefit to mankind and this great Empire. Let me ask a favour of Sir F. Dillon Bell. Why should this important paper be read merely in this hall? Why should not such men as the reader of this paper be invited to come to Edinburgh and Glasgow? and we will give them as hearty a reception as this enthusiastic audience has accorded Sir Dillon Bell this evening.

Mr. W. Miller: I rise to echo the sentiment expressed by Sir Francis Dillon Bell, that the public lands of the Australian Colonies are in reality the common and rightful heritage of the great British nation. As a Canadian, I hope that such a sentiment is largely felt throughout the Dominion; and I trust that in our South African and South Asian and Australian Colonies the same feeling of loyalty and devotion in regard to the general interests of this Empire—of this commonwealth as a whole—may long continue to flourish, and may ere long bear substantial fruit. We have in Australia, say, two thousand million acres of disposable common land, and we have at least the same quantity in Canada. In South Africa we may probably have half that quantity. Now, this immense hereditament I hope will one day be legislated for by a truly Imperial Parliament.

I trust the day will come when we shall no longer see Parliament occupying itself with such paltry provincial questions as those relating to cemeteries, or waste lands in Ireland or in Scotland; nay, that we shall have parliamentary legislation not so much even in the sense of any nationalisation of the land as in that of an imperialisation of the land of the commonwealth; and that, before it be too late, we shall have our English statesmen awake and anxiously alive to the policy of making the very best of our vast Imperial heritage in the interest and on the behalf of this great British nation. There is now, I regret to say, exhibited by politicians at the head of public affairs in the various Colonies of the Empire (through a rapid growth of sectional and provincial interests) too eager a desire to make capital for the population of our various separate Colonies out of the alienation from public control of those common imperial lands to which I refer. Sir Saul Samuel has taken up the cudgels by anticipation in favour of New South Wales; but that Colony we know full well derives nearly all its revenue from a rather unscrupulous use of those common lands which ought to be devoted really to the Empire. I do not say that the Australians are not perfectly right, so far as their own interests are concerned, to take advantage of the present state of things, our English politicians having told them, "Do as you like with the Imperial common lands of the Colony you govern; we don't want to be troubled with them." Nay, did we not see lately the Government of Canada come here offering almost in so many words to give us free trade and surrender the Dominion's public lands to the Empire, on condition that we should build an iron road across Canada to the Pacific as a great highway towards England's Asian and Australian possessions? But not one of our very wise politicians had the courage to propose to spend a few millions upon that important Imperial work, and the consequence is that, while this great enterprise was being scouted by all the London capitalists and bankers, as well as by many of our public men and journalists, and notably through economic and statistical articles in the *Times*, and almost every other influential English newspaper and periodical, a few Canadian merchants have had the courage to take up and prosecute this patriotic scheme, and —chiefly by the sale of immense tracts of Imperial public land which the British Government authorised Canada to give the syndicate for the construction of this railway—it is estimated that these gentlemen will make at least ten millions of money out of what should have been a great national and Imperial undertaking. I therefore ask whether we are to allow such a state of things to be

continued? Are we to allow vast Imperial public lands, of which great part remain still unalienated, to be frittered away in the future as in the past for the sake of provincial and sectional interests? I do not accuse any politicians in this room, but it is a well-known fact that Colonial statesmen manipulate the spending, if not mis-spending, of our vast Imperial landed fortune on their political requirements, just in the same way, and with pretty much the unsatisfactory results to their principals—the trustful British people—which a preceding speaker has represented the Stock Exchange folks to follow and arrive at in manipulating the capital that has been, or may be, entrusted to their care by a confiding British people. This is a very large question, however, which we have under discussion, and I will not occupy you longer to the exclusion of other speakers who may wish to bring their views to-night before the meeting.

Mr. Haslam: After the able paper listened to this evening, and learning the great resources of our Australian Colonies, I think we have a great deal to be proud of. We have been informed of the wonderful progress of the wool trade, and the trade in frozen meat has been alluded to as rising in importance and value. Now, although meat is a small matter to-day, yet I predict that in a few years' time it will be one of the most important items of export from the Colonies. When we look back to the Paris Exhibition and see the attempts made there in the improvement of refrigerating machinery, and when we saw machines of six times the cubic feet capacity, and doing a small amount of fractional work, and see the machines now bringing over 200 tons of meat within only one-sixth of the former space, I think it may be safely asserted that by the development of this powerful refrigerating machinery meat will be brought to England at a very low rate indeed. When we look back a few years, and see the experiments made by Mr. MacHenry, you find their machinery bringing over 50 tons of meat, and compare it with the machines of the present day, it is astounding; and while ships bring over four times the quantity of meat, they consume something like 50 per cent. less fuel. In face of these facts, when we see what science has done for us, I think we may look upon this important industry as one of the coming things; and, by a parity of reasoning, it is an additional security for the hopes cherished to-night that the British public—alluding to the vast resources of the Colonial Empire—may take courage.

Mr. Frederick Young: I did not intend to take any part in the discussion, but the reference made by Mr. Dennistoun Wood to a

Colony which he spoke of as of so little importance as Western Australia, that it was scarcely worthy his attention, has induced me to ask the indulgence of the meeting for one moment while I make some allusion to it. I lately received a letter from a correspondent of mine in that Colony on the progress of Western Australia, from which I will, with your permission, read an extract: "This Colony is now making rapid strides towards a start in the race of Australian Colonies, and my own opinion is that suddenly we shall find ourselves famous. . . . Immense tracts of the Kimberley district have been leased for squatting purposes, and shortly more frequent communication will bring this vast territory into the world; and there is little doubt it will hold its own with other settlements. A telegraph line from Northampton to Roebourne, a distance of about 700 miles, will be undertaken shortly. This progressive step will be of great—I may say inestimable—benefit to the Colony at large, and especially to the various districts through which it will pass—viz., the Murchison, Shark's Bay, Gascoigne, Lyndon, Exmouth Gulf, Ashburton, and Fortescue districts, all of which are in course of settlement." After what has been said by Mr. Wood about Western Australia, I thought it right to bring this extract before the meeting, because it is well known that we are always most anxious in this Institute to get at the truth, if we can, by discussion and interchange of opinion, about any and every portion of the Colonial Empire. Before I sit down I will only further say, that in his admirable paper Sir F. Dillon Bell has clearly shown that a so-called public debt in an English Colony is chiefly a debt in the sense that English investors should be very much indebted to Colonial enterprise for affording them so pre-eminently profitable, and at the same time so absolutely safe, an investment.

The Duke of Manchester: I am very much obliged to you, Mr. Young, for giving so flattering an account of the Kimberley district in Western Australia, of which I am happy to say I am myself one of the earliest squatters. With regard to the interesting paper read, I certainly shall not attempt to make any remarks upon it, for nothing that I could say could enforce more strongly or state more plainly what Sir F. Dillon Bell has so amply laid before you, in a paper which I am sure you will agree with me deserves the very high encomium which has been passed upon it by Sir John Pope Hennessy. I will therefore do no more than ask you to express your thanks to Sir Francis Dillon Bell for the able and interesting paper which he has read to you.

Sir Francis Dillon Bell: Only one word, my Lord Duke, to

say with what pleasure I have heard the remark which has fallen from your Grace, and the generous appreciation by those present of my poor efforts to lay an interesting story before them. One word Mr. Strangways will allow me to say. I regret very much that the reference I made at the end of my paper has offended him. I can only say that I in no way referred to Lord Normanby or Sir Hercules Robinson in the sense which he conveys; and the manner in which Sir J. Pope Hennessy has been pleased to refer to my paper, and the presence of Sir Henry Barkly and other Governors here to-night, show that they are not the men to take any such offence as Mr. Strangways has done. Mr. Strangways has, in fact, entirely misunderstood the sense in which I spoke. I did not so much as think of the small motives which evidently he had in his mind as being those which actuate Governors, namely, that they go to their Governments to see what they can do for the particular Colony over which they rule. My idea was far higher. I named two of the Governors now ruling over Colonies possessing responsible Government, who are both friends of mine, and who have been conspicuous for successfully carrying on the Parliamentary system there; and I pointed out how much men like them contributed by their rule to maintain the union between England and the Colonies of which I was speaking. But nothing could have been further from my intention than to detract from the merits of men like Sir Henry Barkly, Sir J. Pope Hennessy, Sir George Bowen, and many other Governors whose names, though not mentioned by me, are well known in the Colonies for the work they have done and are still doing for the same object—the preservation of that union. I tender to you all my hearty thanks for the patience with which you listened to me to-night, and to your Grace for having been so kind as to preside.

Sir Alexander Galt, G.C.M.G.: I think we cannot do better than propose a vote of thanks to his Grace for presiding over us, and for the kindness which he is always ready to extend to the meetings of the Royal Colonial Institute.

The vote was passed unanimously.

The Duke of Manchester: I am extremely obliged to you for making the proposal, and I can only say that it gives me very great pleasure to come here and meet colonists whom I have seen in distant parts of the Empire, and who have invariably shown me the very greatest kindness and hospitality.

SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Grosvenor Gallery Library, on Tuesday, 12th December, 1882, Sir ALEXANDER GALT, G.C.M.G., Vice-President, in the chair.

The HONORARY SECRETARY read the minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting, which were confirmed, and announced that since the last meeting 33 Fellows had been elected, viz., 14 resident, and 19 non-resident.

Resident Fellows :—

The Rev. Brymer Belcher, M.A., J. Stewart Clarkson, Esq., G. G. Dick, Esq., William Donne, Esq., J. M. Grant, Esq., Ernest Heathfield, Esq., John Holdsworth, Esq., Ebenezer Homan, Esq., Kenric B. Murray, Esq., John B. Orr, Esq., H. W. Pemberton, Esq., Gordon D. Peters, Esq., Major-General Arthur M. Rainey, Robert Whyte, Esq.

Non-resident Fellows—

Thomas Attenborough, Esq. (Melbourne), Hon. Robert Campbell, M.L.C. (New Zealand), John Connell, Esq., M.L.A. (Barbados), Philip C. Cork, Esq. (Grenada), D. C. Currie, Esq. (Cape Colony), Walter Duncan, Esq. (South Australia), C. J. Engledow, Esq. (Grenada), Henry Gaisford, Esq. (New Zealand), A. C. Grant, Esq., (Queensland), H. P. Henty, Esq. (Melbourne), Edward Lee, Esq. (New South Wales), T. W. G. Moir, Esq. (Cape Colony), John Pagan, Esq. (Gold Coast), H. P. Plummer, Esq. (British Guiana), J. Purvis Russell, Esq. (New Zealand), G. D. Stonestreet, Esq. (Cape Colony), Henry Sullivan, Esq. (Melbourne), Henry E. Thorne, Esq. (Barbados), P. B. S. S. Wrey, Esq., (Cape Colony).

Donations of books, maps, &c., made to the Library since the last Ordinary General Meeting were also announced.

Mr. FREDERICK YOUNG (Honorary Secretary): The duties of my position are at all times of a varied character. I have now and then to make pleasing communications at our meetings; but on this occasion, I am sorry to say, one devolves upon me which is not quite so much so. Three weeks ago, when His Grace the Duke of Manchester presided here, he told me he hoped to be present this evening, but I regret to inform you that I have just received a letter from him in which he expresses his inability to attend and preside at the present meeting. Under these circumstances I had to look round and find a chairman instead of his Grace, and I am happy to be able to announce that one of our Vice-Presidents, Sir Alexander Galt, has kindly consented to occupy the Duke's place.

The CHAIRMAN: I have now the honour to call upon the Bishop of Saskatchewan to be kind enough to give us the address which he has promised with reference to that very interesting region over which he acts as Bishop. The Bishop will, I am sure, receive at your hands a most cordial reception. He belongs to that admirable class of men who precede others in penetrating into the wilderness of distant lands, and who are animated by the sole desire of doing good to their fellow-men.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES OF CANADA.

I cannot help saying that it is a source of peculiar pleasure to me to have the honour of addressing a London audience on this subject under the presidency of Sir Alexander Galt. That is a name well known in Canada, and highly respected, esteemed, and honoured, as it is widely and thoroughly known. I have had a great experience during the last twenty-four years in work in Canada. My experience may be divided into three sections of time, of about equal length. For the first eight years I was engaged in Ontario (or Canada West, as it was at that time called) in the work of the Church; for the second eight years I was engaged in the Red River Settlement (that is a section of the country now known as Manitoba) in the capacity of Archdeacon of Assiniboine—as Manitoba was then called—and Warden and Divinity Professor of St. John's College, diocese of Rupertsland, under the Lord Bishop of Rupertsland, who was my class-fellow in King's College, in the University of Aberdeen; the third section of the time I have passed as Bishop of Saskatchewan. So that my experience, you observe, commences in Ontario, and goes on to Manitoba, and then goes farther West, until it is bounded by the Rocky Mountains.

Now, we are about to consider a very important question, not merely with respect to emigration, which is attracting so large a share of the public's attention at the present moment, but with respect to another matter, and one that to my mind has always been of first-rate importance, viz., the question as to whether our British emigration is to be directed to the United States or to the Dominion of Canada. Now, Sir, for a very large number of years, as I have no doubt you and others like myself have been made painfully aware, Canada, as it was then called, did not offer to the emigrant the same advantages as the United States. I speak with

reference to the soil, and to that only. You know, Sir, that Canada was a heavily-timbered country; if a man came from England to settle there he had a great struggle to enter upon. He had to cut these heavy trees, and when that was done he had to remove the stumps. Now, it took him some eight or ten years of his best working days to clear his farm, unless he had capital; and for the most part those agricultural people who emigrate have only the capital of energy and strength of body, but they have not as a rule any great amount of money; and all this time the agents of the United States were industriously—and I say from their point of view rightly—pointing out to the British emigrant that if he would only give up his predilections for British rule and come over to the United States, he would there find magnificent prairies with no trees to uproot and with a virgin soil—a soil that had only to be touched, so to speak, by the plough this year, and next year there would be an abundant harvest. The result of such an appeal was, that tens of thousands of our British people have during many years past been pouring over into the United States. With what result? They have not only largely added to the resources and capabilities of that country, but as a rule they have ceased to be British subjects, and have become subjects of the United States. Now, I do not in the least degree find fault with the American people about this. I shall by-and-by point out to you what I think are the true principles upon which we ought to view this question. Meanwhile, I say that I, for my part, take great pride and pleasure in observing the magnificent development of the United States. Who are these people? They are, so to speak, of our own kith and kin. They are Anglo-Saxons, like ourselves. They come from that grand stock which dominates the world—the Anglo-Saxon race; and need you wonder that any section of the Anglo-Saxon race placed upon that splendid continent, with its inexhaustible material resources, and carrying with them the training and the love of liberty that they had necessarily inherited by the very fact that they have breathed the air of England—can you wonder that in the course of a series of years, which may be measured by the lifetime of a single individual, they have risen from the position of a struggling Colony to a great State, possessed of all those resources which make a nation prosperous in peace and formidable in war, and that they have succeeded in writing a page in history which will to the end of time be read with an all-absorbing interest as proof of the great energies of that race of people from which they, in common with ourselves, have sprung? But while all this is

perfectly true, it is equally true that there is a distinction between the United States and the Dominion of Canada. Indeed, there is a great distinction. I grant you that the people of the Dominion and the people of the United States are equally animated by the love of liberty. We all love free thought and free speech, and a free platform such as the one on which I have now the honour to stand, and a free press—that great palladium of a nation's liberties—and a free pulpit, and last of all, a free and open English Bible. We all love these things; and there is still a distinction between us. The people of the United States, with all their fondness for liberty, have not, I apprehend, that distinctive fondness for the supremacy of law and order which so materially marks out the people of England and of England's Colonies. Therefore it is that I desire to see our people who love the laws of England come to the Dominion of Canada, where they would still remain under that grand old flag which for a thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze, where they would still remain subject to British law, where they would still be taught, from their very infancy, to love, honour, and respect that British Constitution which really and truly is the great safeguard of that liberty which has been handed down to us from generation to generation, and which we, in common with our fathers, so warmly love and revere. I desire, and so do you, to see our people, in short, remain faithful subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. Now, we have no jealousy whatever in reference to the United States. For my part, I wish to apply the same principle, with reference to our dealings with them as a nation, as I like to see applied in reference to dealings between man and man. I think that true ambition is a noble thing, and not to be condemned. I like to see a man in private life trying to rise; but I heartily detest seeing a man trying to advance himself by an effort to pull another man down. I like to see him rise, not by seeking to injure his competitor, but by seeking honourably to gain the victory, and by outstripping him in the race of life. So let it be in reference to these great nations. Let us emulate each other only in trying which will most benefit the great brotherhood of man.

Let us look at this question of the North-West Territory. What a difference there is between these territories to-day and when I first went to them, in 1866! I took my journey from Western Canada by Lakes Huron and Michigan to Milwaukee, thence by rail to the Mississippi, reaching St. Paul by steamer, thence by rail to St. Cloud, which was then the nearest railway station to

Winnipeg—a distance of 450 miles. We crossed over from St. Cloud by stages to this point on the Red River, where I met the waggons, and we went along the course of the river, camping out every night. We passed through the Sioux country, only four years after the great massacre in Minnesota. I sometimes felt a little anxious in my tent, knowing I had my wife and my three children with me, and that some of the savages might be lurking about the country. However, we arrived at Winnipeg, which was then a little hamlet of 200 people. It was situated on the banks of the Red River, and was the head-quarters of the country. The Red River Settlement was noted for the wonderful fertility of its soil. It has the richest soil I have ever seen. I have known sections of the country produce for a succession of years forty bushels of wheat to the acre, without any manuring or farming of a skilful character whatever, and I believe to this day that some parts of the country are equally productive. I found the climate wonderfully healthy, and snow falling in the beginning of November and lying all the winter, without any January thaw, or any of that terrible slush in the streets which is so hostile to good health and comfort. I had occasion once to address a large audience, the great majority of them being Scotch people, and as I am a Scotchman myself, I have a little insight into some of the leading characteristics of my countrymen, and one of these is economy. Well, I told that large audience there was one particular reason why I should recommend Scotchmen without delay to hasten out and take possession of Manitoba. I pointed out that the snow fell about the 1st of November, that it lay all through the winter in a powdery, clean state, and did not disappear until the end of March. Now, I said, if only you have your boots well blacked on the 1st of November, there will not be the slightest necessity to spend a penny in blacking until the end of March. If that is not a good and sufficient reason for my brotherhood coming out to join me, I fail to be able to find one.

The town of Winnipeg was then a very small village indeed, and there were no churches or schools at the time in it, and I think I preached the first sermon there under peculiar circumstances. There was no church nearer than the cathedral, of which I was the rector. It was two miles distant. But I found there was a large store in the centre of the town of Winnipeg, with an upper room which was slightly built. I held a committee-meeting of gentlemen, and we came to the conclusion that we might hold a service in this room; but as there was a possibility of a break-

down, it was suggested that it would be prudent to put a few props on Saturday night to be used as supports. I remember on one particular Sunday evening we had a great crowd, and as I was about to begin the service, one of the committee stepped up to me, and with anxious countenance informed me that they had forgotten to put the props up last night. I did feel anxious, and answered, "It is too late now; if you say anything about it we shall have a panic;" and just as the people rose at the end of the service the main beam did crack, but providentially it did not break through. That was the last service we ever held in that upper room.

Time went on and matters progressed; and by-and-by it became evident that these North-West Territories would form a great acquisition for the Dominion of Canada. We had a great statesman, and have him still, in Canada—Sir John Macdonald—and he formed the splendid idea of uniting all the great Canadian Colonies in one confederation. He is one of those far-seeing statesmen who look well into the future, and he knew that, unless we could consolidate by confederation these isolated provinces and territories, in process of time they would one by one merge into the United States of America. Now this theory of confederation has been more than a theory—it has become a glorious success. I look forward to the time when it will be universally acknowledged—I do not know what representatives of other Colonies there may be here, but I say it in all the fulness of the convictions of an honest heart, that it will be universally acknowledged—that the Dominion of Canada is really and truly the brightest of all the many jewels that adorn the British Crown. Now, about this time the Red River rebellion took place; I was in the settlement during that period, and was two or three times in considerable danger. You are aware of the circumstances of that rebellion, and how the unhappy death of Thomas Scott roused the feelings of the people of Ontario, the result of which was the expedition to the Red River to put down the rebellion, which led to the coming into note of that brave officer Colonel Wolseley. I remember, when he reached the Red River with his troops, how we admired the manner in which he conducted the expedition; even to our non-military eye there was nothing more to be wished. I cannot look back upon that time, when I met him, without interest, because it was the first of those exploits which have followed each other in such rapid succession, the last one being the greatest of all. I had the pleasure to be present when the then Colonel, now Lord Wolseley,

was cordially received by his Sovereign and the English people at the close of the Egyptian expedition; and I could not help thinking that he, and the gallant soldiers he so ably led, showed, on the one hand, a capacity for command, and, on the other, a brilliancy of execution, worthy of the choicest days of the English army, and worthy of those times when, on the bloody decks of Trafalgar, and on the field of Waterloo, the great tide of despotism was successfully rolled back.

Then it became evident that this great country was to be the home of a vast population, and that by-and-by the people would pour in to colonise it; and so the diocese of Rupertsland, which at that time was an impossible jurisdiction, became divided, and the western part of it came under my charge. I do not propose to dwell upon questions of a missionary character, but I refer to this fact as giving an indication of the reason why I have had experience of the country concerning which I am to speak to-night.

I would speak more particularly about this great Saskatchewan country of the North-West Territories. With special reference to the Saskatchewan river itself, it flows in two branches from the Rocky Mountains for 500 miles; these unite near Prince Albert, and this united volume rolls on to Lake Winnipeg for 500 miles more. I suppose that the river Saskatchewan is navigable for about one thousand miles, in round numbers. It reaches Lake Winnipeg, the waters of which are discharged by the River Nelson into Hudson Bay. The Nelson river is 400 miles long, with a descent of 710 feet from the surface of the lake, or two feet per mile, and its volume is four times the volume of the Ottawa at the capital. This river connects the waters of Lake Winnipeg with those of the Hudson Bay, and there is a railway being formed from Lake Winnipeg to Churchill on Hudson Bay. It is an understood thing that there will be no difficulty in making use of the Saskatchewan river for conveying heavy freight, such as wheat and dead meat, down the river, until you come to the Grand Rapids, where they will be transported across by tramway into Lake Winnipeg. The course of the railway will be only 350 miles. That railway will convey the freight up to Churchill, and it will be shipped from there and carried through Hudson's Bay right over to Liverpool. This is an important question. Hudson's Bay is just 1,000 miles long; it is 600 miles wide, with an area of 500,000 square miles. It drains three millions of square miles of country, and is free from shoals, reefs, and rocks. There are Hudson's Straits. They are 500 miles long. There is a strong tide and current there,

which has a tendency to break up the ice and let steamers pass. And it is beyond question that these straits are open to steamers three or four months in the year. What is the conclusion to be drawn from this? In the first place, the Churchill harbour has a very fine channel at its entrance, half a mile wide. It is 12 fathoms deep; and it can float vessels drawing 30 feet of water. That harbour is just midway between the Atlantic and the Pacific. It may be at first sight difficult to believe, but it is still a fact, that Churchill harbour is sixty-four miles nearer to Liverpool than is Montreal, and it is 114 miles nearer to Liverpool than is New York, and the reason is, that the meridians converge as they go north, and Churchill is in the centre of the American continent.

In reference to the section of country drained by the Churchill River, only this last summer I visited that river. I set out in an open boat from Prince Albert; I sailed down the Saskatchewan River until I came to Cumberland, and thence 250 miles farther until I reached Churchill.

I would like to read to you a short extract from my journal, which was written beside the river; as I went along I merely copied it into this book: "June 7. Reached the end of Beaver Lake and entered Pine River at 11 a.m. The banks of this river and its bed also were full of limestone, but at 6 p.m. we reached a point where the limestone ended and the granite rock began, and the granite I was told would continue all the way to Stanley.—June 8. Reached Scoop Rapids at 3 p.m. The shallows swarmed with fish. The men waded into the water and beat it with poles, killing large numbers and throwing them on to the banks. They are chiefly suckers, going up the river to spawn. The river here narrows to 30 feet, with two falls, in close succession, about 50 feet apart; the combined fall is about 14 feet. The water is as smooth as glass to the edge of the first fall. Then it breaks into a boiling sheet of foam. The fish were in myriads in the pools beneath the rapids, seeming to blacken the water, and appearing like a moving mass. They were ascending the rapids. I saw many actually emerge from the foam, and push through the clear water of the fall—thus showing a most wonderful propelling power." Some of you scientific gentlemen may take exception to this, but I wrote it just as I was, sitting on a rock, full of enthusiasm. "No steam power, no other mechanical contrivance used in propelling vessels could have forced the smallest boat up against so powerful a current. Some of the fish were driven back, and tried again. At the side next where I stood the fall slightly sloped. This was the

point selected by the fish to overcome the rapid; they pushed up one by one. In the river bed were vast masses of granite; the banks were also rocky, all being granite." Here is another extract: "I left Pelican Narrows at 2.30 p.m. in a canoe, with a friend, the Indians firing a parting salute from their rifles. I was pleased to hear that the candidates had been prepared for confirmation by one of the Indians belonging to the mission acting voluntarily under direction. He gave us a list of the names of the candidates written in Cree syllabics. At 6.25 p.m. we passed a small island of rock, where, it is said, the compass deflects so much as to be utterly useless. There are evidently vast quantities of iron in this country. I have also seen evidences of coal oil as we passed along the banks of the river." I am familiar with Western Canada, and know all about the rise and progress of the coal-oil region. "We sailed through the Lake of the Woods. It is a beautiful lake, studded with islands, consisting of granite rocks, with trees growing in the crevices. We halted at mid-day, and had a service of singing hymns in Cree. We reached Frog Portage at 5 p.m. and crossed over to English River. We are travelling all Sunday, as it is important to reach Stanley before any of the Indians leave.—June 12. We started from camp at 3 a.m.; we crossed Mountain Lake with the sail, and reached the first portage at 9.30."

Now, about the Indians. I think there is a great deal of misconception about them in this country, as also in Canada. Some say the Indians are a good-for-nothing set. That is a serious mistake. We are too apt to judge people by our own standard, and that is wrong. But I should like to read what I noted down, and it is as follows: "I have been much impressed by the work done by our boat's crew. They labour hard—now at the oars, which are large and heavy, again at the poles, when they require to push the boat up against the stream. Very often they draw or 'track' the boat by a rope, while they make their way through the trees and bushes on the river banks, or wade in the water with the bed of the river covered with sharp stones. At the rapids the boat has to be unloaded and the cargo carried across the portages. Sometimes the boat—a large one, capable of carrying five tons—has to be dragged across the portage. This involves labour of the most severe character; and yet they go through it all very cheerfully. Their clothes are generally wet all day, and they sleep at night on the ground wrapped in a blanket. It would be difficult to induce white men to go through the kind of work they do on such a journey as this, and endure the discomfort and hardship which they have to submit to.

It seems evident that though the Indian does not fall in very readily with the white man's mode of working, yet in the kind of work to which he has been accustomed, and which he understands, he can show energy, strength, skill, self-denial, and long-sustained effort." And I will take the opportunity of expressing (especially as you, Sir, have been so intimately connected with the work of the Government of Canada) my high appreciation of the way in which the Canadian Government has dealt with these Indians, for the very purpose of evoking the qualities I have mentioned they possess. The Indians of the North-West Territories have been treated by the Canadian Government in a way, Sir, that I cannot characterise more highly than by saying it is thoroughly worthy of the British nation. There has been no attempt on the part of our Government to improve the Indian off the face of the earth; there has been no attempt to treat him with injustice, as if he were a wild beast. He has been dealt with by the Canadian Government first of all on the sound principles of justice between man and man. Nothing has been taken from him; whatever he has surrendered to the Canadian Government, of his right, he has received a fair equivalent for it; and when this was all done, the Government have stepped in and shown a care for his welfare and interests that even the Indian himself, with all his lack of knowledge, has on more than one occasion publicly expressed his thankfulness for. At this present moment our Indians all through the North-West are collected by the Dominion Government upon reserves of land. I have visited a great number of them, and I can testify to that which I have seen with my own eyes. I observed that the Government has appointed instructors, whose business it is to take care that the Indians are taught the principles of farming. Large quantities of seed are sent by the Government to the reserve, and every possible kind of agricultural implement is supplied. The instructor has several well-qualified Canadian assistants with him, and they go out and take the Indians with them to the fields, and teach them step by step and day by day how to cultivate the land; and thus they eventually become independent. They take a great deal of pains to instruct the Indian, and during the period of his tuition they grant him daily rations and food, and even to some extent supply him with clothing. By-and-by I have no doubt that we shall see a very grand result in the Dominion of Canada in reference to these Indians. I am one of those hopeful individuals who look forward to the day when we shall see the Indian population making their bread honestly side by side with the white men who have come

into the country as emigrants; and all this will be the direct result of that eminently wise and far-seeing and thoroughly English policy which has been so consistently pursued by those who now conduct the destinies of the Government of Canada.

I would like to read another observation or two from my journal with reference to the character of the Indian: "I have often noticed, too, the kindness with which the Indians treat one another. When they meet in travelling they shake hands all round, engage in friendly conversation, and are always ready to share tea, tobacco, or provisions with those who may be in want. They appear also to be very considerate of each other's feelings. For example, we were crossing one of the lakes a day or two under sail, when most of the men lay down wrapped in their blankets and went to sleep. The wind, however, having failed us, the order was given to use the oars. One of the men who was sleeping did not wake up with the others. They called to him gently, but he still slept. He was in the way of another rower, but this man, rather than rudely rouse the sleeper, stood at his oar for a considerable time and worked with great inconvenience till the sleeper woke. These Indians have some excellent qualities, that will well repay the labour of cultivation. Their powers of observation are excellently keen. They acquire a familiar knowledge of the objects of nature with which they are surrounded. Nothing could surpass the tenacity with which their memory retains the impression of the places they have visited or the routes by which they have travelled. I think that instruction in the elements of natural science would be most useful for their education, and one in which they would take a very lively interest."

And here I may say that, acting upon this thought which struck me as I sat on the rock writing these notes, that I am making arrangements to introduce into Emmanuel College, which I founded on the banks of the Saskatchewan, lectures on natural science, to a large extent for the Indians whom we select from the various tribes and train for missionaries, schoolmasters, interpreters, and general work amongst the tribes.

"English River has a much larger volume of water than the Saskatchewan. The channel is rocky, and so are the banks. Large vessels could in many places lie close up to the bank, as the water is so deep, and as there are no sand-bars the channel is always the same. The rapids are the only impediment to continuous navigation. We passed a great deal of stone to-day that was evidently mixed with iron ore. The river expands into many lakes, with

beautiful islands of rock, more or less covered with trees. At present the emigration to our North-West Territories is confined to the agricultural districts; but the day will come when the mineral riches of the country through which we are now passing will prove a great source of attraction."

I shall now pass on to another subject in connection with this question—I allude to Prince Albert's Settlement. It is very near the junction of the north and south branch of the Saskatchewan. It is a most thriving settlement. About three or four years ago the population in that district did not number more than about 800, but it now numbers between 4,000 and 5,000, and there is a great deal of business done by the people there. Two large steam mills are in constant work day and night, and they cannot supply the necessary quantity of building material, so rapidly is the place increasing. It is about the centre of the river Saskatchewan; it is at the end of the prairie district, and at the beginning of the great forest region which stretches away to the far north. On the north side of the river, opposite Prince Albert, a great forest begins, so that that section of the country will be well supplied with wood for generations to come. Prince Albert is distinguished also by being in the centre of a tract of rich soil. There is a large section of the country all round the south branch of the Saskatchewan, and stretching up the north branch, which cannot be surpassed in any part of Manitoba. I believe it is one of the richest qualities of soil. There is another peculiarity in this section of the country which distinguishes it favourably from Manitoba, viz., that it has never been devastated by grasshoppers and locusts. Manitoba has over and over again been devastated by locusts. I myself was present in the country when every green blade was devoured by them. They came in vast swarms, darkening the very light of day. In the early part of the year the young ones were hatched in such numbers that the whole country was covered with them, and a famine was the consequence: had it not been for Christian people in England, Canada, and the United States sending in provisions, I believe the major part of the people would have been starved. The peculiarity of the Prince Albert district of the Saskatchewan is, this, that it has never been devastated by these pests, and this I hold to be a great advantage.

Another point is the summer frosts. We have had them on various occasions, and there have been frosts all over the North-West; but as far as my experience goes, this frost is merely due to the want of drainage and cultivation. I know that one of the

most beautiful and luxuriant parts of Manitoba, called Portage la Prairie, was many years frequently visited by summer frost; and now, since cultivation has been carried on on a large scale, there is no such thing known there. It is evident that summer frosts sometimes occur in other parts of the country besides the Saskatchewan district. I do not know that the occasion of the frost ought to weigh on people's minds in selecting that part of the country for habitation. For it is a well-known fact that if the ploughing is done in good time, and the seed put in at the earliest possible moment, there is little risk of damage resulting from the frost.

Now with reference to the south branch. As I said before, the Saskatchewan River is divided into two parts, the north and south branches. This south branch to the Elbow runs along about 150 miles, which I travelled over the summer before last, and I was surprised at the beauty of the country and its evidently fertile soil. For about three miles from the river the soil is sandy, but beyond that it is of a very rich character, and very well adapted for wheat growing. I visited all that section of the country, travelling through the whole of the Buffalo country until I came to the Rocky Mountains. It was a very interesting journey. I had not proceeded far before I came in contact with evidence of the habits and customs of the Indian population. I noticed on some trees large parcels; and I found on investigation they were Indians who had been buried in that way, wrapped in cloths, and staged about eight feet from the ground. We passed all through the country which had formerly been so plentifully stocked with buffaloes. We found, however, that the buffalo had to a large extent disappeared. We were anxious to see a few specimens, for, among other reasons, we were rather short of palatable rations. I was one day rejoiced by my chaplain telling me that he saw a buffalo a little distance off, and he said he would try to shoot him. He crept up to within a couple of dozen yards of the beast, raised the rifle, and drew the trigger; but, unfortunately, the cap snapped, the buffalo was alarmed, and started off. I had been calculating in my own mind the exact part of the creature that I would have for my dinner, and you may easily imagine my disappointment when I considered the delicate morsel I had thus lost and the somewhat hard fare with which I was provided.

When we came to the Cypress Hills district I visited an Indian reserve containing about 800 Assiniboine Indians, all heathen. The Government have been very careful of their

temporal interests, and have sent a farm instructor, with assistants, to initiate them into agriculture. I was surrounded by about 200 Indians, who wished to welcome me amongst them by a war-dance. About six or eight Indians sat round a drum, which they kept beating, and some younger men, fantastically dressed and painted according to their ideas of elegance—their faces yellow and blue, their limbs bare, with ornaments and coloured flannel hung about them, and shells in their ears. They all danced, keeping time to the beat of the drum. Every now and then the drum would stop, and one of them would put himself into an attitude, oratorically signifying that he would make a speech. I may say that speech-making is a great institution amongst the Indians. I have been exceedingly entertained by the readiness with which one warrior or chief after another would stand up and commence making a set speech, and some of the speeches were rather long. I cannot help thinking that it is just possible that if they, after a certain experience of civilisation, have progressed sufficiently far for the introduction of the institution, we too, amongst the Indians, may require to have our rules of procedure so altered as to even go the length of establishing the Clôture. Well, each warrior told of his exploits, of how many scalps he had taken, and how many horses he had stolen; and I noticed that when he spoke of any exploits of which any one of the drummers had been a witness, that brother gave a solemn beat of the drum in attestation. I noticed the Indians were marked in various ways. One man had a human hand painted on his shoulder. That means that he had made peace with his enemies. I saw another Indian with the mark of a horse-shoe. That means he had stolen a horse, which was considered a very great honour. I observed that some of the men had on their naked breasts marks of severe gashes. They told me they were marks of the Sun-dance. On my asking for a description, I found the following was their mode of dancing. The Indian went to the conjuror and said he was prepared to submit to the ordeal. He was neither to eat, drink, nor sleep for three nights in preparation; he then comes to the tent of the conjuror, who with a knife makes a deep incision in his breast; and then he takes a cord which hangs from a pole thirty feet high, and fastens it round the muscles, and the Indian must not utter a groan or give the least indication of pain; the man has to dance round the pole, bending himself backward until the rope tears its way through his flesh. This is considered a sacrifice to the Sun. It is a cruel mode of proceeding; but I could not help thinking that the man who voluntarily comes

forward and submits to a terrible ordeal like this, without shedding a tear or uttering a groan, must have some qualities in him which, if properly dealt with, would make him a useful member of this great empire. I went through the different reserves, and came in contact with not a few chiefs. For example, I have had the honour of dining with Crowfoot, who is the head of all the great chiefs of the Blackfoot nation. I dined with him in company with members of the North-West Police Force.

I cannot fail to say a word in reference to that North-West force, which consists of only 300 or 400 men—a species of mounted cavalry, who have during the last three or four years done a great deal of service to Canada. They have been well officered, and so great a power have they exhibited over the minds of the Indians, that although the Indians in that section of the country are nearly 20,000 strong, those 300 or 400 men have exercised sufficient moral influence to keep them in perfect subjection. A good many years ago, not long after the police force was formed, Major Crozier, at the head of a few men, was sent out near the Rocky Mountains to intercept a large convoy of American traders who had come into the country carrying great quantities of whiskey with them, which they sold to the Indians for their horses, demoralising them to a great degree. Major Crozier came upon this large assemblage of traders; they were all armed, and the Major, feeling he was greatly outnumbered, rode up to them and demanded that they should lay down their arms. They hesitated to do so. The Major thereupon said he would give them a minute to decide, and if they did not lay down their arms he would fire. Before a minute their arms were laid down, and the Major found large quantities of pure alcohol in tins of ten gallons each, which they had brought into the country against the law. The alcohol was spilt upon the ground, and the men were taken to court and fined heavily; and thus it has been by means of a firm determination on the part of the Canadian Government, aided by the courage, loyalty, and resolution of this North-Western Mounted Police, that order has been kept throughout the length and breadth of the country. So that, without the least exaggeration, I venture to say there is no part of Her Majesty's dominions where an unprotected traveller can pass to and fro with more perfect safety than through this very Indian country of the great North-West. And I attribute this very largely to a most wise provision on the part of the Dominion Government. They knew that the poor Indian could not withstand the temptations and seductions of strong drink, and they passed a law making

it criminal for any white man, on any pretext whatever, to give strong drink to the Indian. They make it criminal to take strong drink into the country without the express licence of the Government; and the result has been, that whereas formerly the Indians were in a continued state of poverty and beggary, and almost on the point of famishing, now they are beginning to acquire property. This was well illustrated by one of the chiefs, who said: "We are very thankful to the white man's Government for keeping the whiskey traders out. We are not able to resist the whiskey: bring it in, and we must drink it. Keep it out and we are safe, and we thank you for keeping it out. There are some of my tribe on the American line, where they are allowed to buy whiskey, who are very poor; they have no horses or robes, whereas we can show our kindred our horses and cattle, and how well we have prospered; and if they were wise they would no longer deal with whiskey any more than we are doing now." The principle on which the Dominion Government acts is this: that these Indians are unable to care for themselves in the matter of drink. They cannot withstand it. It is too tempting. I do not say this is ever the case with the white man, but I do say it is beyond question in the case of the Indians; and therefore the Government steps in wisely and forbids the traffic.

Now I would like to say a few words with reference to one section of the country, and here I would quote the evidence that I took down with my pencil (and I quote it *verbatim*) from the mouth of some settlers there. I think it is a kind of information that had better go forth, for I do not remember ever having seen anything of the kind published before. One gentleman says:—

"He has a ranche, or farm, about two miles from the old Fort Macleod. He has 1,000 acres fenced and 100 under cultivation. He began with fifteen head of cattle five years ago and has raised 500. No stabling is required during winter, except for young and weakly calves. The cattle are very fat, even when feeding out in the winter. The snow does not lie on the ground, so that carriages with wheels are used all the winter. He raises fine pigs from milk and pasture, and all kinds of poultry thrive. The land produces good wheat, oats, and barley. If the wheat is good seed, and put in early in the spring, there is not much risk from frost. He has made a successful beginning in rearing sheep—the average yield of wool from each sheep being 8½ lbs. The country here all along the rivers is well adapted for ranches (stock farms). He considers Montana the be stock-raising country in the United States, but that this country is far superior to it. He was worth only $1,000 when he

came here, all told. He would not sell what he has now for $10,000. He has $1,500 worth of farming implements alone. He says that the Cochrane Company is to bring a superior stock of cattle and horses into the country. They are to begin with 3,000 head this year, and to have 10,000 head next year. A man worth $1,000 should buy his stock in Montana; he would not have to pay duty, being a settler. The best time to commence is in the spring. The numerous rivers here water the country thoroughly. In Montana the rivers are farther apart—here there is a river every few miles. In Montana the rivers mostly freeze in winter; here, although they freeze, yet there are often places sufficient for stock to drink. This arises from the rapid current of the streams, rushing down as they do from the Rocky Mountains. The climate is dry. In winter the cold is not felt much, owing to the light wind and pure air. The snow never lies long. The Chinook wind, which comes from the Rocky Mountains from the Pacific coast, blows it away or evaporates it; there is no thaw except in January. A friend of mine over there says that there is a seam of excellent coal six miles from his house, and another nine miles. The latter is eight feet thick as seen on the banks of the creek from which it crops out. The coal gives a good heat and burns brightly. Coal crops out on the banks of all the streams near the mountains. It is seen in great abundance at the St. Mary's River, the Kootine, the Belly River, and all the three branches of the Old Man River."

I may say that in crossing the river I observed a very good coal mine. I saw a seam of coal a mile long stretching down the bank of the river, and, as I should judge, about nine feet thick. I observed that one of the settlers had been digging the mine: he had gone about thirty feet, and had formed a chamber like a large room. Coal above, coal below, coal on either side, coal beautiful and bright—I saw it burning. I was in Fort Macleod for some time, and the military officers who entertained me burned this coal every day. I saw no difference between that coal and what I see in England. Now, the coal in that part is simply unlimited, and all through the country there are seams of coal. Away farther north, near Edmonton, there is a seam of coal 200 miles long. I do not think it so good as the coal I am speaking about, but it is a fairly good coal. I would ask you if you do not think that there is a wonderful arrangement of Providence in this behalf? Why, the formation of the coal is evidently the sign that the country is to be largely colonised. How came the coal? I could not help, as I took up a bit of the coal handed to me, allowing my mind to wander back

through centuries of bygone ages. Philosophers tell us that on the banks of these rivers, it may be ten thousand years ago, there were waving vast forests. As these trees grew they drank in the rays of the heat and light of the sun; then came great convulsions that embedded them in the bowels of the earth; and then a great change came on—a chemical change which resulted in these very trees being turned into coal.

Now, when the time comes, as it has nearly come—we are on the very eve of it—when British enterprise and capital shall have disentombed the coal and scattered it by our railway system all over this magnificent region of the North-West, destined to brighten and lighten up so many hearths and homes of the English people, what would it be, I ask, but a resurrection, so to speak, of the heat and the light that came from the sun thousands of years ago—heat and light that have been buried in a sepulchre from which English enterprise has rolled back the stone?

I would like to read a little more of this evidence, for it may be important to some here who are looking forward to this great country, and these are facts which one can vouch for; for I gained them myself on the spot, and I know the people with whom I conversed, and I am satisfied of their perfect correctness. Well, this other gentleman says: "The police have 300 acres sown with oats. They have grown oats for two years of more than the average or standard weight. Wheat has done well so far as it has been tried by a few of the settlers, but it has not yet been largely tried. Barley does very well. The land is very good farming land, on an average, within thirty miles of the Rocky Mountains. East of that there is a great deal of good farming land, though it is not all so. During the second winter the police were here the average of the coldest month was ten above zero. The cattle are out all winter. The travelling is almost entirely done on wheels; they have sleighing very seldom. The wind from the mountains changes the temperature very suddenly from cold to warm in the winter. The climate is dry and healthy. Cattle are driven from Montana and Oregon to Laramie, on the Union Pacific Railway, to Chicago, and are there shipped for Europe. It would be easier for our people to drive cattle from here to Winnipeg. The people of Montana, and all other United States territories, are taxed so much per head on all the cattle they raise. Our people would have no tax to pay. Comparing the Fort Macleod district with Montana, my friend says our pasture is very much superior, and our land is both better watered and better timbered. He does not know of a single animal

having died here during winter from cold; thousands die in Montana from the severity of the winter. In the coldest days in winter the thermometer will register ten degrees lower in Benton than here."

I again quote from my journal: "In the course of our journey we passed the camp of the party of surveyors, sent by a syndicate, to visit Vermilion Pass, at the head of Bow river, to see if the railway can be run through it. The idea now is to run the railway south of the south branch of the Saskatchewan, which would bring it through the Fort Macleod district, and give great importance to it.

"My friend says there is a great opening for Canadian merchants here. The rate of freight from Montreal to Benton for considerable consignments is $1·80 per 100 lbs.; from Benton to Fort Macleod (220 miles), $1·75. There is no expense here in feeding cattle, except the hire of caretakers. They are out at pasture all the year round; they require no buildings. A man goes out occasionally to look them up, and they are branded twice a year—that is, the new calves are so branded. Cows here fetch $20, if with calf $22. Cows can be purchased in Oregon at $12, in Montana $17. A settler here can buy his stock across the line, and pays no duty here, as it is for his use as a settler. This applies only to his purchases on first settling. A man with $1,000 can start here; he will have to wait a year for a crop, but he can earn high wages in the meantime. Farm labourers can get $40 per month with their board; $35 is the lowest ever paid just now.—June 24. Started on a visit to the Rocky Mountains with several clergy. The day was fine. As we advanced the soil got richer, it was quite black; the pasture was very rich, the country well watered by numerous small creeks and lakes. We passed two large herds of cattle grazing, one entirely of horses; the other about 800 head of horses and horned cattle; they were in very fine condition. The ground is rolling, and grows hilly as we draw near the mountains; as we went on it became rough and difficult, very large hills and valleys intervening, with deep and rapid creeks to cross. The views were magnificent. As far as the eye could reach from north to south the mountains towered into the clouds. About half-way up they were covered with herbage and trees, then came vast masses of granite, the crevices of which were full of snow. When the sun shone out the contrast between the dazzling whiteness of the snow above and the rich green of the grass and foliage below was very striking. The clouds were careering round the tops of the mountains. We had several short-lived thunderstorms during the day, with heavy rain. We left our

horses and pushed our way on foot, through a thick tangled mass of young poplars, up the sides of one of the mountains, when my chaplain dug up a few young pines to be carried home and planted in the grounds of Emmanuel College. A heavy thunderstorm, with a deluge of rain, now assailed us. The afternoon was far advanced and we had a long journey before us, so we were obliged to be content with the distance reached, and set out on our return. It was quite dark before we reached the police farm. At supper, after our return, one of the clergy told me of a narrow escape he had two years ago. It was in the winter. He was at Fort Walsh, and had gone to a small settlement in the mountains. His horse had strayed, and he went about twelve miles in search of him. When he started the day was fine and bright, but the weather changed; a heavy snowstorm came on, he could not see his way, and at night he was still twelve miles from the nearest house. He came upon a few trees, with some dry wood lying in the snow. There he kindled a fire, and sat by it all night to keep himself from freezing, for he had come out without an overcoat. For the greater part of the next day the storm continued, and he kept up the fire, but had no food. Towards evening the sky cleared, and he was able to walk on towards the settlement, though much exhausted. They had given him up for lost at the settlement when he arrived." I mention that to show you what sort of missionaries we have out there. This was a fine young man; he was trained in Rupertsland, with a fair knowledge of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew. He has signalised himself by wonderful feats of endurance. For example, he wanted to have a house built amongst the Indians. He could not get the Indians to assist him, as it was too far from his mission. He went, and with his right hand cut down trees, cut the planks, and by degrees planted his house by the river.

I should like to say a word or two in reference to the education of these Indians. It is a matter of very great importance. I have established a college on the Saskatchewan, mainly for the purpose of training natives of the country in their own language, as well as other branches, to qualify them for teachers, and especially to qualify them for interpreters. The need of this may be shown from the following example. A certain missionary had occasion to address a large number of Indians on the banks of the Saskatchewan. He was an eloquent man, and fond of figures of speech. The only interpreter was a Cree Indian, who had a partial knowledge of the English language and Indian. The missionary began as follows: "Children of the forest." That was a beautiful figure,

but the interpreter was puzzled to translate it, and he, looking at his countrymen, said: "Little men amongst the big sticks." Now that spoilt the effect of the address.

In conclusion, I have only to thank you for the kind attention with which you have listened to what I have said. The great difficulty in beginning to speak about the subject of the North-West Territories is to know when to come to an end, and I hope you have not been wearied with my address. I have tried to bring before you all I could practically; and I do hope, if in the course of a few years I am spared, I shall see a good many cities and towns and villages springing up along the course of the Saskatchewan Valley, formed by our countrymen from this dearly-loved land, all of them living in contentment and prosperity under those glorious institutions which have made our country so great among the nations.

Discussion.

Mr. Justice Johnson (Montreal): I am present this evening as a visitor, and do not know that I have any right to speak at all; certainly none whatever upon any of the subjects which have been so ably represented by his Lordship the Bishop of Saskatchewan. It so chances that many years ago I was Governor of that country, before it was transferred to the British Crown. It so happens also, that only a couple of months ago I had the pleasure of an excursion to the full extent to which the railway has penetrated, that is, up to the North-West Territories. Well, these opportunities no doubt ought to have instructed me somewhat in the capabilities of the country, and as far as that goes, if my opinion is worth anything, I am quite ready to give it. The first thing that struck me was the immense change and development which had taken place from the fact of the railway having been introduced. When I left that country in 1858, and came back to Canada, which I call my home, I never expected to return to it again. Twelve years after that, however, I was sent up for the purpose of organising—if I may use the American expression—a new government under the Canadian Government. Twelve years after that again it was my lot to visit the country and penetrate as far as the railway has reached, and, as I said before, in that interval the changes which have taken place are marvellous; they would not be credited by those who have not witnessed them. When I left in 1858 I never expected to see the North-West as an agricultural country. I do not mean to say I imagined that in ages to come the vast area, fit for the

cultivation of wheat and the grazing of cattle, was likely to be left there for ever unused; but what I did think was, that I should be quiet in my grave for many years before such a thing took place. The Press of Canada, however, and the enterprise of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, have suddenly opened up the country, and there never was anything more wonderful than the change which has taken place in the interval—not only from 1858 to 1870, when I was sent up a second time, but in the interval from 1870 to 1882, when I last visited it, during the present year. In 1872, when I left the country, after having completed what I was sent up to do —organise the Courts of Justice, and so on—there was not one building standing between Fort Garry and old St. John's School or College where the Cathedral was. There were only two or three stores, known as Macdougal's and Ballantyne's stores—small structures of wood, of no consequence whatever. When I went up there again, after an interval of twelve years, last September, there was a large city. It was absolutely incredible; it appeared to me as a dream; I could not understand it. There was a large city, constructed not only with reference to the comfort of the people, but with elegance, with beauty of architecture, and all the necessities of schools, churches, and the largest kind of stores and shops. For one thing, I would refer to the venerable Bishop who has spoken, and who has recently been there, and to my friend Sir Alexander Galt, who will support me in what I say; it may sound an exaggeration, but it is not. There is hardly a handsomer shop in the city of London than exists in the city of Winnipeg, in the case of the Hudson's Bay store where Fort Garry stood, and hardly a shop whereon a greater amount of capital has been expended in the various articles of luxury and necessity which have to be supplied there. I never was more amazed in my life than when I saw it. So much for Winnipeg. Then, coming on up the railroad to the point which has been reached, I was struck by the extraordinary organisation by which the railway was being constructed; and I was struck as the result of my observations with this. And I would say it to the British nation with all diffidence, because of having no right to speak to them; but speaking to them as far as they are present to-night, I would say that you have there practically a wheat-field of an unlimited area, you have a railway to take you everything you want, and to take away from the country everything you do not want. Those are advantages which should point to some result; and what is that result? The result is that those who are fit to go there, and those who want to go there, ought

certainly to go. Who are those people who ought to go and are fit to go there? It is impossible to be in England even two months, as I have been, and to go down into the country to visit one's friends, as I have done, without being struck with the condition of the English labourer, as compared with what he might be when he gets to Manitoba, if he is a sober and industrious man. There must be thousands of men, women, and children who would be benefited by emigrating to that country if means can be found and can be properly applied in sending them and meeting their first wants upon arrival. I will not detain you further than to say that the impression made upon me by that country was one which I shall never forget. Here I am asked questions on all hands about it; and the only answer I feel inclined to make is, that there are two classes of persons here principally interested—speculators and emigrants. As to the speculators, they must judge for themselves, as they are well able to do. As to the emigrants, I can perhaps give them some advice. I can tell them that any able-bodied man who chooses to execute the only condition of the grant can get 160 acres of land free. The condition is not onerous; it is the condition of cultivating one-third in the course of three years. But no one will tell me that there are not thousands and thousands of men in England who might not only with advantage to themselves accept such conditions as these, but who ought in justice to their families to accept them. I am a Canadian. I speak with profound sorrow of the condition of the English labourer as I have seen him and know him to exist. What is the condition of the best English labourer in this country? Is it a condition to which he can look with any certainty of being able to make any provision whatever for his family, as a general rule? Will anyone in this room answer me, and say he can? I would venture to say that I should receive no such answer from anyone. No English labourer can look forward to making provision for his family out of his wages. He can, however, do so over there. I am not speaking of political questions, or even glancing at things which may raise inimical feelings to landlords, or feelings of that sort; but I say that, instead of working for his landlord, his condition would be benefited to this extent, he would be working for his wife and his children; and that is the difference between the condition of the labourer here and his condition when transplanted to that country, and given a fair start. It is, of course, not every labourer who can land there with £50 in his pocket; generally he has nothing, and therefore some means must be found of enabling him to make this start. Those who

have some pecuniary means of their own can succeed if they like. Those who have not, must be assisted. It is not for me to point out how this can be done; but one thing I think certain—with fair play to the English labourer, and to his wants and claims as a British subject, if instead of treating him as a person whose natural destiny is to go to the workhouse when he is worn out, he is treated as a person who has some right to an inheritance in other and unoccupied parts of the Empire; if he gets assistance to a limited extent to go there, where a great country may be said not only to be springing up, but to have already taken root and sprung up, he will find a place fitted to reproduce the English race in affluence and peace, and materially add to his own, as well as to Old England's welfare.

Mr. A. Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P.: I suppose, sir, I am called upon as being the latest importation from the North-West, as it was only last Tuesday that I was roused from my cabin in the Mersey with the order "Passengers, hurry up, the ship is sinking!" With that welcome home I came back from my long journey to the Rocky Mountains and the North-West. Now, I shall take the liberty in a few words to comment upon one or two remarks made by the last speaker, and upon the excellent address of the Lord Bishop of Saskatchewan. With reference to what has fallen from the last speaker, I agree completely in the feasibility of the opportunities that are accorded by the North-West to a great number of our labouring population to emigrate. Still, I must qualify what he has said by this remark: I have had, perhaps, as much to do with the labouring population of England as any man in this room. I have the honour of representing a very large constituency, consisting of a manufacturing and an agricultural population, and I have some considerable number of the latter in my own employ. I have been now for two autumns out in the North-West, and I have seen the struggle in farming by the labourer who goes out to settle there. He loses much there that he has gained in England. The labourer in England looks to his landlord and his master to find everything for him that his wages do not produce—schooling for his children, and help in sickness, misfortune, and old age. Out there, there is no one to look to but his own strong back, and his own right arm, and if these be strong enough, and his heart and will be good enough, he can make for himself a home; but do not let us persuade labourers to go out there by telling them that it is a Paradise, in which they will achieve easily a competency. It is only if they are willing to bring to bear the greatest energy and the

highest power which a labourer can bring to bear upon the material forces of nature, that he will be able to secure to himself a competency. Without that, starvation, penury, and every one of the worst maladies in their worst form which can fall upon the human race, will be his lot in the North-West. With strength and energy he will achieve happiness; but unless he can make up his mind to go to work with the utmost power that lies in human nature he had better stay at home. I have put this forward simply for this purpose: I went out to the North-West last autumn, under a promise to my constituents that I would report to them faithfully how far I found the North-West a proper field for emigration. I have told many of them to go out, with every hope for their success; but God forbid that I, or you, or anyone else, should encourage men to go out to the North-West unless they are fully competent to meet the arduous struggle which awaits them there. May I pass to another part of the excellent address which has fallen from the Lord Bishop of Saskatchewan? I went last year as far as the Moose Mountain in Manitoba, and I was so well satisfied with what I saw that I determined to make a still further venture this year, hoping to get through the Rocky Mountains down to the Pacific Shore. I took my waggons and train by the railway as far as the Moose Jaw Creek, to which point the railway was made at the end of August. It is strictly true that, fastening up one's buggy at the place to which on your arrival the railway is finished, and dining in the "boarding car," which then stood at the end of the line, by the time that dinner is done, and the works inspected during perhaps a short three hours, you will find when you prepare to leave that the buggy has been left a mile behind. That will tell you the rate at which the railway is being made, and gives a better notion of the rapidity of its progress than you would gain by a long description of the way in which the work is carried on. Well, from Moose Jaw Creek, having stayed three days with my railway friends, and inspected the town of Regina—about which I will not say more than that I think it might have been put in a far better place—I drove down some 300 or 400 miles to Fort Walsh, and I cannot say much in favour of the country between those two points; but after passing Fort Walsh, for some twenty miles you pass through a better district—lying under the Cypress Hills—and from there you have about a hundred miles of as disagreeable, arid a country as you can possibly go through. I refer to the district of the Seven Persons River up to Chin Coulee, and thence on to the St. Mary's River. When you come into the country which surrounds Fort Macleod,

where I am establishing a future home, if not for myself for others who may come after me, we touch the grazing lands of the North-West. From our ranche, which is thirty miles from Fort Macleod on the Calgarry trail, I took my journey up towards the Rocky Mountains. There, on September 30, in the foot-hills, we found ourselves arrested by a snowstorm; and our provisions having come to an end, we had to "rustle" for it—that is to say, get out in the snow and hook a trout or shoot a bird, if we could, or starve. At last we succeeded, through the deep snow, in getting home to our ranche, as the homestead is called in the North-West. After staying some few days in Fort Macleod and at some friends' ranches near the Crow's Nest Pass, we drove through Montana, visiting some ranches there, down to Billings, the nearest point on the North Pacific Railway—a drive of about 500 miles. With regard to what the Lord Bishop says about the climate, although I have had those experiences of the snow disagreeable to one's stomach in Canada north of the 49th parallel, I found nothing that was exceedingly cold. Last Sunday three weeks, however, in Montana, I found myself in camp with 61 degrees of frost, or 29 degrees below zero. My Lord Bishop's friend whom he quoted, hardly appreciated one great difference between the systems adopted in Montana and in Canada. In Montana, owing to their system of free ranging and allowing any number of cattle to come there, the grass has been eaten up, and wild grass does not come as it does in our English meadows; while under the leasehold system which has been adopted in Canada, we hope not only that we may prevent the killing of the goose with the golden egg, but that she will keep on laying golden eggs in the future. With regard to the Indians, the Canadian Government is, indeed, "evoking the highest qualities of the Indians," and it has succeeded to this extent at any rate, that whereas if the whiskey-traders of 1872 had been allowed to go on they would have killed off all the Indians in two years, the Indians are now increasing in number, and are no inconsiderable burden. The Canadian Government gives daily rations of a pound of meat and a pound and a half of flour to every man, woman, and child, and a pound of fine flour, so long as they remain on their reserves. But, subject only to a stoppage of their victuals, they are allowed to wander at large over the country, and to kill the game, and thus keep up their wild life to the injury of the settler; and I must say this, in criticism of the Canadian Government, that they might carry out more fully their attempt to civilise the Indian. They teach the Indian children and squaws, they keep up schools for

them, and get them into them as much as they can; but, in their system of feeding them, they allow them, on the other hand, to go to the slaughter-places where the cattle are being killed for their food, and you will see the squaws and children dabbling in the entrails of the animals, and eating the raw viscera of the beasts. I think that might be altered. I would suggest also that it would be very much better if, instead of having these great reserves, the Indians had sections or quarter sections given them amongst the white people. I quite believe, with the Bishop, that they are persons whom we could teach a great deal. I have lived amongst them for weeks, and I have seldom had a meal but some Indian has shared it with me. I believe we may teach them a great deal, but I am sure that the way to teach them is not by encouraging them to live by themselves in big reserves, but by putting them in sections amongst us, and thus inducing them to come and earn wages: they would then become good wage-earning people, instead of the lazy, loafing fellows that they are at present. With regard to the Canadian Government evoking the good qualities of the Indian, it is not the Canadian Government only, but it is the Canadian Government following in the steps of the best set of men who ever dealt with the Indian—I mean the old Hudson's Bay Company. That company and its officers never falsified their word to the Indian. The Indian is a lover of truth and accuracy above all things. If you ask an Indian your way across country, he does not say "Go there," but he points out with exactitude the line you are to take; and so it is with every word. He is an absolute speaker of truth himself. Do justice to the Indians and they will respect you, as they did the Hudson's Bay Company—as they do Colonels Macleod and Irvine, and Major Crozier and men of the Mounted Police, whom they have found firm and just, not only with themselves but with the whiskey traders, and to whom is due the present excellent state of law and order which exists throughout the North-West. The Indian has found the Canadian Government and their officers true and just in their dealings with him, and that is the way to treat the savage man. Let us deal with the settler in like manner with truth and straightforwardness; do not mislead him on the one hand by glossing over that which may be to his sorrow, or on the other by painting in too dark colours that which may be for his happiness. Be to them accurate, true, and just, and we shall find ourselves in Canada keeping up that by which the British Empire exists, viz., a feeling of reliance on our truth and justice, alike by those who are with us and by those who are against us.

Dr. RAE: I was extremely glad to hear the Lord Bishop speak so favourably of my old friends the Indians. He stated exactly what had been my experience since the year 1833, and what has been the experience of the Hudson's Bay Company for the last hundred years. Those Indians he spoke of as rowing his boat and doing the work of white men have been educated up to it by the Hudson's Bay Company over all that country, away almost a thousand miles beyond where the Bishop spoke of. The country that he was in is not the country where the Indians are much employed and made use of in the summer; it extends much farther north, where they are employed as boatmen. They are accustomed to do the work that the Bishop speaks of, but the Indians do not do all that work, and they are not superior to the whites, as he inferred. The white men carry double the weight over the portages that the Indians do in the McKenzie River district; but the Hudson's Bay Company, out of kindness, pay the Indians as much for the voyage as they do the white men. Mr. Staveley Hill truthfully observed that the Hudson's Bay Company have been careful of the Indians—as careful as the Canadian Government can be. They have nursed them in sickness. We never heard yet of a starving Indian but that we sent him food, or, if near, brought him to a house to be fed; and he is fed and nourished, as long as he requires it, free of charge; and to do that the Hudson's Bay Company lay up nearly double the quantity of food they require otherwise to feed the Indians. The Indian is taught to speak the truth, so that if any of you gentlemen were travelling through that country, and you were starving and wanted food, if you met an Indian and obtained a supply of provisions from him, and gave him a scrap of paper with some pencil marks upon it which he did not understand, telling him he would get a certain payment at his fort, he would take it as readily in payment as one of us would do a sovereign or bank-note—so accustomed are they to be fairly dealt with. In my day no money was carried. That part of the country has no police force to keep it in order. Nor has there ever been a police force there. At the same time, there are no men who have ever done their work better, or as well, as the mounted police have; and the reason is, that they are nearly all young men of good position from Canada, receiving the magnificent wage of half a dollar a day besides their food. Mr. Shepherd, the contractor of the railway, told me that he never saw such men in his life. They number only 300 or 400, and keep in perfect order 10,000 or 12,000 Indians; they stop every railway train and waggon, and examine every bit of baggage, and if they

find a bottle of whiskey without a permit, it is confiscated. He said he had seen the same law tried in his own country, the United States, where he had constructed thousands of miles of railway, and yet they could not enforce the law there; but it was done here by a few police, and he therefore had a "better time" with his men than ever before. My Lord Bishop gave the whole credit of the kind treatment and its advantage to the Indian to the Canadian Government. How long, however, have they been there? Something like six, eight, or ten years; but let me mention that when the Canadian Government came to treat with the Indians, in every case they had to employ old officers of the Hudson's Bay Company to carry through the treaties, because they found the Indians would believe these officers. I would mention amongst them Mr. Christie James Mackay, and other of the Company's men who were employed principally by the Canadian Government to aid in carrying out the treaties; yet we have not heard a word said by his Lordship about the Company's acts amongst the people with whom he has been living ever since he went there. The Company have been no hindrance to religion spreading amongst the natives, and they have up to the present time treated all ministers of religion with the greatest courtesy and kindness; and I think the Lord Bishop might have said one word regarding that which he must have known to be a fact. He spoke of the traders bringing in whiskey, but the audience here do not know any difference between these traders and those of the Company. Knowing what I state to be true, his Lordship might have said a word in explanation.

The Bishop of SASKATCHEWAN: I am sorry I omitted to state the fact Dr. Rae refers to, but every word he says I thoroughly endorse as regards the Hudson's Bay Company. It was impossible for me to say everything I wanted, about the country, in the short time at my disposal. All I wanted to show was, that in the Canadian Government bringing the Indians together they have acted in an excellent way. If I had had time I would have said everything about the Hudson's Bay Company as strongly as the Doctor has said it. I was only speaking of those things which came under my notice during the last few years, when the Canadian Government have had full charge of the Indians. I wish it to be distinctly understood, that there is no man in the whole North-West more thoroughly aware of the good the Hudson's Bay Company have done amongst the Indians than myself, or one more willing to acknowledge it when the subject comes naturally up. I myself have personally received from the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company

with whom I have come in contact the greatest courtesy in my work, and during all these years I have never missed an opportunity of giving my testimony in favour of the Company. It so happens that my mind was not now directed to that part of the Indian question. I will not allow Dr. Rae to be before me in bearing testimony to the admirable way in which the Company acted towards the Indians when they were under its jurisdiction.

Dr. Rae: If the Lord Bishop had said one-fifth of what he has said now I would not have uttered a word, and am deeply indebted to him for the statement he has made; but his remarks were only brought forth by my having drawn attention to the subject.

General Sir Henry Lefroy, K.C.M.G., C.B.: I may be permitted, as an old traveller in the North-West, to express the great satisfaction with which I have heard the full and sufficient explanation which his Lordship has given as to the terms in which he referred to the traders, for I was myself under the impression that it was the Hudson's Bay Company's servants that he alluded to.

The Bishop of Saskatchewan: I said it was done by the American traders. I meant the illegal traders from the United States.

Sir Henry Lefroy: I did not hear the word "American." I was in the country a year before that most eminent prelate the late Bishop of Quebec for the first time carried episcopal offices into that region; and to be told now that there are shops in Winnipeg equal, say, to Marshall and Snelgrove's, fills me with astonishment. When I was there the currency of the settlement of the Red River was in paper notes of one shilling, and there was next to no other currency. With respect to the Indians, I could have wished his Lordship had told us something about the Chippewyans, who live in the northern section of the country. Even at that time they had a strong desire for Christianity; they were imploring that teachers might be sent to them: not that they knew very clearly what Christianity could do for them; but they knew that Christianity had made the whites what they were. A small settlement of that tribe has since been established on the Saskatchewan, on what was then territory of the Cree Indians; and I have heard that those people, who were in the lowest stage of savage degradation, who were clad, at least many of them, in reindeer skins, are now occupying comfortable wooden houses of their own erection; and have settled into industrious farmers and traders, for which they have always shown great natural capacity. That such progress should have been made and such transformations effected in a little

over fifteen years—for the former state of things comes down quite as recently as that—is one of the most astonishing facts connected with the development of the British Empire; and it leads one to speculate as to what may happen when the centre of gravity of the English population has shifted some fifteen or twenty degrees to the North-West, which must be the case inevitably at no distant day. A race is growing up under social, climatic, and material influences different from those which prevail on the Atlantic coast, and I would point out that we have a population there which promises the highest result in physical development. There you have large infusions from all the Northern races—Germans, Russians, Icelanders, Swedes, some of them forming communities of their own. It is impossible not to speculate as to what will be their relation to the population of the older portion of our British Dominion when they amount to two or three millions of people. However, I do not wish to go into such speculations now. I would only say that I have listened to the address of his Lordship with the profoundest interest, and so far as his testimony goes to the fertility of much of that region, I am entirely with him; but I even more cordially agree with Mr. Staveley Hill, that it is not for every man to go to Manitoba. An emigrant to that country must have vigour of constitution, youth, hope, and a stout heart on his side, or he will make the most wretched investment of his time and money that any man can do.

The Rev. A. Styleman Herring: I think we Englishmen have first of all to thank God that in Manitoba at the present moment they can grow the very finest wheat that is to be found, I believe, in the whole world. I learnt this from the testimony of English millers as well as American: they can grow it in Manitoba and land it with a good profit for 33s. per quarter, whereas our English farmers cannot grow wheat under about 40s. or 42s. per quarter. Now, what will this lead to? Either for English farmers to graze cattle or get reduced rents. I have no hesitation in recommending Manitoba most warmly. I have aided out to Canada some 4,000 people, and went out myself this year, and I have only recently returned. I went there to find out how the former emigrants had succeeded. I can honestly say that if those whom I saw or heard of (certainly the majority) had remained in England, they would not have been in anything like the same good position that they now are. I could tell you of some most glorious instances of success; and none but can admire that philanthropic spirit of assisting persons by transporting them to those places where they are bound in time to have

an independence, and look to some comfort in their old age. I have no interests whatever to serve, and can therefore speak more freely. I know very little about the Indians. The only Indian I had anything to say to was at Rat Portage, on the Lake of the Woods. The man was a medicine-man, a person of much consequence. A person told me he was an extraordinary Indian. I said, "Why?" He replied, "He and his first wife did not exactly agree, and he took it into his head to eat her up!" I can only say with regard to recommending people to go to the North-West, that it is a very bountiful country. People can go there with less capital for farming purposes than anywhere else. I have answered numbers of letters, lately received, as to what capital, &c., is required. Everyone can have 160 acres of land given to him; but that is not a great deal in such an immense territory of virgin soil. It requires only to be ploughed up to a depth of about a couple of inches, and you put in the first year a quantity of oats for home use; next year you can sell crops, and after a time there is no doubt you can reap immense produce. The produce in all cereals is very great indeed; I find that, on an average, the yield is 30½ bushels of wheat per acre, 60 of oats, 41 of barley, 50 of peas, and potatoes I do not know how much, but something enormous. I can therefore confidently recommend persons to go out. There will be, of course, great disadvantages. There is a terrific amount of heat. I was at Winnipeg on August 4 last, and we had 95 degrees in the shade, 140 in the sun. The summer averages 68 degrees; and in the cold season the thermometer goes down to 30 degrees below zero, and it sometimes declines a little more than that. Taking all the disadvantages, and they are many —mosquitoes, for example, are very numerous; they are particularly fond of a rather juicy Englishman, and when he goes out there at first he is mauled very badly indeed—I found a great many advantages. I met, in association with many distinguished persons, our good friend Mr. Justice Johnson, at Silver Heights, near Winnipeg. I look upon the Hon. Donald Smith as quite the hero of the North-West. He first successfully handled the St. Paul's Minnesota Railway up to St. Vincent, and induced Mr. Stephen, Mr. Hill, and others, to see Manitoba, and they founded the Syndicate of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which this year was built at the rate of three and four miles a day; and about 450 miles of the Rockies Railway are cheap of construction. I look forward to the time when there will be a network of railways from Prince Arthur's Landing up to the Rocky Mountains. Many

people ask me how to get there, and if it is not very far. A working man can start from here and get the whole way to Winnipeg (5,000 miles) for £8 or £9, especially by the new route of Lake Superior and Prince Arthur's Landing, and good work and wages are easily found in Winnipeg. I should, perhaps, surprise our friend (Sir Henry Lefroy), who was speaking just now about the prices, when I tell him that when Sir Garnet Wolseley was there (I was then at Toronto, and saw the troops return), land could have been bought at £1 an acre, but now you cannot purchase any in Winnipeg under £3,000. I saw land fronting the main street in Winnipeg sold at £170 a foot! With regard to mechanics and working men of that class, there is no better place, that I know of, for them to go to. There are 30,000 inhabitants at the present time in Winnipeg. I saw 7,000 under tents, many of them from Ontario, a good many Englishmen, and very few Americans. It is a most orderly and prosperous city. The sewer men were in August, 1882, making two dollars and a quarter, or 9s. 4d., per diem; and ordinary labourers, 8s. 4d.; mechanics, &c., from 10s. 6d. to £1 0s. 10d.; a man whom I met yesterday told me he, with his son of fifteen years old, as a plasterer and splitting lather, made no less than 27s. per diem. Therefore, I can say conscientiously that it is a very good place to go to, notwithstanding all the disadvantages—and they are many. Young men who have but little capital for farming purposes can go there with every prospect of success. I am sorry to say my English clerical brethren (from non-payment of tithes, &c.) seem to have few openings for their sons, who are therefore in a very bad way for employment. A vast number of them have asked my opinion of Manitoba, and having had 12,000 miles of travelling lately, I can only say that the North-West is rapidly increasing in every way, with 30,000 in Winnipeg, and 47,000 stout, strong people arriving this year in Manitoba. I also particularly looked at this fact —Why should Winnipeg be considered such a very good place? Well, I found that several Canadian ministers had sent their sons up there. Now, I have a very good opinion of Canadians, and I know that our Chairman has a son there, and I feel certain that Sir Alexander and the others would not send them to an inferior place. If any want to go to Winnipeg, or any other place in the North-West, they must have a good stout heart to brave the difficulties; but with God's blessing, good strength, and ordinary abilities, I believe a man, if he will only remain a proper time out there, can make for himself an excellent position, and ensure a good home and independence for his old age.

Mr. H. Moncreiff Paul: At this late hour I will not speak at any length. You must have all been interested in what the Lord Bishop has laid before us. I think there is always a great deal of interest to people in a country like this, who are called upon to work out of doors all the year round, to have reliable news regarding a country which, more or less, hibernates, or goes to sleep, for four or five months every year; for I think that Nature pulls around her her white mantle for that period in the North-Western Territories, and after that man goes forth like a giant refreshed to agricultural operations, which are carried on during the remaining seven months; and we have had testimony that they are well carried on. We have had testimony as regards wheat and as to the out-turn per acre. I have seen samples of wheat from the North-West of Canada, and I say they would do credit to any wheat-growing country in the world, and this remark applies either to the Golden Drop or Red Fife samples. The Lord Bishop has said that he told Scotchmen they need not take blacking out to the North-West. But, with or without his advice, they have taken wheat to good purpose; for the wheat grown in the North-West districts is of a very creditable kind. His Lordship referred to a point which has not been specially insisted upon by previous speakers this evening, viz., that in order to accelerate direct communication with Europe the great sea-board of Canada should be still further opened up, more especially so in order that the produce of the North-Western districts should not be allowed to filter through the United States, and thus go to swell the exports of that country. This, I believe, is to a certain extent done with respect to wheat; and in support of this statement, I will ask you to take the statistics of wheat imported into this country for the cereal or harvest year, which ends on August 31. We find that whereas our total imports from all countries during the past three years have been 16,785,000 quarters for the cereal year 1879-80; for 1880-81, 16,419,000 quarters; and for 1881-82, 17,468,000 quarters; the imports from British North America have fallen from 1,237,000 quarters in 1879-80, to 741,000 quarters in 1881-82; and if during the past three years there has been an extension of acreage opened up in that country, why is there such a diminution in the wheat exports? How otherwise can you account for it, but to believe that a portion of the Canadian exports of wheat have passed through the United States and come into this country as United States wheat, and not Canadian? Two other points I should like to bring under notice

by way of caution: (1) A great deal has been said by various speakers about the merits and demerits of the North-Western territory, in regard to its suitability as a settlement for intending emigrants. Well, in fostering emigration, above all things beware of carpet-bag settlers; beware of men who have no stake in the country. Do not let your settlers be such that they can, after taking much out of the value of the soil when they settle, let it go, and seek fresh fields and pastures new. Let the land regulations be sufficiently stringent to prevent this. If otherwise, the settlement of the country would not be satisfactory. (2) A great deal has also been said about the magnificent black soil, four feet deep, and about cropping it without manure for twenty years. This says a great deal for the soil, but very little for the farmer. You cannot go on year after year taking virtue out of the land without restoring it again, and while wonders can be wrought with virgin soil, however good the goose may be, if you carry on the process of killing it too long it will in the end die out. We have seen in other countries what has been the case through want of attention to these two essentials. Well, if that be so, care must be taken that the men settling in the North-West of Canada are not men who take the virtue out of the soil without cultivating it in a proper way, and improving the land. This is the most important point, which has not been insisted upon simply from the belief that the soil is so good that nothing can deteriorate it. But we find there has been deterioration going on in the Western States of America and in South Australia. The yield of wheat per acre has fallen much indeed in the latter country, simply from the circumstance that there was no attempt made to return to the soil what was taken out of it in the way of produce. I have listened with great interest to the address of the Lord Bishop, whose presence we welcome amongst us this evening, and I think it will be the means of bringing up this question yet again in this room. We have heard a good deal in past times about Canada and its North-Western Territories, and we are open to hear a great deal more; I trust, therefore, this may not be the only meeting of the session which may deal with this important subject.

Mr. Frederick Young: Before we close, I am most anxious to read a letter which I have received from one whose face I miss amongst the many Canadians present. I allude to that distinguished gentleman Mr. Sandford Fleming, who would certainly have been with us to-night if he had not, within the last day or two, sailed for Canada. With your permission I will read you what he says:—

"LIVERPOOL, December 8, 1882.

"MY DEAR SIR,—Before leaving London I received the invitation to be present at the meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute on the 12th instant, and take part in the discussion after the Bishop of Saskatchewan's address on the North-West Territories of Canada. It would have afforded me the greatest possible pleasure to have listened to his Lordship. Few men are better acquainted with the subject on which he is to speak, and no man is better qualified than his Lordship to picture in an interesting and attractive manner that portion of Canada which will come under discussion.

"I am quite sure his Lordship will satisfy those who may have the good fortune to hear him, that his diocese, and the vast territory of which it forms an important part, although quite recently only the home of wild animals and a few tribes of wandering red men, will, before many years roll past, become the happy homes of many millions of British subjects.

"I greatly regret that it will be impossible for me to be present at the meeting. I sail to-morrow in the steamer *Alaska*. I have for some weeks past made all my arrangements to leave on the 9th, in order that I may reach my home beyond the Atlantic before Christmas. For you must understand that Christmas, with all its hallowed associations, is dear to Canadians as it is dear to Englishmen.

"The eloquence of the Bishop of Saskatchewan is well known. I have on former occasions had personal proof of it, and I am really sorry I shall not hear him on the 12th. I am also sorry that I shall not be able to assist at the meeting (even as a humble listener) of a Society which is doing more than any other body to weld into one the scattered but immensely important members of the Colonial Empire.

"Believe me, &c.,

"SANDFORD FLEMING."

The Bishop of SASKATCHEWAN: At this late hour I wish to say only a word or two in conclusion. I must express my gratification at the discussion which has been elicited by my remarks. I have been exceedingly pleased indeed by the statements made by the various speakers. There is one thing I would say with reference to Dr. Rae's remarks, that is, as regards the definition of a whiskey trader. We understand the whiskey trader in the North-West to be a smuggler, and therefore it would be impossible for me to have the least idea in my head that the Hudson's Bay Company could have been suspected of being illicit traders. Indeed, I would as soon think it necessary to defend the Church of England Temperance Society from the suspicion of sending whiskey into that country as the Hudson's Bay Company.

Lieutenant-General R. W. LOWRY, C.B.: Although I spent many happy years in command of a regiment in other parts of Canada, as I have never been in its North-West Territories, I will not now occupy more than a moment or two of the time of this audience. Indeed, I only rise at all at so late an hour, because it was my

privilege to have suggested to the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute to ask the Bishop of Saskatchewan to address us on a subject with which he was so thoroughly acquainted, and upon which he was so sure to interest us. Sir, if this meeting knew, as I do, the serious strain it has been, alike to mind and body, to his Lordship, and were aware of all he has gone through in the last few days to meet our wishes and give us the valuable address he has just done, it could not but greatly enhance their appreciation of his kindness; for, in addition to the trying sorrow he has undergone, Bishop McLean has travelled over 1,000 miles in the last five days. I am sure I am therefore borne out in taking on myself to express our hearty gratitude for his coming amongst us, and speaking the earnest and eloquent words he has just addressed to us—words as eloquent and loyal to the daughter as to the mother land. As one still deeply interested in Canada, though some years have parted me from its shores, it has been a great pleasure to me to hear, as we have done to-night, of the marvellous progress of that great dependency. Gentlemen, the Institute to which we belong has been doing a good work in the past, and a yet greater work lies before it. As indicated in the striking and touching letter of Mr. Sandford Fleming, which was read to you a little while ago, the aim and tendency of this Colonial Institute of ours must be to form a rallying-point here at home for the scattered members of our large and numerous Colonies, and to strive to blend and to weld into one happy, homogeneous whole, with the Mother land, those magnificent territories which God, in His Providence, has committed to her charge. The drawing together in London of governors and statesmen, and judges and merchants, from all parts of the Colonial Empire of England, and hearing such addresses as we hear here, and have heard to-night, must be a powerful influence for that Empire's good. Oh, may it be ours at home ever to treat largely, lovingly, and loyally the great heritage of our Colonies, for England can never have a prouder monument than she is erecting in them. I beg to thank the Bishop of Saskatchewan for his admirable address on the North-West Territories of Canada.

Sir Alexander Galt, G.C.M.G.: It is my pleasure and duty to submit to you the vote of thanks which has been proposed by General Lowry. I think the address to which we have all listened with so much interest, followed as it has been by a discussion fully worthy of the subject, has justified all that General Lowry has said. If it were not so late, I should like to have said

a few words in reference to the North-West myself; but really it would only amount to a corroboration of what has fallen from the gentlemen who have preceded me. I was in the district which has been described by his Lordship three months ago, and about the time when it was visited by Mr. Staveley Hill. I think the statement made respecting it will be fully borne out by the future. I have also listened with great attention to what has fallen from Mr. Justice Johnson and the other gentlemen who have spoken with reference to the class of people who go to the North-West country. One remark applies to emigration generally; it is perfectly clear that there is no part of the world where a man can meet with success unless he deserves it through his own hard work and through his intelligence. But it is an evidence of intelligence on the part of a man to be able to recognise the misery he may be suffering from here, and the advantages which may be held out to him elsewhere. All that can be said of the North-West country, or of other British Colonies, or the United States, is that they hold out to the poor of Europe and this country a better home for them—a future for their children—the means of educating them in a manner which they cannot do under the circumstances in which they are placed here—to give them, in fact, the opportunity of becoming free men in every sense of the word. One observation I would make, and it is prompted by the kind manner, and I may say the enthusiastic manner, in which his Lordship has referred to the action of the Canadian Government. For that expression, which has fallen from so high an authority, I am sure the Canadian Government will be extremely grateful; but it is due to the Hudson's Bay Company to say that the policy which the Canadian Government are pursuing with regard to the Indians, is that which has been successfully carried out by the old trading company of Hudson's Bay. Of course, the Canadian Government have had to introduce law and order into the country; and have had to establish institutions for the administration of the country. All that is work which has been properly, and I think successfully, carried out. In dealing with the Indian question, they have had to deal with it under circumstances which are widely different from those which existed in the case of the old Hudson's Bay Company. The great danger with reference to the Indians is the moment when the progress of civilisation brings it into contact with this savage force. That is what has caused the difficulties in the United States. It is to the solution of that problem that the Canadian Government has so far addressed itself. The Indians

could not be scattered amongst the ordinary settlers. They would be at the greatest possible disadvantage, and it would be such an entire breach of all their tribal habits, that they would certainly refuse to go. All, therefore, that it has been possible to do is to select the most desirable reserves, and to place amongst them school instructors, who would gradually bring them into a knowledge of the soil, and how to make it productive through farming. But we look for ultimate success, not to the grown-up Indian, but to the children who are being taken by his Lordship, and put into schools established by the Church of England, and the Methodist persuasion, and the Roman Catholics. It is when we get the Indian children from their families and into the schools that we have most hope of their permanent civilisation. That object is being promoted by the Canadian Government in every possible way, and thus far with a reasonable share of success. But there is one thing which the British nation may be proud of in dealing with the red men in Canada, and that is, that they are not involved in constant collision with the whites. If there is a thing that is a disgrace to the United States it is the way in which the Indians have been treated. They have been robbed, and shot down, and killed. Now, both under the rule of the Hudson's Bay Company and that of the Canadian Government, there has been one policy pursued, viz., that of truthfulness and honesty towards the red men, and they thoroughly appreciate it. I feel satisfied that the hopes expressed by his Lordship will be to a large extent carried out, and that we shall hereafter see the red men brought into an improved state of civilisation, and using those physical and intellectual energies which they possess, and in which they are by no means inferior in many respects to the white men, by doing their part as subjects of the Queen, resident in the great North-West, and in those other regions pointed out by his Lordship and other speakers. I will now submit to the meeting that a cordial vote of thanks be given to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Saskatchewan for the admirable address with which he has favoured us this evening.

The Bishop of Saskatchewan: I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your kindness.

Mr. Frederick Young: I think I express the feeling of the whole meeting when I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to join me in conveying a cordial vote of thanks to one who literally at a moment's notice consented to my proposal to occupy the chair this evening. We could not have had a more appropriate Chair-

man than the High Commissioner for Canada, Sir Alexander Galt, and I thank him in your name as well as my own most heartily for presiding.

The Bishop of SASKATCHEWAN: I may be allowed to second that motion, and put it to the meeting.

The vote was carried with acclamation, and the proceedings closed.

THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Grosvenor Gallery Library, on Tuesday, 23rd January, 1883.

His Grace the Duke of MANCHESTER, K.P., in the chair.

The HONORARY SECRETARY read the Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting, which were confirmed, and announced that since that meeting forty Fellows had been elected, viz., fourteen Resident and twenty-six Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Charles Bethell, Esq., H. M. Bompas, Esq., Q.C.; J. H. Browne, Esq., C. Cole, Esq., Herbert Eyre, Esq., W. W. Fuller, Esq., H. B. Halswell, Esq., Andrew Hunter, Esq., Alexander McEwen, Esq., J. McEwen, Esq., W. H. Maturin, Esq., C.B.; Robert Milner, Esq., John Simson, Esq., E. A. White, Esq.

Non-Resident Fellows :

Herbert O. Badnall, Esq. (Kimberley), Malcolm S. Brown, Esq. (Kimberley), The Hon. C. H. Buzacott, M.L.C. (Queensland), Colin C. Campbell, Esq. (Kimberley), His Honour Chief Justice Carrington, LL.D. (St. Lucia), W. J. Daly, Esq. (Melbourne), Steuart F. S. Davis, Esq. (St. Kitts), Edward A. Faille, Esq. (Dominica), The Rev. T. S. Forsaith (New South Wales), Hugh Fraser, Esq., M.P. (South Australia), P. C. Harel, Esq. (British Guiana), R. W. Hearle, Esq. (Kimberley), Hon. C. W. Hutton (Cape Colony), Henry Hutton, Esq. (Kimberley), James H. Kennedy, Esq. (Kimberley), Captain Irwin C. Maling (Grenada), J. W. Mogg, Esq. (Natal), Hon. Walter Monnington (Tobago), W. Giles Nash, Esq. (South Australia), De Burgh F. Persse, Esq., M.L.A. (Queensland), Thomas W. Phillips, Esq. (British Guiana), R. H. Rhodes, Esq. (New Zealand), Henry J. Shea, Esq. (Kimberley), Charles S. de P. Swain, Esq. (British Guiana), Alexander Trimmer, Esq. (South Australia), W. Burkinshaw Wilkinson, Esq. (South Australia).

Donations of Books, Maps, &c., made to the Library since the last Ordinary General Meeting were also announced.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon the Honorary Secretary to read a Paper, on behalf of Sir William Fox, K.C.M.G.

Mr. FREDERICK YOUNG: Before I read the paper to which your Grace has alluded, I should like to trouble the meeting with one or two remarks. It is well known that the object of the Royal Colonial Institute is to elicit the most reliable information with regard to all the Colonies of the Empire; and one of the means by which we seek to obtain that information—and a very prominent one it is, too—is by the reading of papers from time to time. (Hear,

hear.) It is one of the multifarious duties which pertain to the position that I have the honour to occupy, that I am persistently endeavouring to persuade gentlemen to read papers from every part of the Colonial Empire—gentlemen of distinction and importance, and whose authority may be relied upon. (Hear, hear.) I am always very happy indeed when they can be present to read their own papers; but I wish it to be distinctly understood that the Royal Colonial Institute is most anxious that gentlemen who are not resident in this country, but whose views nevertheless are entitled to be heard within these walls, will kindly send their contributions home to me, and I shall be most happy at all times to place at their disposal my services, if they are required, for the reading of papers which they may be good enough to entrust to my care. (Cheers.) The paper which I shall have the honour of reading to you directly is a case in point. Sir William Fox—that very distinguished colonist of New Zealand—happened to see the account in the English papers of the deputation of Maori chiefs who visited this country in August last, and who were presented to the Secretary of State, Lord Kimberley. Sir William Fox was particularly desirous that his own view of the celebrated Treaty of Waitangi should be presented to the British public; and in his communication to me on the subject he expressed the wish that this should be done through the instrumentality of the Royal Colonial Institute; but in doing so he made use of the remarkable expression, that he was afraid that New Zealand affairs would not be of any interest except to New Zealanders. I wrote back to him most emphatically that such was not the case, and that his impression was erroneous, and that one of the things we most desire is to show all colonists that here, in the centre of the Empire, there is the widest and deepest interest felt in the welfare of New Zealand, as well as of all the other Colonies. (Cheers.) I should like to read a letter I have received from Sir Francis Dillon Bell:—

"7, Westminster Chambers,
London, S.W.

"My Dear Young,—I have been under the doctor's hands for a little time, from illness caused by long overwork; and he has just been with me, imperatively ordering instant cessation from work, departure from London, and a period of absolute rest. It only needs to say this for you to learn that I am prohibited from attending the Institute to-morrow night. I am greatly vexed, as there were things I had prepared myself to say.

"With all regret, ever yours,

"*January* 22, 1883. (Signed) F. D. Bell."

The Honorary Secretary then proceeded to read Sir Wm. Fox's paper:—

A CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE TREATY OF WAITANGI.

In the history of New Zealand there is a transaction which is often mentioned, but apparently little understood, by many who discuss the affairs of that Colony. It is the Treaty of Waitangi, which is generally assumed to be the basis of the relations existing between the Maories and the British Government. Recent English journals inform us that "a deputation of prominent chiefs from New Zealand have come to protest against the alleged infraction of a treaty formerly concluded with their representatives and predecessors forty-two years ago;" and it appears that, accompanied by a *cortége* of members of the Imperial Parliament, Colonial bishops, and other persons, they have had an interview with the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Lord Kimberley), who treated their complaints as a matter for the consideration of the Colonial Government, and declined to interfere. It may be doubted whether many of those who accompanied Sydney Taiwhanga on this occasion knew anything at all about the treaty, and it is evident, from notices of the event in several English papers, that the Press was not much better informed as to its character, and the circumstances which were alleged to be infractions of its provisions. It is proposed, in this paper, to give a brief account of the treaty in question, and of the confiscation of some of the lands of the natives, which, it is believed, constitute the principal ground for alleging that it has been infringed.

(1) It may be premised that the right of the Crown to the islands of New Zealand does not rest on the Treaty of Waitangi; it rests on the discovery, by Captain Cook in 1769, seventy-one years before the treaty was entered into. At that date he took possession of the country in the King's name, in the way then usual in the case of newly-discovered countries occupied by savages—a designation which at that time there is no doubt the New Zealanders merited. The sovereignty of Great Britain was as fully established by the action of Captain Cook as it was in Australia or Tasmania, where it has never been disputed and never supplemented by a treaty. For many years after the actual occupation of New South Wales, New Zealand was treated by the Imperial Government as a sort of dependency of it, and the Governor of the former was authorised to exercise, and did exercise, many powers in the name of the King of

England within the territory of New Zealand—powers inconsistent with the existence of an independent nationality on the part of the savage occupants. But New Zealand was far away from St. Stephen's and Downing-street; exceedingly little was known about it, and no definite policy pursued with regard to it. Concurrently with the acts of sovereignty exercised or authorised by the British Government, through the Governor of New South Wales, references and enactments were made, from time to time, in Acts of the Imperial Parliament, and departmental instructions were issued to and by the Governor of New South Wales, which assumed (but never declared) the national independence of the New Zealanders, and the non-existence of the British sovereignty, which at the very time was being exercised in various ways. The question arises, what was the result of this confusion, and whether the sovereignty having once been established by Cook's discovery and the possession taken by him, it could be abandoned without some special enactment made, *eo intuitu*, something more potential than mere incidental allusions in official instructions, or even clauses in Acts of Parliament made to meet particular circumstances? Lord Stanley, Secretary for the Colonies in 1842, very distinctly affirmed that the original title of the Crown could not be impugned, nor set aside by any subsequent action, such as had been taken up to that time. Since the Treaty of Waitangi, however, the point might seem to be of not much importance. But it has been alleged of late, particularly in reference to the Ngatiruanui tribe, which has been the principal supporter of the pretensions of Te Whiti, that many natives never signed the treaty and were therefore not British subjects, could not be rebels where they owed no allegiance, and were not liable, as such, to have their lands confiscated. If this were so, the establishment of sovereignty by Cook's discovery would be important, but the result would be less favourable to the natives than if it rested on treaty. For, by the law of nations, as expounded by Vattel and others, in a country inhabited by savages, taken possession of by a civilised power under right of discovery, all the lands not actually used and occupied pass absolutely to the discoverer. It follows, also, that if they are to be treated as independent tribes, owing no allegiance to the Crown, they were, in the several wars which have occurred, belligerents, and not rebels, and when conquered by us, we were as well entitled to take their territory as Prussia was to take Alsace and Lorraine, or the British Government to take Canada or the Cape of Good Hope from the French or Dutch.

(2) How the Treaty of Waitangi was negotiated. When the British Government became aware that, by the transactions above referred to, it might be contended that it had denuded itself of the right of discovery, and circumstances arose which made it desirable that it should possess authority in New Zealand, it commenced a series of operations with the view of reinstating itself. In 1832 it appointed Mr. Busby, a British subject in New South Wales, to be the Representative of the Crown in New Zealand, with official designation of Resident, partly to protect British commerce and partly to repress outrages of British subjects on the natives. This gentleman carried letters in which the King of England was made to address the New Zealanders as an independent nation, and they were told of the advantages they would "derive from the friendship and alliance of Great Britain." Shortly afterwards, acting on the advice of Mr. Busby and the Governor of New South Wales, it proceeded to recognise a national autonomy in the collective tribes of New Zealand (a thing which had certainly no previous existence), by giving them a national flag, which, though formally hoisted and saluted by a British man-of-war sent for the purpose, does not appear to have been recognised, accepted, or used by anybody who could be considered as representing New Zealand as a nation. To suppose that such an act could constitute the disunited tribes of New Zealand a nation was, to say the least of it, novel, and it seems to have been felt so by those who engaged in the business; for, two years afterwards (November 2, 1834), Mr. Busby got together thirty-five chiefs professing to represent the tribes from North Cape to the Thames (practically a single tribe occupying not a fiftieth part of the islands), and induced them to sign a declaration drawn up by him, in which they declared "the independence of the united tribes of New Zealand, and constituted themselves an independent state." This document—which seems never to have been signed by, or even submitted to, other tribes—was then made the groundwork of further advances. In due course, in 1840, Captain Hobson, R.N., was sent to the islands as Consul, an appointment implying a national independence in the country to which he was sent, with instructions to recover the abandoned British sovereignty by treaty with the natives. A treaty was drafted, by Mr. Busby's advice, and at Waitangi, near the Bay of Islands, where he resided, in a district in the far north of the island, occupied by a single tribe—the Ngapuhi—it was signed by forty-six chiefs, mainly representing that one tribe. It purported to be made with that imaginary body whose origin has already been traced—"the chiefs of the

united tribes, and the separate and independent chiefs who had not become members of that confederation," of which latter category probably not half a dozen, out of some thousands, were present. Feeling, no doubt, the weakness of the position and the imperfection of the treaty, Captain Hobson sent four or five emissaries round the country to obtain further signatures. After very hasty interviews, and explanations, certainly not very intelligible to the untutored mind, they succeeded in obtaining a considerable, but far from exhaustive, number of signatures. Some entire tribes, and large sections of tribes, were not communicated with at all, and claim now not to have been parties to the treaty. In other cases, the signature of a single chief appears as representative of his tribe, which was hundreds of miles away, and probably never heard of the transaction. In the Southern Island there was a very close race between Major Bunbury, an officer sent by Captain Hobson, and the commander of a French frigate, sent on a similar mission by the French Government, which had become aware of the supposed repudiation of the right of discovery by the English Government, and had determined to get possession of the islands for the purpose, it is said, of a penal settlement. Finding that he had a rival in the field, who was already at Auckland following on his track, Major Bunbury, after obtaining a few signatures in the neighbourhood of Port Cooper, proclaimed the Queen's sovereignty, by right of discovery, over the South and Stewart's Islands. The question of priority was afterwards the subject of discussion in the French Legislature, under the Ministry of Mons. Guizôt, which ended in the French abandoning their claims, and retiring from the work of colonisation, which they had begun by locating a settlement at Akaroa, where vestiges of it still remain in the existence of several French families.

It might be difficult to understand how the British Government could have allowed itself to drift into a position in which it was supposed to have lost a considerable part of the Empire, and to recover which it was necessary to have recourse to such tortuous and questionable means as have been described. The political history of the period, however, if explained, would show that influences had been brought to bear upon the Colonial Office during successive years, which, however amiable in intention, were hardly consistent with a regard for the rights of the Crown, which, as already explained, were gradually sapped and undermined. The existence of a great missionary enterprise in New Zealand, which commenced about 1810, availing itself of the sympathies, and possibly want of

exact knowledge, of successive Secretaries of State, and having the active support of an Under-Secretary who has been well described as having "for a quarter of a century held the Colonial Office in fee," had, no doubt, much to do with it; while the apathy and insouciance of the British people and Parliament on such a subject as New Zealand at that period, rendered an event possible which could never have been conceived probable, that one of the finest fields for colonisation which Great Britain possessed very nearly slipped from her hold, and was within a few hours of passing into that of a great naval European power.

(8) It may be questioned how far the Maories understood or valued the Treaty of Waitangi. They could have had no previous experience of such transactions, and probably did not much appreciate the binding character of a paper document under signature of contracting parties, one of whom was half the circumference of the globe from the other, and neither of whom had ever seen the other. Probably the nearest approach to anything of the sort with which they were acquainted would be the purchase deeds prepared by New South Wales lawyers, in technical and utterly unintelligible language, under which they were supposed to sell vast tracts of land to Sydney speculators, who, anticipating British colonisation, competed with each other, the natives habitually selling the same lands several times over to different parties. It may also be doubted whether they have at any time regarded the treaty as of much value. The writer has himself, in his capacity as Native Minister and otherwise, attended very many large gatherings of almost every tribe, often brought together to discuss State questions in the presence of Governors or Colonial Ministers, and has read multitudinous pages of correspondence relating to native lands and other questions affecting the race, but he does not remember any occasion on which he heard the treaty mentioned except one, when, in a court of law, it was appealed to by an European advocate of a native tribe whose title was in dispute. On that occasion, also, an European witness, who had lived for twenty-six years in a purely native district, where he was engaged in negotiating land purchases for the Government, declared on oath that "till a few weeks before he had never heard the treaty mentioned by any native." At the great Kohimarama Conference, a sort of Maori Parliament, summoned by the Governor at Auckland in 1860, at which most of the tribes were represented, and at which the treaty was put on the "Order Paper" for discussion by the Native Secretary, Sir Donald McLean, only half a dozen natives referred to it, and of these two

spoke as follows. Paul Tuahaere, a very intelligent chief, who about that time was a member of the Provincial European Government, said: "Blankets were brought by Mr. Williams" (one of Capt. Hobson's emissaries before mentioned): "these I call the bait. The fish did not know there was a hook within; he took the bait, and was caught. Mr. Williams' bait was a blanket. When he came to a chief he presented his hook, and forthwith drew out a subject for the Queen." Another very respectable loyal native, Hême Parae, residing at Wellington, said: "As to what is called the Treaty of Waitangi, I have heard nothing about it. It is true I received one blanket. I did not understand what was meant by it. It was given to me without explanation by Mr. Williams." It would probably be found that if in any case natives have appeared to attach weight to the treaty, the idea has been put into their minds by some European, who had an object in doing so.

Nobody, however, will now deny the validity of the treaty, however questionable may have been the means by which it was negotiated, or however little it may have interested the natives. "Fieri quod non debuit factum valet." But it must be dealt with as any other obligation of the same sort, and both parties must be bound by its mutual provisions. The treaty provides for protection on the one hand, and allegiance on the other. If the party who claims protection repudiates the Queen's sovereignty and goes into armed rebellion, he can hardly take his stand upon the treaty. But this is what is attempted to be done when it is appealed to for the purpose of protecting rebel natives against the confiscation of their lands. It will now be explained what this "confiscation" was, and when and how it originated.

(4) The Treaty of Waitangi had been entered into barely three years when it was flagrantly broken through by Honi Heke and a portion of the Ngapuhi tribe, who took up arms against the Queen in 1844. The ground of dispute was not land, but the loss of the trade of the whaling ships which had formerly resorted to the Bay of Islands, and which, on the establishment of Customs duties by the Colonial Government, resorted to other places, where there were no taxes and no police. Heke's trade with these ships had been of a not very reputable sort, but, believing that its failure was owing to the hoisting of the Queen's flag, he cut it down and declared war. British troops were brought from Australia, and the war lasted for fully a year, Heke being finally defeated. Confiscation of land, however, had not then become law, and no punishment of any sort was inflicted on this rebel tribe. The native, Sydney

Taiwhanga, who lately constituted himself a deputation to the Queen to complain of the infringement of the Treaty of Waitangi by confiscation, belonged to this tribe which was so leniently treated, and not an acre of whose land has ever, either then or since, been confiscated. Other small wars at Wanganui and at Wellington ensued shortly afterwards, but no confiscation was inflicted, nor was it till the great war which broke out at Waitara in 1860, and which spread and lasted till about 1872, that the principle of confiscation was adopted and sanctioned by the Colonial Legislature, whose acts were approved by the Imperial Government. After that war had continued, with an interval, for some time, the Hon. A. Domett, the head of the Ministry (1863), proposed to the Governor, Sir George Grey, an elaborate scheme for the confiscation of rebel lands and their settlement by European military villages, as a punishment for rebellion and a security for future peace. (See Appendix, Colonial Parliamentary Papers, 1863, A No. 8.) Sir George Grey entered warmly into the project, and wrote to the Secretary for the Colonies in England approving it, in these words: "I feel certain that the chiefs of Waikato, having in so unprovoked a manner caused Europeans to be murdered, and having planned a wholesale destruction of some of the European settlements, it will be necessary now to take efficient steps for the permanent security of the country, and to inflict upon those chiefs a punishment of such a nature as will deter other tribes." "I can devise no other plan by which both of those ends can be obtained, than, firstly, by providing for the permanent peace of the country by locating large bodies of European settlers strong enough to defend themselves in those natural positions in this province which will give us the entire command of it;" "and, secondly, by taking the land on which this European population is to be settled from those tribes who have been guilty of outrages. A punishment of this nature will deter other tribes from committing similar acts, when they find it is not a question of mere fighting, which they are to be allowed to do as long as they like, and then, when they please, to return to their former homes as if nothing had taken place; but that such misconduct is followed by the forfeiture of large tracts of territory which they value highly; whilst their own countrymen will generally admit that the punishment is a fair and just one, which the Waikato chiefs have well deserved." The Colonial Parliament, which met shortly afterwards, proceeded to give effect to these views by passing an Act to enable the Governor to take the lands of rebel

natives for purposes of settlement, making ample provision at the same time for the protection of any members or sections of rebel tribes who might have remained loyal, by giving them compensation, either in money or in specific grants of land, in lieu of any interest they might have in the tribal territory included in the general confiscation. This Act was afterwards amended in some particulars, chiefly in the direction of making the compensation to loyal natives more liberal and more easily attainable. The Act of Confiscation, as provided for by the Statutes, was effected by the simple issue by the Governor of Orders in Council, by which the boundaries of the confiscated land were defined in each case. Contemporaneously with the confiscation, Courts were established in every confiscated district, which sat continuously for several years, for the purpose of hearing claims to compensation preferred by the loyal natives. Very large quantities of the confiscated land were returned to them in this way, and, in addition to these individual holdings, very large tribal reserves have also been set apart for the benefit equally of loyal and rebel natives, which, in order to prevent the destitution to which they might be reduced by improvident sale, can only be disposed of with the consent of the Governor in Council. With the solitary exception of the case of Taranaki and the West Coast, the adjustments made since the termination of the wars appear to have given general satisfaction to the natives interested, at least they have quietly acquiesced in them, and in many cases adopted habits of industry and friendly intercourse with their European neighbours to which previously they were strangers.

It is only in the Taranaki and West Coast districts that the confiscation and subsequent adjustments made at the conclusion of the war in each district have failed to be final, and any attempt has been made by the natives to reassert their independence and shake off the confiscation. In this case, shortly after the termination of the local war which ceased in 1866, they again, in 1868, broke out into hostilities, and invaded the portion of the confiscated district in which European settlers had been placed, driving them out and destroying their homes and property. This second outbreak was, however, suppressed in 1870, but the Government having failed to do what was done in other cases, that is to say, definitely locate the rebels on special reserves, and occupy the remaining land by European settlement, an opening was afforded for further difficulties, which were not long in presenting themselves. These were fostered by the pretensions of a somewhat remarkable chief, who asserted divine powers, and, not content with ignoring the confiscation, claimed

to be the owner of all New Zealand, the Messiah who was to restore to life all who had fallen in the wars, and to expel the Europeans, and to give back to the Maories all the lands which had been taken from them. To him the Treaty of Waitangi was nothing; he required no protection from the Queen of Great Britain, and, besides this, his principal supporters, the Ngatiruanui, had never signed it. It was beneath the dignity of this prophet, priest, and king to argue the case on small technicalities of English or even Maori law, and he never, it is believed, attempted to do so. But what Te Whiti would not condescend to do, others (Europeans) have attempted to do for him, that is, to impugn the validity of the confiscation, and the technical sufficiency of the Acts of Parliament and Orders in Council by which it was effected. A few of these objections may be noticed.

It has been alleged, no doubt in ignorance, that the Acts of the Colonial Legislature authorising confiscation never received the Royal Assent. These Acts were, however, not of the class which require to be reserved for the Queen's assent. Like others of their class, they were assented to by the Governor on her behalf, sent home to her Ministers for further consideration, and, not having been disallowed within two years—the period constitutionally fixed for the exercise of Her Majesty's veto—they went into operation in the usual way. It is also argued that, as regards a large part of the confiscated district, it was not taken actual possession of by the Government and not located with European settlers; and that, by Maori law, unless conquest is followed by occupation, the right of the conqueror lapses. The answer is, that the claim of the Queen does not rest on the result of a war between independent belligerents; it was a suppression of rebellion on the part of subjects, and the consequences of which were fixed by a law of the Legislature of the Colony, which made the issue of an Order in Council sufficient confiscation. The custom of two independent native tribes in a war between themselves could not be a precedent by which a Power claiming sovereignty could be bound in a contest with its own subjects. And if, as is alleged, some of them were not subjects, not having signed the Treaty of Waitangi, then they were belligerents, and liable to be dealt with at the pleasure of the conqueror. Whether as rebels or belligerents they had certainly merited the punishment dealt out to them. In 1865, Sir George Grey, then Governor, wrote of them as follows: "I have always considered that the safety of the Southern settlements required that those tribes which were among the most guilty of all the tribes in New Zealand should be

reduced to submission, and, finally, that as the tribes referred to have always been among the most turbulent of the native population, have committed the worst and most unprovoked outrages, and are now in a state of rebellion, there can be no permanent peace until they shall be reduced to submission and their country opened." This was Sir George Grey's reason for entering on the West Coast war of 1865, which was one entirely of self-defence on the part of the Europeans; and it would be strange if the natives referred to were allowed to go unpunished because they were not technically rebels, but definable by some other name.

Besides these objections, which seem aimed at the substantial merits of confiscation, some very small ones have been launched against the technical form of one of the Orders in Council, under which the lands at Taranaki and on the West Coast were confiscated; but they are only such as would be used in a Court of the very lowest jurisdiction, and not worth noticing in connection with a subject which involves great issues and deals with Imperial rights. They have, however, been answered by anticipation at the commencement of the third Report of the West Coast Royal Commissioners, where it is shown how certain alleged contradictions could be logically reconciled, and had been actually reconciled in practice.

(5) The neglect of the Government of the period to allocate the defeated rebels on the West Coast and Taranaki districts, as already mentioned, led to many complications, and charges of breach of faith towards the natives. To a great extent the natives themselves were the cause of the difficulties by obstinately resisting the execution of the surveys necessary to enable the pledges and promises of the Government to be fulfilled. The position of affairs became alarming some four years ago, and appeared to threaten conflict between the races. The Colonial Parliament found itself involved in uncertainty as to the causes of the crisis, and had recourse to the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry, which made recommendations for a solution of the existing difficulties, and was then again appointed to give practical effect to its recommendation. The work has been going on for upwards of two years, and has hitherto been attended with success in enabling the Government to a great extent to fulfil its pledges, and place the native population in possession of the compensation and reserves contemplated by the Acts which authorised confiscation. More remains to be done, but it is hoped that a short period will see the final consummation of the work. The result will be that

the natives, loyal and ex-rebel, residing in the Taranaki and West Coast district, barely 8,000 in number, of all ages, will have received special compensation and tribal reserves, to the extent of fully 260,000 acres, worth at this time at least £650,000, returned to them out of the confiscated territory, while, outside its boundaries, they still own some hundreds of thousands of acres, which were not included in the confiscation, and which they still hold, and have always held, under their old aboriginal titles. On the side of the Europeans the attempt to impugn the legality of confiscation, if successful, would mean the reversal of the titles of the present owners of hundreds of thousands of acres, sold to them by the Government of the Colony, and granted to them by the Crown under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament already referred to, on which many towns and villages now stand, great public works have been constructed, and large sums of money been expended by colonists in turning the wilderness into fertile fields, and making homes for their children. Is there any real injustice to the natives in treating the present position as the final solution of the past difficulties? It cannot be contended that the successive wars—the suppression of which required the employment of some 8,000 Imperial troops, which cost the Imperial and Colonial Governments several millions sterling, involving a great destruction of life and property—are to go altogether unpunished, and without compensation. The actors in the rebellion have, on the whole, been treated with great clemency. The lands which have been confiscated were only used by them to a most limited extent, by far the greater portion not at all. In no instance has capital punishment been inflicted on them for participation in the rebellions. A very few have been subjected to imprisonment for short terms, rather as a prevention than a punishment. Millions of acres, which might lawfully have been confiscated to repay the cost of the rebellions, have been left untouched, and very large parts of the land which was taken have been returned to them. Enormous value has been given by colonisation to the lands which they possess, which have been traversed, opened up, and made accessible, by an expenditure to which they have contributed the merest fraction. When these things are taken into consideration, and the whole past history of the relations of the races taken into account, it will hardly be contended that there has really been any practical infringement of the spirit of the Treaty of Waitangi. On the whole, it may well be claimed for those who have colonised New Zealand, that there is no instance in history of an aboriginal race

having been treated with more humanity and justice than the New Zealanders have been by the peaceful invaders, on whose behalf that treaty was negotiated.

APPENDIX.

THE TREATY OF WAITANGI.

"HER MAJESTY VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, regarding with her Royal favour the Native Chiefs and Tribes of New Zealand, and anxious to protect their just rights and property, and so secure to them the enjoyment of peace and good order, has deemed it necessary, in consequence of the great number of Her Majesty's subjects who have already settled in New Zealand, and the rapid extension of emigration, both from Europe and Australia, which is still in progress, to constitute and appoint a functionary, properly authorised to treat with the Aborigines of New Zealand for the recognition of Her Majesty's sovereign authority over the whole or any part of those Islands. Her Majesty, therefore, being desirous to establish a settled form of Civil Government, with a view to avert the evil consequences which must result from the absence of the necessary laws and institutions alike to the native population and to her subjects, has been graciously pleased to empower and authorise me, William Hobson, a Captain in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, Consul and Lieutenant-Governor of such parts of New Zealand as may be, or hereafter shall be, ceded to Her Majesty, to invite the confederated and independent Chiefs of New Zealand to concur in the following articles and conditions:—

"Article the First.—The Chiefs of the Confederation of the United Tribes of New Zealand, and the separate and independent Chiefs who have not become members of the Confederation, cede to Her Majesty, the Queen of England, absolutely and without reservation, all the rights and powers of sovereignty which the said Confederation or individual Chiefs respectively exercise or possess, or may be supposed to exercise or to possess, over their respective territories, as the sole sovereigns thereof.

"Article the Second.—Her Majesty, the Queen of England, confirms and guarantees to the Chiefs and Tribes of New Zealand, and to the respective families and individuals thereof, the full, exclusive, and undisturbed possession of their lands and estates, forests, fisheries, and other properties which they may collectively or individually possess, so long as it is their wish and desire to retain the same in their possession. But the Chiefs of the United Tribes, and the individual Chiefs, yield to Her Majesty the exclusive right of pre-emption over such lands as the proprietors thereof may be disposed to alienate, at such prices as may be agreed upon between the respective proprietors and persons appointed by Her Majesty to treat with them in that behalf.

"Article the Third.—In consideration thereof, Her Majesty the Queen of England extends to the natives of New Zealand her Royal protection, and imparts to them all the rights and privileges of British subjects.

"(Signed) WILLIAM HOBSON, Lieutenant-Governor."

"Now, therefore, we, the Chiefs of the Confederation of the United Tribes of New Zealand, being assembled in Congress at Victoria, in Waitangi, and we, the separate and independent Chiefs of New Zealand claiming authority over the Tribes and Territories which are specified after our respective names, having been made fully to understand the provisions of the foregoing treaty, accept and enter into the same in the full spirit and meaning thereof:

"In witness of which we have attached our signatures or marks at the places and dates respectively specified."

[Five hundred and twelve signatures, &c.]

"*Done at Waitangi, February* 6, 1840."

DISCUSSION.

Sir CHARLES CLIFFORD: I fear that a want of knowledge of the whole facts will make it difficult for you to appreciate as it deserves the clear and able paper from Sir William Fox that has just been read, descriptive of the Treaty of Waitangi. It is a clearing away of the indictment of injustice and robbery so often made against those early settlers of New Zealand, who, in spite of the Government of this country, annexed to it one of the finest Colonies we possess. It is constantly asserted that the Treaty of Waitangi was entered into for the protection of the native race, and that the English settlers, ignoring it, robbed and persecuted them. This I emphatically deny. I believe the treaty to have been "a sham, a delusion, and a snare." It is stated to be "a treaty with the confederated tribes of New Zealand;" such a confederacy never did or could have existed. The aborigines of New Zealand were, on the arrival of the first colonists, composed of tribes, almost every one of them having a blood feud against its neighbour. They were not nomadic, each tribe had its boundaries, for which they fought and within which they lived, only really occupying so much of the land as they could cultivate; for, there being no native quadruped, hunting was unknown, and war was their only amusement. The native wars were rapidly bringing about the extinction of the race. Female infanticide prevailed, women being considered *impedimenta* of war. In the South Island, larger than England, there were not, on our arrival more than 3,000 natives. A celebrated Southern native, rejoicing in the name of "Bloody Jack," had just succeeded in driving Te Rauperha back to Cook's Straits with great slaughter, and when, on going on board a British man-of-war, he was asked who he was, replied, "Me all the same as Duke of Wellington, Rauperha all the same as Napoleon." That is, he was the conqueror; and it was estimated that, in proportion, the conqueror had exterminated almost as many people as Napoleon himself. The same thing was

going on in the North Island, but had not gone to the same extent. So far from the natives being robbed of their land, when they sold large tracts for a blanket or a hatchet, they were well aware of the value to themselves of European occupation; and to prove this I may give a little anecdote in which Sir William Fox was concerned. We were fellow-passengers from England, and landed at Wellington in 1842. Finding little to be done in the town, and hearing from the natives that there were fine grass plains over the mountains, we tried to induce them to act as guides. This they refused to do, alleging that they were at feud with the Wairarapa tribes, and, being the weaker, would be killed and eaten. At last we induced an elderly native to escort us. He had great difficulty in finding the long-disused track across the hills, and we no sooner reached the opposite side than his fears predominated, and he left us to do the best we could without him. We succeeded in discovering some magnificent pasture land; and, after a variety of adventures, in one of which we afterwards ascertained from the natives that it was mere accident that saved our lives from the tomahawk, we returned to Wellington. After another visit to the district with an interpreter, the natives became aware of our wants; and I was surprised to receive a visit in Wellington from two young chiefs, as clear-headed and intelligent men as you would wish to bargain with. They said, "We know you want land. We see how much better off the natives of Port Nicholson are than we are. If you will come to us, we will give you as much land as you want for nothing, and you will give us blankets and tobacco for building your houses." I agreed to this, and returned with them. I was very moderate then; I only asked them for about 30,000 acres, the boundaries of which they clearly defined. I went to Sydney, brought a cargo of ewes, and established the first sheep-station in New Zealand. Of course I was immediately followed by many others. The natives then came to me and said, "We cannot give them land for nothing, and we cannot ask rent from them without charging you the same." This I agreed to as fair, and lived in perfect amity with them till, some years afterwards, I parted with my interest in that station to remove the flock to the South Island. Thus you see how perfectly the natives were aware that they gained enormously by the settlement of Europeans on their land, which hitherto had been useless to them, and how well acquainted they were with their true interests. As regards the question of confiscation in the North Island, it will be apparent from Sir William Fox's statement that it has ended in great benefit to the natives. Most of that land has been sold to and occupied by

Europeans. A portion of it has been returned to the rebel natives, on their giving in their submission, with the result of about 3,000 natives possessing land worth over half a million sterling, with untold wealth in other lands still in their possession, and which, prior to the confiscation, and consequent occupation, were worthless. For years past the King natives have isolated themselves, with the result of retaining their ancient customs and uncivilised habits; but there is a report that these natives are now looking at their interest in a different light, and that they are going into a joint-stock association with Europeans to form a large land company, which will result in their realising enormous fortunes. In fact, there is now good reason to hope that this race, certainly the noblest of the aborigines, may be preserved, and this by the joint action of the Government and the settlers. Thus the result of "the horrible and atrocious conduct" of British settlers against the poor native of New Zealand will be that he has become by far the richer man of the two. I do not think I need say more to prove the correctness of Sir William Fox's assertions. From the time of his first arrival in New Zealand he has taken a prominent part in all that has been done. He has held nearly every office under Government: has been Premier, Attorney-General, Commissioner of Native Lands, and a consistent friend of the native race. No man is more capable of writing a trustworthy and lucid paper on the Treaty of Waitangi, and no one knows him more intimately than I do.

Mr. Frederick Young: I trust it is quite understood that what we desire at all times is to get at the truth. We do not wish therefore to hear one side alone. We have heard an interesting and important speech from Sir Charles Clifford, and if any gentlemen are present representing what is called the native side of the question, I hope they will give expression to their sentiments, in order that both sides may be fully heard on this occasion.

The Bishop of Nelson: I do not appear as taking the native side exactly, in response to the invitation just issued, but as I have had the opportunity during the last fifteen years of living in Nelson, exactly opposite the scene of many of the events which Sir William Fox has described so well, my remarks are, perhaps, entitled to be heard. I have also had the pleasure of meeting Sir Charles Clifford in going round my diocese, which is on the other side of that beautiful sheep-run belonging to him, and which is noted as one of the best in the Southern Island of New Zealand. I agree with all that has fallen from Sir Charles Clifford with regard to Sir

William Fox, but I should like to have heard a little more from Sir William Fox himself. If he had said more, and had even referred to quotations from his own interesting reports of the Commissions, which he and Sir F. Dillon Bell drew up, I think that then we should have been in possession of a greater amount of information with reference to these matters. First of all, let me say with regard to those individuals composing the deputation, of whom it was said that they were not all chiefs who presented themselves here during last summer, it fell to my lot, in the presence of others, to introduce them to Lord Kimberley and the important members of Parliament then clustered around them on that occasion. It was thought that it was undesirable for the Government here to interfere in the matter, and the deputation was received with the remark that it was necessary to refer all complaints to headquarters in New Zealand before making any comment thereon. I simply took up any connection with these Maories because of their position here. I know well, and others associated with me know well, that they represented only the minority: that at a large meeting of chiefs the majority had determined not to send a mission here, partly on account of the expense, and partly because they felt it would be fruitless. There was, however, a minority who found the requisite money to send them here, and they came accordingly. One of them was a chief, another was the nephew of a chief, and the third was not so, and we never called him so. But if anyone asked him if he was a chief, he said, "Do you think they would have sent me if I was not?" Those three persons came with a long list of complaints. They began with the Treaty of Waitangi, and that is practically almost as far off as the Magna Charta or Doomsday Book. But the greater part of their complaint had reference to the chief Te Whiti, and even if their case could not have been proved with reference to the first thirteen or fourteen allegations, yet on account of those connected with the West coast native troubles, I felt justified in bearing my small share in endeavouring to get them a hearing. I thought then and think still it would be desirable that further information should be elicited from the Government of New Zealand in the matter. I regret much that the information is so very tardy in coming through the public offices. When we can get information by the public Press so immediately, is it reasonable that we should have to wait months and months for public papers from Government departments? Can they not be put before us at the time when it would be possible to take some action during the session? I maintain that the Blue Book containing all these things was put forth only just con-

veniently to make any questions upon it in the House impossible. That ought not to be. There is a meaning and design in that. I say in these cases, if we have such celerity on the part of the Press in other things, it ought to entitle us to demand similar acceleration from the offices. I know the greater portion of the matter contained in that Blue Book was in the hands of the Colonial Office long before we went there, and it could have been published, at all events, in two or three portions, and leaving the least interesting account of our interview with Lord Kimberley as an appendix which might have been published in September, and so on. That bears on this case, for I have had application in reference to this particular matter in New Zealand complaining that there is not sufficient publicity given to public acts and documents. There is not sufficient arrangement whereby the laws affecting matters of public importance should be put in public places and easier of access. I wish Sir William Fox had stated in his paper what he states in that report. I shall not go beyond that. I hope in a few months to have the pleasure of seeing him, and I have, therefore, the fear of Sir William Fox before me at the present time. The report states that there are many things which would really make us blush in our dealings as Englishmen. The second report follows that up more closely, and I remember one particular passage where he says that the spectacle of those chiefs waiting fourteen or fifteen years for the reserves which were promised them is not at all creditable to us. Those are the words that ought to be put in a paper of this kind, instead of the self-satisfied and mutual admiration tone which animates the whole; and I think that something should have been said on the side of the Maories, when we know what kind of action has been taken by a certain civilised portion of the world (Ireland) on behalf of their land. We know what an Irish Land League means, and what are the means by which the Land Leaguers carried out their plans; and there is this much to be said on the conduct of the Maories, that there has been an influence among them to restrain them, so that in all these troubles there has not been a case of robbery or bloodshed of any kind. Ought not that to have come out? Te Whiti is a fanatic, they say, and he did not wish the matter to be discussed. Excuse me; he did wish it. What was the ploughing up for? Why, in order that the matter of the legality of the confiscation might be brought before the Courts. We all hope with the present Government that things will work out well for the natives; and I agree with Sir Charles Clifford that at no time, as a whole, have the

English settlers been desirous of following a selfish policy with regard to the natives. But I am supported in protesting against the last two years' proceedings of the Government of New Zealand by the minority, consisting of persons—I will not mention their names—who are of the highest position and experience. This minority thinks that the natives were driven into a fanaticism and a corner by the Government, and into such a position that they could not do anything without its being an act of rebellion. They were legislated into rebellion. I thought those words, "rebellion and punishment," too frequently used in this paper. Te Whiti said, "I love my land." Te Whiti never was ill friends with us; he kept all his people from what is called rebellion; told them that there was to be no fighting, and that all would come right for the people. He is now in captivity in Nelson. He is well fed and cared for and shown about—just as you took Cetewayo about—only, let me say, that the rebel Cetewayo was allowed to see the Queen, and these people (whom Sir William Fox says have always been loyal) were not allowed to see Her Majesty.

Sir Charles Clifford: That is not the fault of the colonists.

The Bishop of Nelson: No; but it is the reflection, the echo of the Government's action. They went to Windsor by the kindness of a friend to see that beautiful castle, which they fully appreciated. They were asked if they would see the Queen's horses, and the chief said, "No; if I cannot see the Queen, I will not see the Queen's horses;" and that showed they had a deal of self-control and self-denial—for Maories love horses. I think, as was suggested in the paper and by Sir Charles Clifford, that we might look forward to the time when these Maories would still continue to exist; and possibly there may be some little elements in the Maori character which may contribute efficiency and power to the development of the future true-born Englishmen of New Zealand. I think if we had a little element of the self-control of Maories in us it would be well, because I did not hear any complaints made of them. Sir Charles Clifford said they carried out their side of the bargains when he had dealings with them. Then I say it is worth stretching a point with regard to them, as I think with the minority that we might well have left Te Whiti alone, and prevented what happened. The volunteers were gathered together from all parts of New Zealand just as if the Maories were armed, and yet they had comparatively few arms, for scarcely any were found in the settlement; and when our troops entered they were received by the Maori girls with skipping-ropes, and offered bread and cheese;

and yet these are the kind of people of whom we hear those words bruited about the world, "rebellion and punishment," and the like. I think it only shows there are two sides to the question. Sir Charles Clifford said he was in danger of being tomahawked. I know I am in danger of being tomahawked by the Press: I have had two or three raps of that kind before—I may have more. If I were only acting from my own conviction, without the study of documents or advice of the experienced, I might deserve it. I took this view before, but when I read the reports of Sir William Fox and Sir F. Dillon Bell my previous impressions were thoroughly deepened and confirmed; and although, as I say, I should be sorry to do anything directly or indirectly to hinder or throw any difficulty in the way of the New Zealand Government, I think public opinion is so strong and so open, that they dare not do anything that would injure the natives. If so, I think it is a good thing that it has been so well ventilated and, so far as it has gone, that people are so well acquainted with the difficulties of the position. On behalf of the natives, I think we should bear in mind that, whereas we have increased the value of their land, we have also, to our great disgrace, introduced many of our worst vices, never known to them previously. If they were diminishing before, I believe that we have hastened that diminution very much by the introduction of spirituous liquors. Te Whiti always wanted to keep out public-houses. You are aware that Sir William Fox is a great advocate of Local Option: the first step in that direction has passed the New Zealand Parliament. So his conscience is clear there. What strikes me most about these natives is this, that they are to a certain extent the victims of Constitutional Government. One Government has come in and dealt with the native question, and another Government has come in with another policy, and then the one Government of course is not bound to carry out the indirect pledges of the other. Many of these pledges are not in black and white; they are only a kind of mutual understanding. Sir D. McLean gave the natives to understand that confiscation would not be carried out, and then comes in another Government. And I have known more than one case in which gentlemen have said that they would not continue their official positions because they would not be parties to refusing to carry out what had been proposed by previous Governments. To show that practically we have abandoned the confiscation, would you believe that we asked leave of Te Whiti to be allowed to put up telegraph posts, and that we have

actually paid his people for portions of the confiscated land?—in that way practically confiscation not only was not carried out but was abandoned. If those acts were done by our Government, were the natives then altogether wrong when they contended that we had practically abandoned confiscation? We know well that all Governments have great difficulties before them. I trust a better future is before the natives. At the same time, when we are on the questions of right and wrong and the expediency of the mode of procedure, it is open to us to have our opinion that there are two sides to this question.

The Noble Chairman: As no one seems inclined to continue the discussion, I shall move that the Hon. Secretary be requested to give our very warm thanks to Sir William Fox for his extremely clear and able paper on a very interesting subject. In doing so, I certainly reciprocate and repeat the hope expressed by Sir Charles Clifford and the Bishop of Nelson, that some tribes at least of the fine race of natives may continue to represent that race in future Legislatures. I myself, although a very short time in New Zealand, from what I saw and from what I heard of the New Zealand Government, can bear testimony to the fact that there is no Englishman in New Zealand, or connected with that country, but would extremely regret the extinction of the race, which I am sure they value highly, and to whom I believe they all wish well. They certainly seemed a most good-natured and friendly race, although we have had very severe fights with them. I move that Mr. Young be requested to give our warm thanks to Sir William Fox for his paper.

Mr. Charles Pharazyn: I will take the opportunity of seconding the vote of thanks to Sir William Fox, and do so most cordially. I was unwilling to speak this evening, there being so many able speakers here, and hoping that some of them would rise. There is one reason why I should be pleased to say a few words, which is that I am a New Zealander, and perhaps the only one in the room who can safely say the same, having been born there and spent my life there. We have a great belief in our own country; we take a pride in our country—and that is the natural characteristic which makes a great nation—and I feel very much aggrieved and sore when we find that every now and then the public Press, and gentlemen from whom we should expect more consideration, seem to assume that we should be guilty of the grossest acts of injustice, particularly towards the natives. It is, of course, impossible on this occasion to enter into details and show that such is not the

case; but I can say that having had considerable experience and knowing intimately so many men who have had a great deal to do with native affairs in New Zealand, the majority of them are of the highest personal character and deserve the greatest respect. Sir William Fox, of course, is one of the greatest of those men who have earnestly striven to do their best under all the difficult circumstances of the case. The conditions there are entirely different to what they are in the old country. We hear treaties spoken of as if treaties could be made with a lot of savages. The treaty read this evening shows what it was written on to be mere waste paper. What we have done in New Zealand is this—we found ourselves there, the natives being considered, whether under the treaty or other instruments, as British subjects. We have treated them consistently throughout as British subjects, admitting their absolute right to their lands; and I defy anyone to prove that on any single occasion we have treated them in any other way. It is only when they have been guilty of what we may term rebellion—that is, interference with the rights of others—that the law has had to take its course. In the matter of dealing with the land no native race has been treated better—the land has been absolutely theirs. At first, when the Government from the nature of things could be the only purchasers, they bought it at nominal prices; and as colonisation gave to land a greater price, it became necessary to limit absolutely the right of natives to deal with that land as private individuals; and it is necessary before they can sell or give any title to it that they shall individualise their titles, which has to be done in the courts. That process of individualisation is a most singular one, and the foundations on which the title rests are equally peculiar. In one case they claimed to be owners of a certain plot of land, and their claim appeared to be perfectly sound, and there seemed to be no answer to it; and at last, when the one side had been heard completely, the chief of the other got up and said, "We admit all that has been stated. True, this was the land of these people, but our ancestors at a certain date killed those fellows and ate them, and ate their titles with them." But, to show further the desire which has been evinced to give the natives complete justice, we have had an officer in each district for some years past to investigate every transaction between the natives and Europeans. I had to go myself before an officer in my dealings with the natives, and he most thoroughly investigated the matter with the natives. Could we do more than that? Does that not show that we have been absolutely fair? With regard to the case

of Te Whiti, it is one on which any amount of argument might be used, the facts being very complicated. It has been said that Te Whiti was peaceable, and never intended to fight. That may be true; but when natives plough up the land of peaceful settlers, and put fences across the roads, there is no fighting truly, simply because of the old principle that it takes two to make a quarrel, and the settlers submitted; had they resisted, then there would have been a fight. But, instead of that, we went on by process of law, and merely arrested those people peaceably when we had occasion to do so. When we put 4,000 volunteers on the ground, and had complete control, we might have done anything we liked with the natives. We simply quieted them, and took two of their people prisoners. We have heard something about the deputation which came to England, and it has been said that that deputation might have been taken to see the Queen; I think that if the character of one member at least of the deputation were fully known, that suggestion would hardly have been made. [The speaker here read an extract from the *New Zealand Times*, giving in detail the antecedents of one member of the deputation, and he concluded by saying]—I think it is hardly to be wondered at that he was not introduced to the Queen. With these few words, I have much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks.

Mr. F. W. Chesson: I should not have ventured to make any remarks on this occasion but for the observations made by the last speaker with reference to the Maori deputation which recently visited this country. Having, in concert with the Bishop of Nelson and others, had something to do with that deputation, especially with the interview they had with Lord Kimberley, I think it desirable in the first instance to state that the facts mentioned by the last speaker, if they be facts, were entirely unknown to us, and they shall receive that investigation which is due to a statement of so grave a character. At the same time, I would wish to remind you of the fact that there were two other Maories who formed part of the deputation to which I refer, and whose character I believe is absolutely unimpeachable. I think it only fair to them that they should not be made to bear the sins of their colleague, if, indeed, he has been guilty of the acts attributed to him. I received a letter only yesterday from the chief of the tribes to which those three Maories belong, thanking the Bishop of Nelson, Canon Liddon, Miss Weale, and myself for the interest we took in them when they visited England. Unquestionably this letter shows that the chiefs of the Ngapuhi tribe did take a certain amount of responsibility in

connection with the visit of these Maories to England; and I feel satisfied that, whatever may be the personal character of Sydney Taiwhanga, he came here armed with a certain authority on the part of the natives with whom he is associated in New Zealand. Now, having said this much on behalf of the three Maories recently amongst us, I should like to make one or two observations with reference to Sir William Fox's paper. Like the Bishop of Nelson, I am struck with the omissions in that paper. I have not much fault to find with many things Sir William Fox says, but I think he has done scant justice to the Treaty of Waitangi, all the parties to which are now dead, none of whom are therefore able to vindicate the work of their hands. But I will venture to say that, if any gentleman in this room reads dispassionately the New Zealand official correspondence of forty years ago, he will come to the conclusion that Captain Hobson, who negotiated the treaty, acted in perfect good faith, and did all he could to get at the minds of the native chiefs. Indeed, every effort was made by him, as well as by those acting with him, to explain the treaty to the chiefs; and at the final interview which took place there was a discussion on the merits of the treaty, which showed that some of the leading Maories perfectly understood what its provisions were, and what were the rights secured to them by that instrument. With respect to the charges, which more than one speaker has referred to as having been made in this country against the colonists or the Government of New Zealand, I do not wish on this occasion to say anything that might be construed into an unfriendly or hostile expression of feeling towards either the Government or the colonists. One must remember the great difficulties by which they are surrounded, and also the acts of justice and fair dealing for which they deserve the highest credit. More particularly I may refer to the fact that they have conceded to the Maories a certain amount of representation in the General Assembly of New Zealand, thereby giving to those natives political rights which in many other Colonies they do not enjoy. But there is one allusion in Sir William Fox's paper which much impressed me. If there is one thing in the course of his long and honourable career which reflects credit upon him it is his opposition to the Taranaki war. Something has been said to-night about the want of good faith on the part of the natives, but little has been said, except by the Bishop of Nelson, as to the obverse side of the picture. What were the facts of that war? Why, that, owing to some fatal mistake made by the Government of New Zealand, or its representatives,

land which belonged to the tribe was purchased from an individual who had no power to sell; and this country, with its treasure and the lives of its soldiers, was involved in a sanguinary and costly struggle, the ultimate result of which showed that we were entirely in the wrong. I say this without fear of contradiction, because we had the manliness to confess at the close of the war that we were in the wrong, and to a certain extent retraced our steps. Well, Sir William Fox opposed the policy of that war. It was his power of debate which, perhaps more than anything else, contributed to the overthrow of the ministry which had planned and carried out the war. I say, why does not Sir William Fox in his paper refer to that transaction? It is true that he does speak of Taranaki, and that he also mentions the Waitara block, the subject of the mischievous dispute; but he does not enter into any details of the question; and no person unfamiliar with the facts of the case would suppose from the paper read that he had taken the strongest possible line a public man could take against that unjust and iniquitous war. So, again, what he says about Te Whiti is rather disparaging than otherwise; but what did he say about that remarkable man in the Report of the Royal Commission to which his signature is attached? I have in my hand the very words he employed. Speaking on his own behalf and that of his colleague, Sir F. Dillon Bell, he says: "We entirely believe the moving cause of all our difficulties to have been ever the same, that the tribes we had encouraged to return to the Wiamate Plains have never known what lands they might really call their own; and if any of us are tempted, as an easy way of escaping from reproach, to say that the fault is all Te Whiti's, we ought not to forget how our own records show he never took up arms against us, but did his best in all that time to restrain from violence his unruly and turbulent tribe." Now that is about as high a tribute as could be paid to a semi-civilised chief acting in circumstances of great difficulty. That chief employed all the influence of his position, all the authority of his character, and all the power, I may add, of superstition itself, to induce his people to take the side of peace, and exercise that self-control which is the last thing in the world that a savage is able to exercise. I say that to admit all this of Te Whiti is to establish, as I think, on a firm and solid foundation the case which was presented to you by the Bishop of Nelson.

Mr. Frederick Young: It is my pleasing task to thank you, on behalf of Sir William Fox, for the compliment you have paid him, which it will be a great pleasure to me to convey to him, for the

paper you have listened to to-night. I should have been extremely disappointed if my friend, Mr. Chesson, whom I especially invited some days ago to come here and take part in the discussion, had not expressed his opinion on the subject of this paper, because, as I have already said, it is one of our greatest desires to have both sides of every question which comes before our meetings fairly and thoroughly ventilated. So far as I am personally concerned, it happened that I received at a long interview last summer the Maori chiefs, when they visited this country, and I expressed to them those feelings of sympathy which I am sure every Englishman entertains towards all our fellow-subjects of the Queen, although they happen to be of a different race from ourselves, when they came over to this country under the impression that they had some rights to be maintained and wrongs to be redressed, which they thought had not been hitherto properly considered. But I was equally rejoiced to find such an eminent authority in the native affairs of New Zealand as Sir William Fox had sent home this paper, in order that the other side of the same native question should be brought before the notice of the British public through the medium of the Royal Colonial Institute. I thank you most heartily, on behalf of Sir William Fox, for the compliment you have paid him.

FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Grosvenor Gallery Library, on Tuesday, 13th February, 1883.

Sir HENRY BARKLY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Member of Council, in the chair.

The HONORARY SECRETARY read the Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting, which were confirmed, and announced that 26 Fellows had been elected, viz., 11 Resident and 15 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows:—

The Rev. John Bridger, Charles W. Eves, Esq., H. Fletcher, Esq., Colonel Edward McMurdo, William Manley, Esq., The Right Hon. Lord Robert Montagu, William Reid, Esq., Samuel Spalding, Esq., J. Spencer, B. Todd, Esq., C.M.G.; William Weinholt, Esq.

Non-Resident Fellows:—

G. W. R. Campbell, Esq. (Ceylon), Hon. R. S. Cheesman, M. L. C. (St. Vincent), Arthur R. Clarence, Esq. (Kimberley), Alfred E. Caldecott, Esq. (Kimberley), James F. Fane, Esq. (Antigua, W.I.), Hon. Alfred P. Hensman, (Attorney-General, West Australia), Isaac Jacobs, Esq. (Melbourne), E. W. Jarvis, Esq. (Manitoba), Andrew Ochse, Esq. (Kimberley), Frank Parsons, Esq. (Orange Free State), Thomas Rome, Esq. (Queensland), W. Ross, Esq. (Kimberley), M. S. Runchman, Esq. (Kimberley), J. H. Turner, Esq. (British Columbia), Alexander B. Webster, Esq. (Queensland).

Donations to the Library of books, pamphlets, &c., since the last Ordinary General Meeting, were announced.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon PARKER GILLMORE, Esq., to read the following Paper:—

SOUTH AFRICA:

THE TERRITORIES ADJACENT TO THE KALAHARI DESERT.

The paper which I have had the pleasure and privilege of preparing for this assembly differs somewhat from those usually read to the members of the Royal Colonial Institute, inasmuch as a large portion of it treats of a country which does not belong to the Empire at present. It may possibly, however, become a part of it at some future date; and, at all events, from its geographical position and latent resources, cannot fail to be of interest to our fellow-countrymen in South Africa. The district I am about to

refer to is nearly five hundred miles in extent from North to South, possesses valleys of great agricultural wealth, as well as slopes, uplands and woodveldt, admirably suited for pastoral farming. Moreover, the inhabitants of this little known portion of the earth—who are all members of the great Bechuana race, and are subdivided into the following tribes, Batlapins, Baralongs, Bangwaketse, Bakwena, Bamanwatos, each governed by an independent chief—are remarkable for their attachment to and respect for the British people, if we except Sechele, whose protestations of affection I have no faith in, and thoroughly believe that he would join Boer or Englishman with perfect indifference to ward off a momentary or temporary difficulty. To say the least harm about him is to designate him an old fox, and I much fear the son and heir-apparent is worse than the parent; still, this cunning and want of balance in the chief does not appear to affect his subjects, for I have received much kindness from the Bakwena tribe.

The manliness and affection of these people is to be attributed to the labours of the missionaries, and it must be admitted that in this portion of the globe their work has been wonderfully successful, when we consider that little more than a quarter of a century ago these regions were almost totally unknown to the white man, that male and female went about in a state of nature, that little or no soil was cultivated, and that the game of the country or the mangled carcasses left by beasts of prey afforded almost their sole support; while at the present time the Bechuanas cultivate large districts (particularly on the margins of the Kuruman, Maritsani, Molopo and Notowani Rivers) with maize, or mealies, Kaffir corn, beans, melons, and gourds, while every hill and valley team with oxen, sheep, and goats, and scarcely can a mature individual be seen who is not properly clothed, except those belonging to the Vaal-pans, or slave race of the desert.

A well-known missionary at Soochong, in Bamanwato, once said to me, "You may rely upon it that the rifle is destined to be the great civiliser of this country and of the entire interior." At the time this remark was made I could not understand how such a result could be brought about by such extraordinary means, but the correctness of his assertion is now apparent. Fire-arms were introduced in large quantities, being given in payment for labour at the diamond fields, or smuggled through our lines of demarcation, in order to purchase cattle or other marketable commodities that the country produced. These guns, however, were not devoted solely to warlike purposes, but also to the destruction of game, which

soon became so decimated, that, to save the tribes from starvation, cultivation of the soil and raising flocks and herds became imperative, while their surplus supplies found a ready market in the white man's country. This intercourse with civilisation produced many beneficial results, not the least of which was the adoption of clothing of European manufacture, and learning the religion of our people, which the missionary labourer was so anxious to instil into their minds.

Those subjects of our Crown residing in "The Colony," who have only been accustomed to have intercourse with Korannas and Griquas, are too apt to conclude that all indigenous nations are like these degraded representatives of the human race, than whom, with the exception of the Digger Indians of the Rocky Mountains of America, or the bushmen of the countries north of the Orange River, none of the *genus* man occupy so low a scale. Not so with the Bechuana race; they are well-formed, of a good height, upright in their bearing, courteous in their manner, and, as I have seen myself, sufficiently brave to repulse the Boers, when provided with suitable arms and ammunition, even when out-numbered by their opponents.

It has been the custom for both black and white men to call the Bechuanas effeminate. This fabrication has originated from reports circulated by those men of Dutch descent who dwell upon their frontier, but such a groundless assertion is easily accounted for. Twenty or more years ago the Boers were in the habit of making raids upon the inoffensive Bechuanas for the purpose of capturing children, whom they carried off into slavery infinitely more degrading than that I have witnessed in the Southern States of America or in the Spanish West Indies. On these incursions the raiders were abundantly supplied with ammunition and fire-arms, while the unfortunate victims had nothing but assegais to oppose to the murderous bullets of their foes.

Having said so much to introduce my hearers who have honoured me this evening with their presence, to a good and kindly people, who have ever shown to the deserving white man respect and courtesy, I will narrate the chief incidents of my late journey, as well as a few of my adventures during three previous visits to this comparatively speaking unknown land. I would qualify this expression by saying that the persons acquainted with it are either the missionaries of the London Missonary Society, who report progress only to their own association; the pastors of the Lutheran Missionary Society, who are either German or Danish, and whose

reports seldom reach English ears; and traders, who, for policy of their own, do not let the British public know what they are doing, or from want of education are unable to relate what have been their experiences. Giving publicity to such a land is, moreover, a dangerous course for the trader to pursue, and one which might at any moment wreck all his hopes; for if one of the missionaries chose to find fault with what the trader stated, or considered that he had invited more insight into the land than they deemed desirable, in the briefest space of time they could for ever ruin him, by preventing him from reaping any of the advantages of trade.

To the missionaries of the London Missionary Society this is more strictly applicable, for they receive annually £120 to £150, and are forbidden to trade. The Lutherans receive £60, and have permission to trade. The latter buy their goods from the trader; the former would willingly shut out the dealer, so that the natives might purchase at other marts, rather than the white man should come into their land and have association with the people in their pure and indigenous state. It is a reproach that those who devote their lives to the London Missionary Society should have to subsist on such a pittance, for they are generally splendid men—frequently skilful mechanics, or persons who have studied medicine, and are compelled to labour on day after day, and year after year, for a moiety of what they ought to receive. When the trader comes in among the races over whom the missionary presides, their money becomes depreciated, and hence there arises a desire to keep the trader out. Africa, up country, is the most expensive land in the world to live in. Our missionaries open their doors to the traveller, feed and shelter him; but little does the stranger think that by accepting this hospitality he is depriving his host and family of the means of going home to the fatherland for possibly another year, or enjoying luxuries which are almost necessaries in this climate.

Without further preamble, I will come to my last journey. I sailed from England on the 17th January, 1882, and in due course of time reached Kimberley, on the Diamond Fields. At that period prosperity stamped the place, and all the inhabitants confidently counted on reaping such rewards for their enterprise and hardihood in coming so far from home, that in a few years they would be enabled to wander about London or their native counties with well-filled pockets. It may here be mentioned that the computed export of diamonds from the Cape Colony during the five years ended 1880 amounted in value to £13,807,231. I was delayed two weeks at Kimberley, waiting for my greyhounds and

heavy baggage. This period was devoted to the purchase of waggons, horses, and trek bullocks, but time did not hang heavily on my hands, for I became a member of the Craven Club, and nightly met the leading Government officials, who kept me well informed on all matters likely to be of interest in connection with the interior. My chief object was hunting, and the study of natural history. I had inherited from my father a love for the latter science, and it was subsequently fostered by the able and much lamented Inspector of Fisheries, Mr. Frank Buckland. The direct course to the hunting grounds situated on the water-sheds between the Crocodile River and Zambesi was through the Transvaal. But the Western Boers, regardless of promises and treaties, were waging a most brutal and relentless war against those chiefs living on their own lands, beyond the line laid down by Keate's award, for no other reason than that the unfortunate Bechuanas had evinced from the date of the annexation of the Transvaal the strongest sympathy with Great Britain. As my stock of ammunition and guns was large and valuable, and, therefore, a booty most likely to excite the cupidity of these lawless freebooters, I resolved to alter my former plan and select a more western course, viz., by Kuruman. Even by this route, as you will hereafter see, I was extremely near falling into the hands of the enemy. Being obliged to take as attendants whatever boys I could procure at Kimberley, all of whom were from the East Coast, and as bad as bad could be, I feared that I should be able to make but a feeble defence of my goods and chattels.

No one who has not experienced the difficulty of making a start on a distant journey in Africa can conceive the trouble it engenders. Your servants most mysteriously disappear to have a final drink of "smoke," or "square face," while your bullocks obstinately refuse to draw, or break loose and wildly gallop about the veldt.

At length patience receives its reward; and in no country is this virtue so much required. The lumbering waggons toil slowly through the heavy sand, and the powerful whips of the drivers awaken echoes from the adjoining *kopjes*.

Barkly, on the Vaal River, is passed through; the situation is attractive, but its inhabitants evince so great a want of energy that it may well recall the far-famed "Sleepy Hollow." Onward we toil, through a very heavy country, to Boosup the Greater, two miles before reaching which we pass through Boosup the Less, which, by a strange anomaly, is much more extensive than the first-mentioned village. This precedence of name may be accounted for by its con-

taining the barrack of the Griqualand Mounted Police, under the command of Major Lowe, from whom I learned much regarding the cruelties which the natives across the frontier had been suffering at the hands of the invading Boers.

Having traversed Griqualand and crossed the Hartz River, I entered Moncoran's country. Here were assembled a number of traders, all British subjects, and innumerable natives, chiefly women and children, who had fled from their homes, leaving all their belongings behind them; for life, as long as it lasted, was sweet, although starvation in the desert looked them in the face. The traders alluded to had all been robbed, their waggons and oxen appropriated, and themselves exposed to every indignity which imprisonment and insult could subject them to. In truth, I know as a fact that a Boer Commando crossed into Griqualand—a portion of Her Majesty's dominions—seized the waggons of a colonist, most cruelly ill-used their owner, appropriated all his goods, and carried off his oxen and horses, but not before they had made a bonfire of his conveyances. News having reached the Boers that I was *en route* for the large game country, they sent a strong force to capture me; but, as I treked night and day, I succeeded in reaching Kuruman before being overtaken. A circumstance which I cannot help believing operated on their tardiness was, that I circulated among all Boer sympathisers my intention of blowing up the waggons with dynamite the moment a sufficient number of them were in possession. This was sufficiently easy of accomplishment: it needed only the pulling of a cord which hung over my bed.

At Kuruman all was excitement. The Boers had made a descent upon a farm fifteen miles off, carried away three hundred head of cattle, and further circulated their intention of attacking the Mission station. I have no doubt that Mr. Mackenzie, aided by his teachers, pupils, and traders, would have been able to beat the intruders off, for the buildings which composed the school and dwelling-houses were constructed in such a manner, that the eye of a soldier could at once perceive that the designer had instructions so to plan the establishment that it could not only be utilised as a place of education, but as a position of defence. Nevertheless, so great was the scare, that the leading traders were about to send, or had already sent, their cattle and waggons to distant springs among the mountains.

At Kuruman I remained several days, and then proceeded, by way of old Mr. Moffat's Missionary station, to Bareki's country, which I entered on the fourth day. At the first village, Tsining, I found

all the chiefs assembled to discuss ways and means to repel the invading Boers. Having reported my arrival, I was received with every mark of respect, and my advice was eagerly sought. I counselled them to see Mr. Mackenzie, and be guided by him, for he was a true and sincere friend of the natives. This they consented to do; so I handed Bareki one hundred and fifty rounds of Martini-Henry ammunition, and wished him "God-speed."

All through Bareki's country up to Honey-vley I found the inhabitants flying to the Lange-berg—a ridge of mountains that verge on the Kalahari Desert, and are under the control of Chief Toto. Their unanimous cry was that the Boers had driven them from their homes, appropriated their cattle, slaughtered their husbands, and carried their children into captivity.

This Honey-vley is remarkable for the quantity of honey which a cave on its margin contains, and also for having been the head-quarters of the well-known hunter, Gordon Cumming. Game is still very plentiful in this neighbourhood, and lions abound. A few weeks previously, Bareki and his followers were proceeding on their way to meet the conclave of chiefs before alluded to, when their progress was arrested by a troop of lions. Bareki sent a messenger to explain the cause of his delay, but the unfortunate runner was killed by these ferocious animals before he had accomplished half his journey.

I crossed Bareki's country, and entered Montsioa's in safety. Here the north of the road is bounded by the dry bed of the Maritsani River, where I met Macosi and a large number of his people, who were accompanied by innumerable herds of cattle and twenty-three waggons; all having deserted their homes to save their children from slavery and themselves from death, at the hands of the Boers.

From the point where I met the last-mentioned chief, I proceeded to Pitsani, a Bechuana station of considerable magnitude. Here, also, the people were suffering from the war panic, and were leaving the village in large numbers, to seek the desert and its hardships as a resting-place. All complained that the promises of the British Government had led them into their present difficulties, but not one upbraided me with the part I had played when assuring them three years before that the Imperial Government would never leave them at the mercy of the Boers.

While at Pitsani, a note was put in my hands by Mr. Alexander, a trader at this station. It was from Mr. Bethel, who at one time had been a Government official, stationed at Montsioa's. He is a

cousin of Colonel Warren—the most popular as well as the most capable military man who had visited Africa. Its contents were as follows: "I hear that Commandant Gillmore is coming up country with a good supply of ammunition; beg of him to come to Montsioa's station, for our supply is entirely exhausted, and we have nothing now to repulse the Boers that are beleaguering Molemo but our assegais." I despatched the messenger to assure Mr. Bethel that I would meet him near Vaalpans-vley. We lost three days, however, on account of the heaviness of the sand and the want of water on the route; and before our destination was attained, upwards of a dozen of Montsioa's people joined me as an escort. This was fortunate, as a force of the enemy came down through the brushwood, but their presence was betrayed by the neighing of one of their horses. We immediately dispersed in the brush, and, prostrate upon our stomachs, fired a few salutary shots amongst the foe, when they departed for parts unknown.

About ten miles from Vaalpans-vley, I met Bethel, accompanied by a large escort of Montsioa's people. His advice was: "If you wish to serve the Baralong people go to Kania, and wait for me there." In a few days he made his appearance, having fought his way through the lines of the enemy that surrounded Molemo, the chief's head-quarters. I resolved, therefore, at a later date to return with him, that I might witness the dastardly conduct of those who had broken their treaties with the Imperial Government, and tangibly show to the natives that I was no *particeps criminis* in their being left in their present predicament.

Hashesheba, chief of Kania, a man I had well known in past years, who had proved his attachment to the Imperial Government by arresting the Griqualand rebels and handing them over to our officials, was at this time a prisoner at Pretoria, and his release was refused until two thousand head of oxen were paid as an indemnity. For what, pray? A party of Boers, accompanied by a force of Transvaal natives, invaded his land, perpetrating devastation and robbery wherever they went. Hashesheba called out his followers, attacked the foe, repulsed them, and drove them back into their own country across the Notowani river. A few of his young men, in the ardour of pursuit, did not halt at this line of demarcation, but imprudently continued the pursuit a short distance further. This trifling misdemeanour the Triumvirate of the Republic considered as equivalent to a declaration of war, and ordered Hashesheba to report himself at Pretoria, failing which they would carry fire and sword into his land, destroy his stations, and carry off his

cattle. So it was that the poor old man, bowed down with grief and years, was now suffering the degradation of imprisonment at the hands of the relentless and blood-thirsty enemies of all black races.

The position of Kania is both interesting and picturesque, situated as it is on a table-land twelve hundred feet above the surrounding country, the slopes that lead up to it being extremely rugged and precipitous. Along the west, south, and east there are only two *poorts* or modes of approach to the summit, each of which can be easily fortified so as to make it next to impossible for an attacking party to force an entrance. I spent two days in pointing out where a few barricades should be thrown up, for rumours were still afloat that the Boers might be expected daily. On visiting the north front of the position, a much more serious task was before me, as the slope from the plain was gradual, and presented no obstacles that even cavalry could not move over. However, towards the crest of the hill a succession of strong earthworks, each commanding the other, were thrown up.

The country beyond Kania is extremely beautiful. Valley after valley is traversed; these have long been under cultivation, while the hills that fringe them are frequently most grotesque in outline, rocks and boulders of most extraordinary size being piled one upon another to a remarkable elevation. The formation is sandstone of a very dark colour, which, when not exposed to the action of the atmosphere, is as soft as lava. But above all other beauties which contribute to make this part of the journey attractive is the abundance of sub-tropical vegetation which thickly clothes the soil not under cultivation, prominent among which could be noted many different varieties of acacia, Indian fig, euphorbias, and parasitic plants, the last producing wonderfully attractive flora and fruit. But in the majority of instances these jewels of the vegetable world have to be avoided, for beneath their gorgeous colouring and fascinating shape lurks poison of the deadliest description. After journeying about fifteen miles through this charming country we reached Pilan, which occupies a most picturesque situation for any dwelling of man—whether it be the round hut of the Bechuana or the mansion or *château* of the educated and wealthy white man. This portion of the country is evidently a water-shed, for on one side of it water flows west by south, on the other east by south. The war scare at Pilan was not so great as at Kania, but further to the eastward, and consequently closer to the Transvaal frontier, the people of poor old Machapin (who is now dead) are sorely troubled, for cattle have been

seized and herdsmen killed, without the invaders assigning any other reason for their conduct than that might is right. Around this station are miles and miles of arable land, which is very productive indeed, but I fear that it frequently suffers from want of water. The deprivation of this *sine qua non* for successful cultivation of cereals could, in my opinion, be obviated by erecting large tanks, which, from the natural irregularities of the country, would be far from a difficult task.

I have said little of the appearance of the country in the vicinity of the Vaal River, or of its probable mineral wealth. I will, therefore, return to Barkly, which possesses the richest river diamond-washings yet made use of. I say "yet made use of," for the reason that I firmly believe that these precious stones can be found in equal abundance on many other portions of this wonderful river. This I affirm because I have travelled from Klip River junction with the Vaal down to the drift where it is crossed near Klerks-dorp, and have known of fine stones being found all along this portion of its course. I do not mean to convey the idea that no prospecting has been made on the upper waters of the Vaal, but that where it has been made, it has been done by persons of such limited means and resources that they have invariably failed. But to return to Barkly. The country between it and Boosup is far from unattractive, being undulating and in many places hilly. Many of these heights are a mass of broken rocks, the vegetation consisting of little else than the interminable ivory needle thorn. Certainly an occasional locust tree is at times to be seen, but these are so few and far between that they can scarcely be considered features in the landscape. From Boosup to Kuruman the early part of the route is most uninteresting, the track being surrounded by the most dense description of thorn bush, in which three persons who left the path (either in pursuit of game or otherwise) have never since been heard of. The last instance was that of one of the Griqualand Mounted Police, who was ordered to the neighbourhood on picquet duty. Next day his horse returned riderless to head-quarters. This exciting the suspicion of the commanding officer, the little garrison was turned out, and a most thorough but ineffectual search was made for the missing man. Lions are known to exist in this extensive bush, but more dangerous animals still—the pigmy desert breed of bushmen—also inhabit it, still retaining the primitive habits of their forefathers, and using the bow and poisoned arrows in lieu of the more modern invention of fire-arms. After leaving this impenetrable bush the country becomes open, undulating, and

park-like; water, although scarce, is not absolutely wanting, but as one progresses the hills become higher and water abundant. On the ridges I found partridges, guinea-fowl, and pauw (bustard) abundant, while steyne-buck, duiker-buck, and hares kept my greyhounds actively employed. These frequent hunts had a most beneficial result, for my Zulu attendants, who previously evinced a very discontented spirit at being taken so far away from their homes, exchanged their sour expressions for smiles, and shouted, cheered, and ran after the game almost as fast as their canine friends.

Fifteen miles from Kuruman we passed a farm where lung sickness was raging amongst the cattle. We consequently hurried forward to the missionary station, through a lovely country, well watered and possessing every requisite that could be desired for agricultural or pastoral farming. The town itself (which lies across the river, and exactly opposite the school and church) is of the Dutch type of architecture, and is fairly embedded in gardens of fruit and handsome shade trees.

The life of a missionary residing here is truly cast in a pleasant place. In fact, Kuruman would make an admirable sanitarium for the overworked officials and chiefs of the mercantile community at the Diamond Fields. After the brightness of the last stopping place my further journey suffered from comparison, although trees were far from scarce, water abundant, and hills numerous; but at Tsining, where I halted a day, the country is extensively cultivated, and far in the western distance stretches the picturesque Land-berg range, which is remarkable alike for its beauty of outline and softness of colouring. On its western face it overlooks barren wastes that extend to the South Atlantic Ocean; to the east it crowns what was once the home of a free and contented people, possessing all that made life desirable. How horribly has all this been changed since England restored to the unworthy descendants of Dutchmen a country they were unfit to govern, but, worse than all, placing at their mercy a people who, although black and deficient in education, are fit to be recognised as deserving of a prominent place among the nations of the earth.

Thus far I have observed no evidences of mineral wealth, but along the attractive Maritsani to Pitsani are indications of iron. The expense of transport in this land must, however, be a barrier to mines being opened or worked here. Further on, in the vicinity of Kania, iron and copper are known to exist, the latter in great quantities, while gold is found in the streams flowing to the Limpopo or Crocodile River.

I have given my hearers, so far as time will permit, an outline of the country I traversed last year when pursuing my course to the north, when I had no intention of stopping until many hundred additional miles had been covered. But this resolve became altered when day after day messengers overtook me with information of the fearful deeds of rapine and bloodshed which the Boers were committing many miles beyond the frontier as awarded by Keate, and in direct contradiction to the terms of the treaty that had been made previous to the Imperial Government handing them back the Transvaal. I confess to loving these black sons of Adam, and why should I not, when I have, with scarcely an exception, received from them the greatest kindness and hospitality? It was this that induced me to retrace my steps, that I might actually be an eye-witness of the barbarities they were suffering, and, if the Almighty spared me to return home, let the people of England know what injustice had been done to a brave, loyal, and hitherto happy people.

In the company of Mr. Bethel I left Kania for Montsioa's station or capital, by name Molemo, and situated upon the Molopo River. The journey took three days, on the last of which we had a brief engagement with the enemy; but straight shooting and good ammunition were strong arguments, which did not fail to convince our antagonists that safety was in some other locality than in the position they had selected for opposing our advance. At 2 a.m. we passed the outlying picquet of the Baralongs, and soon after were inside the beleaguered town. From this time I saw the good old chief daily, and scarcely a week passed over but that several skirmishes with the enemy took place. The Boers had selected, with considerable judgment, two situations on which to build a camp. The larger was to the south of Molemo, distant about three miles, and consisted of seventy waggons, surrounded by an earthwork about seven feet high, thickly loopholed. The other, to the north of the town, on the margin of the Molopo River, commanded a drift. The latter, although not so strong as the first-mentioned laager, was sufficiently formidable to give any troops trouble who were not provided with artillery. Space will not permit me to recount all the brushes the Baralongs had with the enemy in my presence; but the last fight I was in is worthy of being sketched, for the Boers and their allies—men of Machettie's tribe—had no less than thirty-nine killed, while Montsioa's people lost only ten. This was an action, in the early part of which the great value of mounted skirmishers—I prefer this term to mounted infantry, for it is much

more appropriate—proved itself. I select this instance for the reason that for years I have advocated the addition of such a force to our service, a force that would be of the utmost utility in any country where horses can be used. It is simply absurd to think that a common infantry soldier, or even a cavalry trooper, is fitted for such a purpose. The material we certainly possess, but the men should be specially trained and educated for this important branch of the service.

In the first place, all who compose such a corps should be active young men, light weights, good horsemen, and good shots. Their horses they should be familiar with; for the voice of a rider who is known by his mount will always soothe and reassure an animal, whatever be the danger in which it is placed or the excitement or bustle that temporarily surrounds it. Horses for such service should never exceed fifteen hands, so as to afford the rider the greatest facility in mounting. As to colour, bays and dark chesnuts should be selected, white and light grey horses being studiously avoided, as they are certain to be specially selected by a foe for the object of his aim. The clothes of the men should be made of strong russet moleskin cloth, with a slouch hat of the same colour; and their entire kit, for campaigning, consist of great coat, blanket, soap, and horse-brush. Swords and bayonets are utterly absurd for such a force; the only weapon which should be used (judging from my own experience) being long-barrelled rifles and revolvers. The bucket, for carrying the rifle, as adopted by the War Office, and tried frequently by me, is useless, because, being fastened to the tree of the saddle, if the horse fall or even make a severe stumble, the small of the butt is certain to get fractured and so rendered worthless. As the rifle is most fatiguing to carry on a long march (particularly if the pace is sharp), each man should be supplied with a leather bag about a foot deep and sufficiently wide for the butt of the rifle to be inserted in it; this bag to be suspended from the side of the cantle of the saddle by two straps immediately behind the off-flap. Thus the barrel of the rifle passes under the right arm of the trooper, the slightest pressure of which secures the weapon in its place. Injury to a gun, if thus carried, is not likely to occur, even should the horse fall or be shot under the rider.

To return to the action of Molema. It commenced by the Boers making a descent on three hundred head of cattle belonging to the Vaal-pans—the serfs of the Baralongs—who had incautiously allowed their beasts to wander beyond their usual limit. At the

time the alarm was sounded by the women, I was at breakfast, but the horses were soon saddled, and we, four Europeans all told, in an incredibly short space of time were galloping to the front, escorted by fifteen mounted natives, while about fifty infantry were turned out and ordered to follow at their best pace to support us in case we found the enemy too numerous. The instructions issued to the foot men were that they should take up a position on the crest of the ridge nearest to where we opened fire, and there remain under cover, awaiting further orders. The fire was not rapid, for all in the cavalry division were instructed not to do any guesswork, but to cover the object of their aim before pressing the trigger, and this order appeared to me to be faithfully obeyed. The horses were left in a hollow, so that they were out of sight of the enemy, and, consequently, safe from the Boers' bullets. For over half an hour we held our own, and many of the foe were seen to fall; but, to our amazement, we found our diminutive force out-flanked, when we were compelled to retire upon our horses and gallop to the rear of the infantry support, the men composing which were now all prostrate among the bush; consequently, their ambuscade was unknown to our assailants. Getting in rear of our foot men, we again dismounted, and made a rush for the crest of the high land on which they were stationed. We were not a moment too soon, for the Boer force had already topped the ground which we had just vacated. They came on in a scattered line, little knowing the strength of the force we had prepared for their reception; still, they considerably outnumbered us. Orders were now issued that no firing should take place until two shots in quick succession were heard. On advanced the enemy, till little over two hundred yards divided them from us. Then the double-barrelled express spoke, and so skilfully was it handled that a riderless horse galloped over the flat and a dismounted man was seen struggling to the rear, before the echoes of the reports ceased to vibrate from the adjacent *kopjes*. The fusilade along the Baralong line now became general, and so effectual that ere many minutes had elapsed the invaders were beating a precipitous retreat. Montsioa's people followed them for four miles, recapturing the Vaal-pans' cattle, and inflicting further loss upon their foes.

During the retreat of the Baralongs to gain the rear of the infantry, I witnessed a deed of prowess performed by one of the King's sons, that would have eminently entitled him to the Victoria Cross, if serving with one of our field forces. A stray Boer bullet struck a horse, and instantly killed it, the rider being thrown

heavily and much injured. As soon as this casualty was discovered, Montsioa's second son rode back about two hundred yards amidst a storm of bullets, dragged the dismounted man upon his saddle, and, strange to say, rider, man, and horse escaped scathless.

About mid-day, flushed with victory, we retired to a spring to off-saddle and otherwise refresh our nags, having previously left videttes on some of the neighbouring heights. In the meantime a second force of foot men joined us, and were at once instructed to make the nearly dry bed of the Molopo River their stronghold in case of a second action. These late arrivals were under the command of Israel—a nephew of the chief—than whom a braver or more able man could not have been selected for so important a service.

About 3 p.m. the videttes signalled the approach of the enemy; they were at once called in, so as to leave the foe in ignorance that the Baralongs were aware of their presence. This hostile force was numerically much larger than that which we contended with in the morning. Our entire mounted force moved to the front, with orders to retard the advance of their opponents as much as possible, while twenty riflemen were placed on the summit of a ridge in rear of the river, and directly behind the foot men stationed in the deep-sunk bed of the Molopo. This action was almost a repetition of what had occurred in the morning; but the loss inflicted on the Boers and their allies was much more severe. A straggling fire lasted until after sunset, but ere darkness set in the discomfited enemy had retired to the protection of their laager.

Since our disasters at Laing's Neck, Majuba Mountain, &c., it has become fashionable to decry the shooting of our troops. This is simply absurd. Where the mistake lies is, that our men have not learned to judge distance in the rarefied atmosphere of the high lands of South Africa. I can give a personal instance that occurred to me two days' trek to the north of Harrismith, Orange Free State, in the year 1876. At the break of day my attendants informed me that we were in the middle of an enormous flock of spring and bless-buck, the first of these animals I had encountered on my journey from Maritzburg, Natal, so I eagerly hurried forth. Fruitlessly I fired shot after shot, the bullets invariably falling short. Of course, after the manner of sportsmen, I blamed, in succession, rifle and ammunition. There were the animals standing out so clear and defined, that it never occurred to me that the fault was mine and mine only. I paced the distance, and soon discovered that the game I imagined to be two hundred yards off, often exceeded that space by over thirty per cent. The action on the Molopo proved to me that Europeans and Baralongs

could shoot quite as well as Boers. Although I consider myself far from being a crack shot, I have never entered into a contest with these people without its having a successful termination. And I should like to know where I should be among a Wimbledon team? Simply nowhere. In narrating the incidents connected with the fight at Molemo, on the margin of the Molopo, it must be remembered that the Boers were forty miles to the westward of Keate's award, beyond which line of demarcation (according to treaty with the Imperial Government) they were bound not to trespass. But what do such men care for treaties? Not the value of the paper on which they are written. Or what importance do they attach to promises? No more than to deny them a few minutes after they are given. Montsioa's sole offence was, that he had proved himself a true and devoted supporter of the British *régime;* and as such, forsooth, he and his tribe must be exterminated, or driven into some remote corner of the earth, where disease or starvation would soon put a termination to their existence.

But the time had come for me to turn my face homewards. My final interview with the chief was touching indeed, for he—the bravest of the brave—wept like a child, while again and again he importuned me to tell the English people what he was suffering on our account. I made that promise, and am now doing what in my power lies to keep it.

We left Molemo at midnight, and met with no interruption until daybreak, when rather a sharp rifle fire was showered upon our waggons, but without producing casualties except amongst the oxen. So we forced our passage, and on the third day entered Kania.

Old Hashesheba had returned from Pretoria; but he suffered severely at the hands of the despoilers, almost enough cattle being taken from him to reduce his tribe to starvation.

Having remained at Kania a few days to refresh my horses I pushed on to Linikani, a Lutheran missionary station presided over by Mr. Jansen, a more hospitable person than whom it would be hard to find; but even my short visit to this charmingly situated abode was marked hourly by most painful incidents.

The same tale rang in my ears morning, noon, and night; the last narrated was but an echo of its predecessors, which can all be summed up in the three words—rapine, bloodshed, and slavery.

E'Calapin, the proud, the brave, and the descendant of kings who had reigned in this land for centuries, fairly caused me to break down when I saw the large tears fill his dark and expressive eyes.

The following line immediately flashed through my brain, and never before did I so appreciate its force :—

"Talk not of grief, till thou hast seen the tears of warlike men."

Yes, this splendid fellow, who had supplied us with two hundred and twenty-eight men during the late Zulu war, without a question of pay or remuneration, was now an utterly ruined man, with a large population depending upon him for support.

When I visited him three years ago, in the service of the Imperial Government, the first words he addressed to me were : "You have travelled far, your horses are worn-out, and you are weary; tarry with me, and my food shall be your food." E'Calapin is a true gentleman, although his skin is black ; and his manners would be deemed unexceptionable in either Belgravia or Mayfair. The quiet dignity of his deportment and the force and power of his pure, earnest language, stamp him at once as a person of no ordinary attainments. It is hard to think, harder still to say, that our beloved country has committed a grave and fearful injury to friends who served us in the hour of our trial, and whom we had assured time after time that neither argument nor force would ever compel us to withdraw from the land that had been added to our gracious Sovereign's dominions. Again and again I wrote to Mr. Hudson, the Resident at Pretoria ; Mr. Bethel did likewise, but all without avail. At a subsequent date when I met him at the Diamond Fields, and took the opportunity of remonstrating with him on the lack of courtesy he had displayed in not responding to our communications, all the answer he could vouchsafe was, "What can I do ?" A pretty answer from the representative of our Sovereign—and that Sovereign the Suzerain of the land !

From Linikani to Zeerust, in Haute Marico—a distance of eighteen miles—was my next stage. Never in my life was I more surprised at the change which had come over this village ; many of the principal stores were closed, and those that were open did not appear to do an iota of trade. Three years before, scarcely an hour passed without a dozen waggons arriving with produce for sale ; now you might sit on the *stoup* of any of the houses in the main street and not see one during the entire day. Change, even for a sovereign, was almost impossible to obtain. But the mischief did not stop here. Rustenburg, Jacobsdal, and Leichtenberg were in exactly the same predicament. Jacobsdal in 1879 was a flourishing place, with five stores doing a remunerative business ; it was also possessed

of a flour mill. Where are they now? The tenements remain, but the proprietors have fled.

Near to this last-named town is the line of demarcation between the native tribes and the Transvaal, and where the cattle stolen from the unfortunate natives are passed across the boundary line. On the Transvaal side of Keate's award the Boers have built an enormous laager, into which they retire with their booty, and on more than one occasion they have sought its protection when worsted in fair fight. There the natives dare not pursue them, in case the so-called South African Republic (*vide* the headings of all their official documents) should consider it a *casus belli*, and thus justify to the world an invasion on a large scale of the countries of Montsioa and Barekei. The Government officials at Pretoria frequently deny that such dastardly deeds are being committed by their burghers, or plead that they have not the power to control those citizens who perpetrate them. This is absolutely and utterly false, for it is a well-known fact that one of the famous Triumvirate was present when one of the *razias* of oxen arrived from the independent native country to the west, and that he superintended, or at least assisted, in their distribution. It should be remembered that these men are all signers of the late treaty with Great Britain, and, moreover, each is a candidate for the presidential chair.

The country between Jacobsdal and Lichtenberg is monotonous, sparsely wooded, and indifferently watered; except, however, in very dry seasons it provides pasturage for large droves of horned cattle. But instead of narrating the trifles of a two days' most uninteresting and fatiguing ride, I must once more revert to bloodshed, breach of faith, and murder of the basest kind.

Montsioa had a cattle kraal and village several miles within his boundary, which the Boers thought proper to attack. The adult male population, under the leadership of their native missionary, fought with such resolution and bravery that the enemy were kept at bay for several days. Water commenced to fail the little garrison, so it was proposed that—under a flag of truce—the missionary should negotiate terms of surrender. These were agreed to, viz., that on giving up their arms all should be permitted to return to Molemo. But no sooner had these unfortunate Baralongs parted with their weapons than they were seized, bound, and forced into the cattle kraal, where all (twenty-nine in number) were shot in cold blood—the missionary alone being permitted to escape. The details of this dastardly outrage were narrated to me by a trader, two European missionaries, and Montsioa himself. Strange as it

may appear, the story had not become exaggerated by age or distance, and can be substantiated by many persons whose veracity is unimpeachable.

I reached Lichtenberg on Sunday, just before the congregation left their place of worship. As several of the residents knew me, I only halted for a few minutes to obtain some bread, and then pushed forward at a rapid pace for fifteen or twenty miles. At sunset I was at the German Mission, at the Klep Hartz Spruit, where I was most hospitably entertained; but, before retiring, I had again to hear of fresh acts of barbarity, which were being daily enacted against the inoffensive natives both in the Transvaal and beyond its western boundary.

My next sleeping-place was Mr. Andrews's. Unbounded hospitality, with tales of more deeds of horror, passed the evening till bed-time.

My horses were sent forward soon after break of day, and my host drove me fifteen miles to the place appointed for me to meet them. This he did as a large meeting of Boers was to assemble that forenoon at the Field Cornet's house, to devise ways and means for the more rapid capture of Taungs, the head-quarters of Moncoran. Fortunately he did so; for but for his presence I should have suffered injury at their hands.

Two hours after dark I reached Maquassi Spruit, thence proceeded to Reit-vley, and next evening after sunset I entered Bloemhof. The following night saw me in Christiania. The last few days of my journey I pursued with much interest, as it was over the route that I had so earnestly recommended our authorities to adopt, in order to reduce the insurgent Boers to submission. What I said of it then to Sir Archibald Alison and others, I now endorse; in fact it is to be doubted if nature ever made so admirable a country for the manœuvring of disciplined troops, while water, wood, and forage are to be obtained in unlimited quantities as far as Potchefstroom, or even Pretoria.

The lateness of the hour forbids my further occupying your time or overtaxing your patience, but, before concluding, I would say that the Transvaal is now financially bankrupt; that every respectable burgher grieves over the day when British protection was withdrawn, and complains sadly that no aid was sent to assist them in resisting the insurrectionists. This complaint, in the western country, is but too well founded.

I may here remark, that in my long ride from Kania to Christiania I overtook or met only three native waggons; a few years

ago from fifty to a hundred would have been seen each day. It may well be asked, what has stopped this interior traffic? An empty treasury and a prohibitory tariff.

If my judgment and knowledge of this unhappy country be accurate, in five years from the date of the signing of the treaty which caused the withdrawal of our troops from the Transvaal, the Boer population will be clamouring to be again permitted to return to the guardianship and guidance of our great and glorious British Empire.

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.): In inviting discussion on the very interesting paper just read by Mr. Parker Gillmore, for the contents of which I need hardly say he alone is responsible, I beg to remind gentlemen who are about to speak that, according to the customary practice at meetings of the Royal Colonial Institute, all home party politics must be avoided. The topic is rather an exciting one, so perhaps it is not amiss that I should give that hint.

Mr. GWYNNE OWEN: As a very old resident in South Africa, I can fully appreciate the paper which has been read by the gallant Captain. We have all to thank him for a great deal of information that has been conveyed to us in his short paper this evening. But as a resident of nearly seventeen years in South Africa, and knowing the Boers and the Kaffirs thoroughly, and having travelled over most of the country described by Mr. Gillmore, as well as the Transvaal, I regret that I am obliged to challenge a number of his facts. I think I should be lacking in my duty to the country in which I have dwelt so long, were I to allow a paper of the nature read to-night to go unchallenged. I know it has been the habit and the fashion of travellers who make a flying tour through South Africa for the sake of a little shooting and sport, to come back and convey to paper a lot of stories, true or not, which they have picked up from interested persons—in many cases evolved out of a fertile imagination. I would say, for the information of this audience, as well as all others interested in South Africa—it is unnecessary to do this for South Africans, because they know very well the fashion that has been in vogue for many years to try and split up the white inhabitants of that country—Dutch against English, and *vice versâ*—I regret very much that the speaker has introduced so much spleen and venom into the paper against a worthy portion of the white inhabitants of South Africa; and I say,

without fear of contradiction, that the Boers, although engaged in wars with many of the predatory tribes of South Africa, have never perpetrated the cruelties alleged in Mr. Gillmore's essay. (Oh! and a voice, "Query.") Well, I will produce a newspaper which I received by mail this afternoon from Africa; and I may mention that I had the Blue-books before me this afternoon, the last of the Blue-books having reference to this very boundary line and the feud now existing there, it being the key and authority to all that has been stated by Mr. Gillmore. These Blue-books were very voluminous, and knowing that I should only have ten minutes to speak, I did not think it necessary to bring them. But they do not contain one single item, so far as I could find, corroborative of the so-called facts in the Paper read before this audience. I saw in some of the English papers three or four weeks ago that the Boers had taken two English gentlemen prisoners, put them in chains, and, instead of conveying them to prison in the nearest town, they had shot them in cold blood to avoid the trouble of placing them in gaol. This was currently believed in England and Cape Town. I said at the time I did not believe there was a particle of truth in the statements made. Knowing that it is customary to run down the Boers and decry their acts, especially since we were so signally defeated in the Transvaal, I will, with your permission, read a letter which appeared in the *Volkstein* of January 18 last, containing the particulars of the murder of these two Englishmen. [The speaker here read from the *Volkstein*, a paper published in Pretoria, a long statement contradicting the assertion that two Englishmen had been put in chains and afterwards murdered by the Boers.] I am one at least of those who think that persons who are calumniated at a distance too remote to meet and answer the allegations are deserving of our sympathy and defence. If the Boers were here to speak for themselves I should not have risen to defend them. I know that many people have been too ready to pit the Boers against the English in South Africa, and *vice versâ*. I regret to say the practice has caused the prestige of the English to wane throughout our Colonies. I hope and trust that it will soon become the fashion to try and cement the white inhabitants of South Africa in a bond of union and friendship, not necessarily against the black races then we shall be able to hold our own against all comers, and it will tend to strengthen the Greater Britain of which we are all so proud. I say that during the seventeen years of my residence in that country I have never seen a real act of cruelty committed by the Boers against the blacks. As to their being taken by the Boers and sold

into slavery, I do not think that can be proved; it is not the case that they have apprenticed destitute men, women, and children; as I believe we have often done. I remember during one of our little wars—and our Chairman (Sir H. Barkly, late Governor at the Cape) this evening will recollect it perfectly well, when Colonel Warren was sent down to Griqualand West, to put an end to a little war then on hand—that a great many hundreds of prisoners—the gaol and court yards were full of them—viz., men, women, and children, were brought into Kimberley, and apprenticed for some two, three, and four years. I took several myself, and never thought it any sin; on the contrary, I considered it an act of charity to those prisoners; and I repeat, that so long as I have known South Africa, the Boers have never done more than that. When, however, the predatory tribes have committed acts of aggression, the Boers have resented it and made war upon them; but I do not think it can be proved that any acts of cruelty have been perpetrated by the Boers on those people. With reference to this unfortunate war which has been raging on the south-western borders, I am afraid the reader of this interesting paper forgot to give us the history of it. In 1871 a Commission was arranged between the Transvaal Republic and Sir H. Barkly to define the boundaries of that Republic with reference to the various Kafir tribes on the border. I was summoned on that Commission as a witness, and was present for over forty days. The evidence taken on that Commission was finally submitted to Lieut.-Governor Keate, who decided against the Boers by narrowing their border very considerably, and actually giving two of their towns to the Kafirs; one of which—Bloemhof—was then thirty years old. The Boers always looked upon this decision as unfair. The Royal Commission which sat in 1881 at Newcastle altered the line, and gave back to the Dutch a considerable portion of this country, and removed the line, giving them a piece of territory 100 miles long by 86 miles broad. The Boers, when they had this country handed over to them by the Convention, ordered the Kafirs who had located themselves upon that tract of the country to retire beyond the boundary or to come under their government; but the latter thought they had possession, and that was nine points at law. However, the Boers insisted upon their order being carried out—viz., either that the natives should retire beyond the line, or respect it, and give their allegiance to the Dutch Government. Kalapin, a rebel chief, built a fortification on the Government lands within sight of the town of Lichtenberg. The Transvaal naturally had to reduce the recalcitrant chief to order, or

compel him to leave the Republic. And when you remember that the white inhabitants of the Transvaal are only as one to 200 blacks, I think you will agree with me that the Boers, if they are to hold their own, must see that the chiefs within their country are kept in order. Finally, and briefly, I may say that our blundering in the Transvaal for the last twelve years has been the cause of the present war with Boers and Kafirs on the south-west border. I think the matter of the twenty-nine Kafirs instanced by the reader of the paper as having been cruelly butchered in their kraal, after delivering themselves up under a white flag, will be met with a denial at the proper time, as in the case of poor McGilvray and his friend—real Bulgarian atrocities in fact!

Mr. Walter Peace: Our friend who just sat down, having been wound up, has now discharged himself. I am not going to occupy your time for one-fourth of the space he has done; and I am not going to speak on anything that can be called a controverted political question. My position debars me from speaking on any such point. But Mr. Owen has said so much too much, that I am obliged to challenge him on the question of the immaculate immunity of the Boers of the Transvaal Republic from all charges of cruelty, and I do it from a personal sense of duty. When I left Natal in 1879 I parted from an esteemed friend, a gentleman whose name you have heard before; and I will ask the gentleman who has just resumed his seat if he will tell me what was the character of the transaction in which my poor friend, Major Elliot, was shot in the stream as he was crossing? I will ask him what was the character of the ambuscade when, the distance having been measured off foot by foot, the British troops were shot down on the line at Brunker's Spruit, no declaration of war having been made? Was that fair warfare? I ask whether, when this gentleman says the Boers were so pure, and having regard to those two circumstances alone, the Boers are still the people he has described them to be?

Mr. Owen: Yes.

Mr. Walter Peace: Then I have nothing more to say.

Rev. Canon Gaul: I should like, if I may, to express my pleasure at meeting to-night Mr. Gillmore, who, I believe, on his first expedition to Africa, stayed for some time in my parish of Dutoitspan at the Diamond Fields, and made the acquaintance of my predecessor. I should also like to express my pleasure at listening to his interesting paper; and, thirdly, I should like to express my gratification at being here to do honour, if my friend Mr. Owen will allow me, to

Mr. Gillmore, as one of that very valuable class of men who leave their homes, travel thousands of miles, and come back with their quota of facts—differing from their conclusions as we may if we choose—but who return to England to lay their experiences at the feet of their country here, in order that our rulers at home, in their anxious and noble work of governing the Empire, may draw righteous conclusions and form just principles of action in the administration of the Colonies. Mr. Gillmore has read an instructive paper, and it seems to me there are two points to which attention may be directed upon it. First, the description of the country; and, secondly, the definite charges of cruelty which he has brought against the Transvaal Boers, with regard to the natives. He has also charged the Transvaal Boers with breaking the treaties signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of Her Majesty's Commissioner. I shall say nothing with reference to the description of the country—that speaks for itself. With respect to his charges of individual cruelty, Mr. Gillmore is a gentleman who I am quite sure would not make statements that he is not prepared to prove. On the other hand, I feel sure Mr. Owen is a gentleman of large experience in South Africa, and fully believes that the charges are not quite correct. If, Sir, I may be allowed, I would venture to suggest that one of the chief causes of mischief in the Colonies is the easy way in which our friends at Home generalise from particulars. Now, those of us who were out in Africa at the time of the Zulu war will remember how that, because three or four pariahs chose to go and dog the footsteps of our troops and swindle our soldiers because they happened to be at war, and made large and unjust profits out of the difficulties in which our military men were placed, owing to the intricacies of the country and so forth, therefore respectable London papers generalised from those two or three particular cases, and said that all Colonists in Natal had urged on the war in order to enrich themselves. I beg to suggest with all humility, for I am only a parson, and have a right to be humble, but I venture to suggest a warning, and that is, that the English public know very little indeed about South Africa, and are likely, therefore, to draw too sweeping conclusions. I have been travelling about lately all over England and Ireland. I have spoken at meeting after meeting, and have met most intelligent audiences, and have come in contact with friends who have read books on South Africa, and yet I have had the most astounding questions addressed to me about that country. I was asked by one gentleman this question: "You have just come from the Cape Colony—did you come

overland?" And another friend said to me, "Are you married?" I said, "Yes, I have the satisfaction of being married." He then said, "And is your wife black?" I am afraid our friends know little about South Africa, and I much fear they are very likely to generalise from individual instances of Boer cruelty and individual instances of breach of faith with our Government such as Mr. Gillmore has referred to. I do not know that his statements are not true. I suppose, of course, that he is able to prove them. But English people will, I fear, draw the conclusions from these special charges that all Boers in South Africa are cruel, and all generally disposed to break treaties which they make with England and other countries. I say that is an unjust inference; and as I have lived among the Dutch in the Free State for years, having travelled amongst them and stayed with them in my ministerial journeyings, and had occasion to need their friendship and help, both in the middle of the night as well as by day, I say that I never met with anything but kindness and hospitality at their hands. The fact is this, that as long as human nature is human nature, *some* men everywhere will exist simply on selfish principles. They seem only to live for themselves, and care not for anyone who lives next to them—care for nobody, so long as they have their own selfish way; and no doubt there will be always some Boers lending themselves to overt acts of cruelty to their neighbours. Are there not, however, men calling themselves Englishmen, in this London, who kidnap innocent girls, and take them abroad and sell them into a more frightful slavery and bondage than any bondage painted about the Boers of South Africa? I say, are there not creatures calling themselves Irishmen who ruthlessly slaughter helpless women and children in Ireland, and strike the dastardly dagger into the back of a man who has only simply tried to do his duty? I say these are individual instances of cruelty and brutality happening at home, but every true Englishman and Irishman hates and despises them. And if those individuals mentioned by Mr. Gillmore were brought into the Orange Free State—a Dutch Republic—and if the cases were laid before Mr. Chief Justice Rietz, Mr. Justice de Villiers, or Mr. Justice Gregorowski, or before that just and worthy man, the friend of all true men in the Colony, whether Dutch, English, or Natives—President Sir John Brand—they would be the first to demand that justice should be done to those evil-doers in the Transvaal. Therefore, I should be sorry to let it go forth to the world that cruelty and faithlessness are the general characteristics of the Boers. I only suggest that this is what Mr.

Owen and the other gentleman who has spoken really mean. Thank God we live under a Constitution which is not founded on selfishness, but on the highest sanctions of religion and morality, and the purest principles of justice and freedom; and I say this, with regard to the paper read to-night, that it is a very solemn paper for us to listen to, and it ought to be also to our Government officials and the Secretary of State for the Colonies when they read it; and I think it is the duty of those in authority to see whether the facts stated there are true or false, and to demand that justice should be done, and that these Transvaal Boers should keep the treaty which they have signed. What we want in the Colonies is to get out of that method of "drifting," which is so common. Then do not let things go on year after year, and then when a capable Governor arises, with a grasp of his subject and a grip of the Colonial problem, recall him for slight reasons or for party interests, and bring him home. You are satisfied too easily with your Governor so long as he only acts as a head clerk, just to receive and despatch telegrams, and make long reports. I say our Governors require more freedom and more power, and require to be trusted more than they are by the heads of departments at Home. Great Britain has a brilliant future and a glorious destiny before it, and it will realise it by the *Home* England and the *Colonial* England working heartily and loyally together—it will realise it, I hope, by the help of this Royal Colonial Institute. Let us trust that Great Britain will rise and shake itself, and look abroad with a kinder feeling and a truer knowledge upon the Greater Britain in the Colonies, and will see the glorious Empire which is hers, not so much by her physical capacity to keep and guard, as by her far stronger, far nobler, power of ruling justly and governing wisely.

Mr. Morton Green: I rise with considerable diffidence to speak on this subject, but it is one with which I have considerable acquaintance. I have listened to the remarks of Mr. Owen with regard to the Boers, and in some measure I think that false reports get about and very much exaggerate the truth; but I cannot follow Mr. Owen in his laudation of the Transvaal Boers. I will, with your permission, Sir, give my experience of a few facts. Now, the other day it was said in the papers that the Boers were using dynamite to blow up the wretched natives in the caves where they had taken refuge. That is a state of barbarous warfare with which no civilised person will agree. There was some doubt thrown upon it, and a friend asked me, "Mr. Green, where do you think they

obtained the dynamite?" I said, "I cannot give you an answer now, but I will do so in the course of two or three days, as I have to meet some gentlemen who will know, and I shall get the information from them." Curiously enough, I subsequently attended a meeting of a mining company with which I am connected, and there the subject cropped up, and it transpired that dynamite belonging to the company which was intended for works which had to be abandoned in the Transvaal in consequence of the disturbed state of the country, had actually been sold, without the knowledge or sanction of the directors, by the agent, to General Joubert, the Boer leader; and I turned to the Chairman and said, "This fact will look well in the newspapers to-morrow;" and I surmised that it was this dynamite which has been used to blow up these poor wretches, because I know dynamite cannot be purchased there like a glass of beer in London. This is the fact. Well, I thought it was necessary to bring this out. In reference to the natives not being shot down and made slaves of, I am looking back at my early life up country, when I had in my service a man named Snam and his wife. He was a good, honest, and faithful servant to me for a number of years, and was a runaway slave from the Transvaal; his tales of horror of his early life among the Dopper Boers were terrible. His back was something horrible to look upon. He said that all his elderly relatives were shot down when he was a child, and he escaped years afterwards, and became my servant for some years. Now Mr. Owen alluded to Laing's Nek, and spoke about the thrashing that the English underwent. Far be it from me to cast one word of reflection upon the deceased British General, but he knew, and there are gentlemen in this room who know, that that disaster was brought about through the misfortune of General Colley losing his head. There is not the least doubt that if he had attacked the Boers by night, thus in a measure equalising the shooting, they would have fled at once, or offered but slight resistance. [The speaker here read an article from the *Kimberley Independent* of January 10 last, purporting to contain information obtained by Mr. Rutherfoord, Secretary to the British Resident in the Transvaal, of certain outrages perpetrated by the Boers on the natives.] With regard to the Boers, we heard from Canon Gaul just now very true remarks in respect of them. I, too, have many friends among the Boers—many gentlemen, I may term them—who have assisted me in times past and would assist me again; and I know that those men would be ashamed of the atrocities committed by what are called the Dopper portion of

their brethren. I have seen the Boers in Natal and the Transvaal look with astonishment and disdain upon the Dopper Boers, whom they do not like. The majority of Free State men are splendid fellows, and so are the Natal Boers, but the others I speak of are the irreconcilables of the irreconcilables. It is they who are termed the Doppers, and I pity them. In my opinion the time has arrived for Her Majesty, as suzerain, to assert her right and carry out the terms of the convention entered into, and the sooner it is done the better. These sort of things keep up a perpetual state of agitation throughout the South African Colonies, and bode no good to us; and, indeed, they destroy the belief of the natives in the invincibility and the promises of England, which are now completely shattered. That may be seen in the Transvaal, and again in Zululand. When Cetewayo was taken from Zululand, the people were told officially that he would never return to them. But what has brought about his restoration? You have deputations harassing the Secretary of State for the Colonies continually, and you have Lady Florence Dixie agitating the country in the matter also. I recollect, and gentlemen in this room will recollect, that she wrote to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to the newspapers, stating that the question of peace or war in Zululand was in her hands! In her hands, forsooth! Is not this kind of interference monstrous—the Crown to be dictated to! The sooner an alteration takes place the better. I think I see around me gentlemen capable of using their influence with the authorities at Home judiciously, and I should like to point out that, after the war, we understood there would be a definite policy pursued in regard to South African affairs, and that we are not to be continually made the shuttlecock for the political battledoors of this country, and that is what it has been; and if a firm policy is pursued—a chart, in fact, to steer by, interrupted neither by Liberal, Conservative, nor Radical, nor any reformation of Government—we shall go on prospering; but otherwise we shall be in a continuous state of retrogression, and the prosperity of the country will be retarded greatly.

Mr. R. W. Murray: I feel called upon, after hearing the able paper of Mr. Gillmore, and Mr. Owen's comments thereupon, to make a few remarks. My friend Mr. Gwynne Owen has challenged the statements which Mr. Gillmore has placed before us, and led us to believe that he was going to refute them. He has classed Mr. Gillmore amongst those rambling visitors to South Africa who, going there for pleasure, or to write books to feed their own vanity and

see themselves in print, come home and publish flippant and inaccurate statements to create a prejudice against the Boers. There is no doubt about the fact that men have been guilty of writing flippantly about South Africa, and misrepresenting it for purposes of their own—ay, men eminent in the world of English literature have, after rushing through the country in hot haste, come home and published books about South Africa containing much flippancy and more inaccuracies, and have thus done irreparable mischief to the colonists and country. I will, however, remind Mr. Owen that there are two classes of men who have done great injury, and who are always doing great injury, to South Africa. There is the flippant and inaccurate writer who misrepresents it in books and newspapers; and there is another class, amongst which are men who boast of their being born Englishmen, but who, as residents amongst the Boers, sell their nationality, and are always ready to sell it, for place, pay, or grants of land. The latter are the most to be dreaded of the two. Had one of these classes succeeded in getting their way when the Diamond Fields were first discovered, the Diamond Fields, so rich in value to the population there, and which have brought great wealth to England, would have been filched away from Waterboer, and that land of his on the Barkly side of the river would have been collared by the Transvaal. I consider that any man who, having visited the country, has seen for himself, and come home and said how shamefully the fulfilment of the Keate Award has been dealt with by the Imperial Government, as Mr. Gillmore has shown to-night, is entitled to the gratitude of his fellow-countrymen, and to the gratitude of every South African who cares for his country. For myself, I feel deeply grateful to Mr. Gillmore for his manly exposure of that shameful piece of business, and that gratitude will be shared in by every colonist in South Africa whose gratitude is worthy of Mr. Gillmore's acceptance. Now for Mr. Owen's refutation of Mr. Gillmore's statements. Mr. Owen read a contradiction of a statement that two Englishmen had been previously put in irons and afterwards murdered by the Boers. This single error of a newspaper was put forward as a thorough refutation of Mr. Gillmore's statements, and proof positive that none of these things occurred in Boerdom; that Boerdom is and always was pure and immaculate; that it was never guilty of cruelty to a native, and never practised slavery. If Mr. Owen calls that refutation of the statements of the lecturer, I would suggest to him, that he had better give up challenging statements again. Then he says, "Don't divide English from Dutch and Dutch from English." Who wants

to create such divisions? We do not. We want the union of the two; we brought Transvaal Boerdom into our embrace, and they went into conflict with us to divide themselves from us, and with the sad result that the Imperial Government permitted them to be the conquerors and then disannexed the country. Was it not a fact that, from the time England emancipated the slaves, the Boers had divided themselves from us, pushing their way into the far interior, out of the reach of the just and equal laws of England and Englishmen, carrying their prejudices against us with them, in order that they might indulge in the practices to which they were accustomed before emancipation had become the principle of British legislation? Would Mr. Owen challenge that statement? He had better do so before he accused Englishmen of dividing the white population of South Africa. I know how tender the Royal Colonial Institute is about anyone talking politics in this hall. I will respect the rule as far as possible, and will only say, that the cruellest act ever committed by any Government to South Africa was that of the abandonment of the Transvaal. The whole country suffered, and is suffering from it, from one end of South Africa to the other. I quite agree with the Rev. Canon Gaul, that the paper before us is a very solemn one. It is therefore that the reverend gentleman's light and jaunty way of dealing with it is so objectionable. It is not a paper to be put aside with such remarks as that there are good and bad people in every country. I am speaking, as the lecturer has done, of Boerdom, and not of particular persons amongst Boers, and it is begging the question to say that one nation is as good as another; besides, it is not so. Does the reverend gentleman mean to say that the character of Boerdom is the same as that of the English nation; that the disposition, habits, practices, and laws of both are alike? It would seem so. Is the kidnapping of girls by vile women to be regarded in a national point of view with the practices of kidnapping in Boerdom? Are the agrarian and brutal assassinations committed by ruffians in Ireland to be taken as the national characteristic of that country in the same way as the onslaughts made on native tribes by Boers? Certainly not. Canon Gaul has told us that he is only a parson, and he has treated the subject just like a parson. He has glossed over the whole matter, and slipped it along as if the paper was not a solemn one. To this I object. The paper is indeed a solemn one; the statements in it need inquiry and consideration, and it is the duty of the Government, which has left the Boers to their own sweet wills to deal with the natives as they pleased, to inquire into and solemnly consider the subject. I agree

with Canon Gaul that there are Boers as good, as kind, and as hospitable as men can be. In fact, when I speak of Boerdom and its wrong-doing, I always feel fearful that I may be misunderstood by Boers from whom I have received the greatest kindness uniformly. I know Boers all over South Africa whose hospitality, generosity, and uprightness have proclaimed themselves through the land. I know Boers whose kindness and generosity, whose hospitality and integrity, have endeared them to me, and many of their faces come back to my memory at this moment, amongst the faces I have known in South Africa, the features of which will be ever dear to me. But I have been speaking of Boerdom, and not of particular Boers. The challenging of Mr. Gillmore's statements has come to nothing. Here is a gentleman who, in putting forward his statements, says, "This I have seen with my own eyes, that I have heard from authorities not to be doubted, and the other I have realised." Mr. Gillmore is a man of character and position, and in return for this labour of love that he has performed, is he to be rewarded by the branding of untruthfulness upon him? No. "I am an Englishman born," said Mr. Owen. Well, I presume that all present are desirous of upholding British supremacy in South Africa. That being the case, it is our duty to weigh well such statements as those which Mr. Gillmore has given us—statements which, instead of being refuted, have been confirmed by the report of Mr. Richard Rutherfoord, which Mr. Morton Green has read to us. It is the duty of all here to regard the questions raised by Mr. Gillmore as solemn; not to gloss them over, but to make them tell impressively upon those from whom alone a remedy can be obtained. I thank you for the attention you have given me, and hope I have not transgressed the rule limiting the time.

Colonel Sir Owen Lanyon, K.C.M.G., C.B.: I had not intended to have spoken here to-night had it not been for one statement that was made by the first speaker after the address. I refer to the remarks of Mr. Owen, which I think must have been made by mistake or from forgetfulness. He stated that at one time Colonel Warren brought a large number of prisoners to the Diamond Fields —some two thousand persons, I think he said—and there they were apprenticed out in the same way that children used to be apprenticed in former days in the Transvaal. All I wish to remark is that he is entirely wrong. Colonel Warren had nothing to do with the matter. I was the one responsible, as the administrator of the Diamond Fields. The numbers were at the outside some three or four hundred. I do not exactly remember how many now, but

the children were dealt with according to the written laws of the Cape Colony, they having been brought in on account of their being in a starving condition. Therefore the idea of stating that there is any parallel, whatever, to be drawn with regard to these children, brought in and dealt with according to the law of a British Colony by a judge, and whatever may have happened or did happen in other places, is utterly out of the argument, and I am sorry it was used.

Mr. Parker Gillmore, in reply, said: I can quite endorse what has been said, that if you do meet a better class of Boer, an educated man, he is one of the most agreeable persons you can come in contact with. They are most hospitable; and, although not possessed of the polish of people brought up in old countries, like France or England, yet they are kindness personified. But the Boers I have been speaking about are not that class of people at all; they are not known by the educated Boer, such men as would be Landroost of Potchestroom or of Zeerust, who would not associate with the men who are committing these depredations; and they speak of them as hartebeest or quagga Boers. I do not know that they do so now, but at one time they lived entirely by their rifles, on the game of the country. Their houses are abominably filthy places, built up with wattles, the two or three feet next the ground being splashed over with mud. Such is the dwelling-places of these western Boers; and, as to their dispensing hospitality, experience has taught me the reverse. Once I was asked to take a meal. The game we were to eat was put upon the table, and the effluvia from it was enough to knock a horse down. But when I saw the grandmother going round the room, with a thing they call a faddook in her hand, and wiping the plates with it and her face too—it was a warm day—I bolted. In nine places out of ten in Western Transvaal that is the kind of thing you would experience. As to slavery in the Transvaal, I happened to be drawn a good deal in contact with it. In the first place, we all know Livingstone's writing about Sechele's tribe being attacked and his people carried off. I know him. I do not love him much; but he is a superior class of person, and he has told me of the most outrageous acts perpetrated by the Boers. His own children were taken away; and, as a rule, they will not take any but the youngest, so that when they grow up they have lost all memory of their homes. I have seen children of eight, ten, and twelve years so burnt, scalded, and covered with sores as to make my heart bleed for them. At Bamangwato I out-spanned close to Mr. Mackenzie's Missionary

Station. He had a number of children he had rescued from the Boers. The captors were on their return from Lake N'gami, and they brought down dozens of these children; and you never saw the hold of a slaver—I have once or twice in the West Indies seen such—packed as were these waggons. I have seen also little bits of things not above two or five years of age in the possession of Boers. Their cruelty as a race has passed into a proverb. I also know, when passing up through the Free State near Hilbron, two or three days' ride north of Harrismith, a Boer lost a sheep, and went in search of it; at last he came to a Kafir kraal in which he saw the lost animal. Calling out the old captain, he accused him of stealing it. "No, sir, I have not; my young men were out in the morning among the kopjies, and found it and brought it down, and I thought it yours, and was going to bring it home to you." The Boer said it was a lie, and taking a reim,* tied it round the old man's head, started at a rapid pace on his horse homewards, and dragged the unfortunate victim for three miles. Was this brute ever punished? No! This I know positively for a fact. This was one of your kind-hearted Boers. I have never seen more brutality than amongst them.

The Chairman: But for the accident of my being in the chair to-night in consequence of the absence of the Duke of Manchester, I should probably have ventured to take part in the debate at an earlier period of the evening, for the subject is one in which I feel a deep and painful interest. That I think you will understand when I say that it was out of the arbitration which was arranged between myself and President Pretorius at the Diamond Fields in 1871, that the Keate Award so often alluded to in the paper arose. However, I am not going to enter into the discussion of the subject at this late hour of the evening. I do not think I have any business to do so as chairman. Indeed, I do not know that it is not an advantage on all accounts to bring this discussion, which has been rather an excited one, to a close; because, if it is a fact, as Mr. Parker Gillmore has told us, that in his judgment within the next three or four years the Boers themselves will be clamouring for the restoration of British rule, it is manifestly the wisest plan to leave things to take their course, and not to stir up ill-feeling by mutual recrimination. But, at the same time, it is so difficult to get at the truth of what occurs in those distant regions, as we may judge from the conflicting statements placed before us to-night, that I am sure

* A thong of raw hide in general use in South Africa for tying up oxen and horses.

you will all agree with me that a gentleman like Mr. Gillmore, who comes forward to state what he has seen and what he has done, is entitled to our gratitude; and I am sure you will join with me in awarding him the usual thanks for the interesting paper he has been good enough to read.

The vote was carried unanimously and the proceedings closed.

FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held on Tuesday, the 13th March, 1883, at the Grosvenor Gallery Library; Sir Charles Clifford, Member of Council, in the chair.

The Honorary Secretary read the Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting, which were confirmed, and announced that, since that meeting, forty-four Fellows had been elected, viz., eight Resident and thirty-six Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Frank Bailey, Esq., E. W. Ehlers, Esq., C. J. Follett, Esq., LL.B.; James Gibberd, Esq., James McDonald, Esq., G. H. Rennie, Esq., Alfred Saddington, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel Hugh A. Silver.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Charles Aburrow, Esq. (Kimberley), Hon. F. P. Barlee, C.M.G., (Lieut.-Governor, British Honduras), T. Barr-Smith, Esq. (South Australia), The Rev. N. A. B. Borton, M.A. (Canon of Bloemfontein), E. Bourdillon, Esq. (Bloemfontein), W. K. Bradford, Esq. (Dutoitspan), Thomas Burges, Esq., J.P. (Western Australia), E. H. Croghan, Esq. (Bloemfontein), J. T. Denny, Esq. (Western Australia), Thomas B. Evans, Esq. (Western Australia), Hon. Henry Fowler (British Honduras), Henry C. Goddard, Esq. (Gambia), The Hon. Sir Arthur H. Gordon, G.C.M.G.; Sir John Gorrie (Chief Justice of Fiji), W. Hannam, Esq. (Queensland), J. M. Highett, Esq. (Melbourne), Hon. George Hudson (Transvaal), G. Y. Lagden, Esq. (Sierra Leone), Cecil J. R. Le Mesurier, Esq. (Ceylon), The Rev. and Hon. A. V. Lyttelton (Bloemfontein), Neil R. McKinnon, Esq. (British Guiana), E. A. Manget, Esq., M.D. (British Guiana), Joseph Miller, Esq. (Gambia), Captain Frank Osborne (New South Wales), Hon. Stephen Henry Parker, M.L.C. (Western Australia), Hon. Stephen Stanley Parker, M.L.C. (Western Australia), J. A. Payne, Esq. (Lagos), George Philben, Esq. (New South Wales), W. Kerr Robertson, Esq. (Kimberley), Henry Rose, jun., Esq. (New Zealand), A. A. Rothschild, Esq. (Kimberley), Surgeon-Major Frank Simpson (Accra), Joseph Smyth, Esq. (Western Australia), W. H. Solomon, Esq. (Kimberley), James Topp, Esq. (Gambia), W. Chase Walcott, Esq. (Gambia).

Donations to the Library, of books, pamphlets, &c., made to the Institute since the last Ordinary General Meeting, were announced.

Sir Charles Clifford: Ladies and gentlemen, I will ask you to listen to what will be, I am sure, a very interesting lecture on one of our youngest, and therefore most interesting, Colonies. You

probably know that Fiji is on the road from America to the great Australian Colonies, and has an intimate connection with both Australia and New Zealand, which is sure to bring it into great prominence. I have no doubt that you will be most interested in the paper which Sir John Gorrie will be now good enough to read to us.

FIJI AS IT IS.

Will you bear with me a little if, at the outset of this paper, I express a feeling of regret that the young Colony of which I am about to speak must be for me now—Fiji as it was? I know not what it is which has drawn so powerfully the interest, I might almost say the affection, of many of us to these islands, where so much was awanting which in other lands renders life endurable or pleasant. Whether it was the influence of the climate, where the sun shines with so much glory and power; whether it was the multitude of the isles, where, when you visited one, you could always see in the blue distance the dim outline of another; whether it was the height of the mountain peaks, the immensity of the spaces scarcely yet visited by the foot of men of our race, the beauty of the coral-bridled sea, the picturesque native people, with their world-old customs and speech; or simply the desire to see the work of our hands prospering in our midst;—certain it is that none of us who have taken part in the early labours of the Colony are likely to forget the land, or cease to take an interest in its fortunes. We have not only seen the Colony in its youth, but we have witnessed of late the starting of its new capital of Suva, so finely situated on its land-locked bay. We have seen the green knoll, where a small wooden church once stood, levelled and rolled out into a pier; the native path along the beach raised to the dignity of the Victoria Parade; the tidal swamp at the mouth of the creek reclaimed, and its square yards fought over as choice town sites. We have seen the value of the land rise, although the place has not yet cut its teeth, from two pounds an acre to even as much as a thousand pounds per acre near the shore; and the rivulets bridged, through which I have been obliged to wade to my waist before I could get back to my home after a tropical rain. Where a few years ago the native canoe alone was seen, or a solitary settler's boat coming up to the solitary store for a few tins of preserved meat and a case of gin, three (if not already four) first-class steamers per month from the Australian Colonies now load and unload cargoes; steam launches

rom the neighbouring sugar mills come and go, labour schooners with Polynesian islanders enter and depart, and occasional ships with machinery, with coolies, or with general cargoes, make their appearance.

The Colony holds a somewhat striking position with regard to Great Britain. It is exactly as far east as you can go on the earth's surface without beginning again to approach England from the west, and it is as far to the west as you can possibly go without beginning again to approach England from the east. The 180th degree of longitude runs through Taviuni, one of the most fruitful and picturesque of the islands, and through the native town of Somo-Somo in that island. If we take the day as beginning in the Colony, we are twelve hours before English time—if we take the day as beginning in England, we are twelve hours behind ; but it seems not unreasonable that in Fiji we should take the day as beginning where yesterday ended, just as other people do, and thus, as the earth goes from west to east, this 13th of March has, while I speak, ended in Fiji, the sun has been up for at least two hours on the morning of the 14th, it is glittering now on the bay of Suva, and lighting up the distant peaks of Koro Basang-basanga and Voma. The group is south of the Equator, stretching from, say, 15° to 20° south latitude. The colonists are therefore as much entitled as those of Australia and New Zealand to boast of their great things being the greatest "south of the line." Between those degrees of latitude, wholly within the tropics, every crop can be produced which is regarded as essentially tropical, and the position of the islands is exceptionally good as regards markets. New Zealand is some five days' steaming to the south, with its considerable towns down the coast from Auckland till the city of Dunedin is reached, all requiring sugar, coffee, maize, bananas, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, fibre, and similar articles. Next we have Sydney, nine days' steaming to the south-west, taking all the articles named, and especially bananas, which it distributes by the railways to the interior of New South Wales. She also takes *bêche-de-mer* to make soup for her Chinamen, and is always ready to purchase copra (the meat of the cocoanut) for manufacture into oil or for export to England, together with cotton and fibre. Then Melbourne, two days farther off than Sydney, notwithstanding its prohibitory tariff, is prepared to run its competitors very close, and especially will be the recipient of a large quantity of sugar from those plantations which have been established by Victorian capital. The products are paid for by drapery, ironmongery, provisions, and other things of which the

islands have need, although it is a disadvantage to the Colony that in the meantime it must take its imports at second-hand from those towns, which exact their profit on the goods in transit. The communication with home is only beginning to be established. A line of sailing ships has been put on chiefly for the purpose of taking out machinery for sugar mills, but the passage is a long and dreary one. When production has been a little more developed, the cargo as well as the passenger traffic with home must be by steam; and, indeed, before I left Sydney, I heard of a project by the new French line to put on a steamer between Fiji and New Caledonia, so as to make a bold and early bid for the through Fijian traffic. The Pacific steamers once stopped at Kandavu, one of the most southerly of our islands, but in the secluded bay which they selected as their place of call there was no township, in the island there were no white plantations, and, there being no township, there were no white merchants or traders. Had they called at Levuka they might have secured and retained at least a large share of the traffic both to Auckland and Sydney, which now amounts in freight to about £8,000 per annum for the one article of bananas alone. In proceeding to the Colony, passengers may either take the P. and O. or Orient steamers to Melbourne or Sydney, and thence by the Melbourne or Sydney steamer to Suva, the new capital; or they may take the Pacific line by San Francisco to Auckland, and then back northward by the New Zealand steamer to the group. The opening of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama will greatly improve the position of Fiji as regards the home markets. In another five years, if all goes on as well as at present, the Colony will have a very large amount of produce to dispose of, over and above supplying her natural markets—the prosperous Australian Colonies.

The question of ocean communication is a vital one to an insular community. When I first arrived in the Colony the exports and imports were conveyed by sailing vessels to and from Sydney and Germany. The trade was in a declining condition from the failure of cotton as a paying product, and none of the other crops I have mentioned had been cultivated to any extent. The Government had great difficulty in getting in its miserable revenue from customs' duties, because there was little trade. The Treasury at home, having lent the Colony a small sum at starting, considered itself entitled to examine into every item of expenditure; but by taking the responsibility upon his shoulders of granting a subsidy to the Australian Steam Navigation Company to run a steamer to the islands, at a time when industrial pursuits were depressed, there

can be no doubt the then Governor, Sir Arthur Gordon, ensured a revenue to the Government (for the imports have steadily increased from that moment), roused the planters from their apathy, stimulated the activity of the traders, and altered the whole prospects of the Colony. It created a trade which had not hitherto been thought of, viz., the fruit trade, which was impossible while sailing ships only were on the line. It is an excellent example of what can be done by a little judicious outlay by the Government, a mode of help which I know is not approved by those who think that the function of Government is to say "No" to everything useful. The value of bananas and pine-apples exported in 1877 amounted to £17 10s., and now the trade taxes the carrying capacity of the steamers already on the route, and will only be limited by the carrying power of the steamers which may in future be added. It is a trade which exactly suits the smaller settlers, who have no money to go into sugar mills and such like, and affords employment to the half-castes and more intelligent of the Fijians in bringing in the fruit to Levuka and Suva for shipment. In this first movement which introduced the era of improvement, a principal part was borne by Mr. J. B. Thurston, the Colonial Secretary, an official possessed of great business tact and ability, and a ccolness of temperament which is not unfrequently needed in small tropical Colonies. Now that by this first step the traffic of the Colony has been shown to be worth competing for, the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand has entered the field, and is running vessels from Fiji to Auckland and Melbourne, with an inter-insular steamer as a feeder, while I see by a late paper it is also prepared to lay on a shallow-draught steamer to ply between Suva and Levuka, by way of the River Rewa and inside the reefs. The communication within the Colony is so far assured by a very useful steamer in connection with the Sydney line, which runs through the group collecting cargo and carrying the few passengers who travel. Beyond this the Government have not given much heed to postal requirements, and road-making, except tracks between native towns, has been utterly neglected, or, what is worse, been begun and then abandoned.

The division of the land into numerous distinct and distant islands not only prevents the real importance of the Colony from being appreciated at home, but it was a constant source of misapprehension both to visitors and residents. The settlement of whites was first made at Levuka, in the island of Ovalau, because the chief of Levuka in those days was powerful, and wished to have

the assistance of white men and the *éclat* of their presence in competing with Thakombau. Ovalau is a very beautiful but small island, and as many of the residents never thought of travelling beyond it, their ideas became contracted. The change to the new capital at Suva is a happy one in this respect, as it is on the largest island of the group, Viti Levu, which in itself is six times the size of Mauritius, and Mauritius can produce nearly £4,000,000 worth of sugar per annum. The stranger, when he visits the spot, will not see the same pretty tropical picture which Levuka presents, nestling at the foot of the high hills clothed with verdure which compose the island, with the residences perched on the crags overhanging the harbour. But if he walks from Suva about a mile up the sloping road which leads out of town inland, he will reach a point from which he can get a most extensive and magnificent view, which will give him some notion of the extent of this one island. He will overlook on the one side Lauthala Bay, which receives one of the mouths of the river Rewa, and beyond the cocoa-nut grove which fringes the bay, another mouth of the same river pours its discoloured flood into the blue water. The conflict between the current and the tide on the shallow bar raises a formidable breaker, which you can see gleaming white through the palms. All the low-lying Rewa land for fifty miles up the river, and indeed the whole level coast-land in this direction, will ultimately produce sugar. From the point we have selected we cannot see the great sugar-mill of the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. of Sydney, but it is not only the largest "south of the line," but is said to be the best appointed in the world. When I state that the company have already invested a quarter of a million on mill and lands, steam launches, and iron barges, you can understand that the enterprise is no child's play; and so satisfied are they with their prospects that the manager of the company told me, in Sydney, they had just ordered a duplicate of the mill. It will not only crush the canes grown on the company's own lands, but be a central mill to crush all the cane grown in the district by Europeans or natives. Turning to the west, we look down upon the Bay of Suva, with noble ranges of mountains reaching away to the far interior. The upper part of the bay, with its few picturesque islands, is like a Highland loch. Away farther to the west, following the line of the foam which washes the reef, and guided by the bright green water within, the coast curves outwards to a point which marks the mouth of another river, the Navua, the banks of which are also to be devoted to sugar. Two large mills have been ordered for this district, one of which

must now be in course of erection. The forest has been cleared, the streams have been bridged, roads have been made, and tramways laid by private enterprise, and many hundreds of acres of cane are now growing ripe for the rollers. From the mouth of the Rewa to the mouth of the Navua is a mere segment of the coast line, say thirty-five miles. "How far have you to walk?" I said to a young stipendiary magistrate, who was about to return to his district, "How far have you to walk from the Navua before you reach the boundary of your own district?" "About forty miles," was the reply; and his own district is sixty miles across, as I well know, for I walked it some years ago. All this is on the west and north side of Viti Levu, where only a few good plantations have, as yet, been started. At the north-east end of the island one sugar-mill is in operation, the natives in the district having also contracted to supply cane; another has, I know, been ordered, and a third has been arranged for, which will probably be placed on the Ba river.

So much for this one island, which, as yet, notwithstanding these enterprises, has been scarcely touched by the civilising hands of capital and machinery. The first question I was asked in the City, on my arrival, was about the proper destination for a ship which is about to sail, or has sailed, from London, with sugar machinery for the Island of Mango. This small but rich island is probably 120 miles from Suva, being one of the Lau, or Windward Group. From their size and position the islands here are more specially adapted for the extensive growth of the cocoanut. Many of them are still wholly in the hands of the natives, who, in addition to their yams and bread-fruit, are beginning to apprehend how much they can gain by growing crops for export as well as for food. One of the largest and most beautiful of these is Vanua Balavu, which is pierced by several inlets, where the deep beautiful green water, surrounded by rocks hanging with creepers, and dotted with little islets, forms a perfect picture of loveliness. There are also some hot springs, and at one part the beach is so hot that you cannot walk with comfort. Opposite towers the Island of Munia, which passed from native hands to an American purchaser, and now into those of a German gentleman, who is one of the largest landholders in the group.

The smaller map does not show the latest acquisition of England in those regions, viz., the island of Rotumah, which lies considerably to the north. It is a very beautiful but solitary island covered with the cocoanut-palm, interspersed with ivi, dilo, vutu, and other fine trees. The islanders had been converted, but, unfortunately, not all

by the same section of Christians, and the Roman Catholics and Wesleyans fought with each other. Annexation may have brought them something they do not like in the shape of taxes, but it has at all events brought them internal peace. The island has been recently celebrated by Mr. Romilly, who was magistrate or commissioner there, in a little *brochure*, entitled, I think, "A True Tale of the Western Pacific," by describing a ghost which he says he saw—that of a murdered man, who, on the anniversary of his murder, appeared in the village square walking about with his head bound up with a banana leaf, as it had been when he died. I found out from Mr. Romilly's assistant—whom I saw in Fiji—that the banana leaf was quite fresh and green, which it could scarcely have been either if it had been in spirit land with the murdered man, or if it had been the ghost of a banana leaf. But the odd thing is that I also saw a ghost about this very case. It was my duty as Judicial Commissioner for the Western Pacific to go to Rotumah to try the murderer, a half-caste Australian named Tom. He was found guilty, condemned to death, and brought back to Fiji, as the High Commissioner had to sanction the execution. Many months after, and perhaps about the time Mr. Romilly was writing his interesting little volume, I was coming into Suva when at a very solitary part of the road I came full upon a sight which, if I had believed in ghosts, would have made my blood run cold. There stood before me Australian Tom, exactly as he appeared when I condemned him many months before. "Are you not Tom?" I said to the spectre. The spectre grinned, and said in Fijian, "Yes, sir." "But," I said, "I thought I had—I had—I thought I had ——" "Yes, sir," he said, helping me out; "but you perhaps forgot that my sentence was commuted." "What are you doing here?" "I am in charge of some of the prisoners who are cutting firewood in the ravine." My ghost could thus give a fair account of himself, and I have no doubt, if Mr. Romilly could only have caught his ghost, he could have given a good account of him, and of his fresh banana leaf on his ghostly head.

The natives of Rotumah are not Fijian, but a race completely different, with a different language. They are born sailors, and many of them have been on board trading vessels, or have been pearl-shell divers, and have notions of their own self-importance which very naturally modify the power of the local chiefs. The best thing we can do for them is to make them clearly understand they must now keep the peace, and leave them as much as possible to work out their own destiny, for which they have sufficient in-

telligence and spirit, and not to overload them with permanent officials who would be a burden to them, and whose lives in that solitary and elephantiasis-haunted island is a burden to themselves.

Sweeping round back again towards the centre of the islands, we come to Taviuni, whence sugar has been exported for several years from a plantation, which, with a mill of the old style, has done remarkably well. But a new and extensive one has been completed at Vuna Point, which will not only crush the cane of the proprietors, but be a central factory for the district. I observe, in a late Fijian paper, that 700 labourers are employed, and all is bustle and movement, where, on my first visit, a laugh after nightfall had a startling effect in the prevailing and overpowering silence. Several of the proprietors on this island have gone in extensively for coffee, and, notwithstanding the prevalence of the Ceylon disease, have made good crops. The island is grand and lofty, the mountain chain, which in fact forms the island, being 4,000 feet high. Opposite is Rambi, and the very large island of Vanua Levu. The former is wholly in the possession of a private partnership, which has not yet gone in for sugar, while on Vanua Levu, notwithstanding the amount of land granted to whites, there is no great enterprise on foot until we reach the mouth of the Dreketi river on the north coast, where an extensive central sugar mill is to be erected, and may probably be already on its way. This island, like Viti Levu, would of itself be a fine Colony. It is long and narrow, with a deep bay at its north-east end, and must contain at least three times the area of Mauritius. I have gone into these details both that you may have a notion of the size of the group, and to show that there is a great industrial movement in progress, which will probably quadruple the production of the Colony in a couple of years. The Colonial Sugar Company's mill alone will put out about 9,000 tons this year, which, counting the value of the ton at £20 in the Colony, will equal the whole amount of its exports and imports at the time of annexation.

We may now, I think, usefully inquire how the lands have been obtained for the formation of these plantations. The islands were not only not uninhabited, but they were well-peopled by a race who had long occupied the land, and had for generations divided it in property amongst the communities into which they are divided. Competent authorities have declared that there is not an acre of ground in the whole group which has not an owner, but probably this ought to be taken with the qualification that it only applies to land which the natives would have regarded as worth possessing,

and that considerable tracts have now no known native owner, from the dying-out of families and tribes. From the time white men first came to settle in the group, say from 1840, they began to acquire land; but in those early days many of them married Fijians, and they and their half-caste offspring were adopted in a rough way into the family and became entitled to the wife's portion, or to land specially set apart for them. It was not till the period of the American Civil War that the acquisition of land by whites became general. It continued active from that time down to annexation in 1874. I do not recollect any instance of land taken by pure violence, by occupation, that is, asserted and maintained by a free use of the rifle, such as we have heard of in other countries and Colonies. Whatever amount of overreaching may have been used in the course of the transaction, there was always at least a kind of transaction by which the purchaser acquired a species of title, either from the chief or people, or both, or from some chief, or some pretended owners, upon the faith of which he took occupation and asserted his right. A fair proportion of the transactions, in fact, were perfectly honest and straightforward, so far as the parties understood each other, and in these cases the Crown had no difficulty in granting Crown grants to the white owners. The system adopted, and I think wisely adopted, by the Colonial Office, while Lord Carnarvon was Secretary of State, was to look this land difficulty in the face at once, to inquire into the *bona fides* of the titles, and, where they were good, to interpose the guarantee of the Crown, so that the transaction should never afterwards be challenged by native or white. I have seen the policy of Lord Carnarvon elsewhere severely criticised. I think, at all events, he is entitled to the chief share of the credit in the success which has hitherto attended the progress of Fiji. Both in his selection of the first Governor and his ready approval of measures based on the most enlightened principles, he showed a true appreciation of what was best adapted for the young Colony.

When white men first began to acquire land, those are probably right who question the ability of the natives to understand what an absolute sale really meant. Their own lands belong to the family community, or to the larger community of a group of families, or to the still larger community of an aggregate of family groups, in such a manner that no individual has a right to deal with the land as his own. They had no written law; it was the missionaries who supplied them with an alphabet and a written language; they had no books of conveyancing, but their customs,

coming down to them from their ancestors from long generations, were perfectly well known to the elders and the wise men, and were applied as occasion needed. A life occupancy, either exclusive of all others, or in common with the native owners, they could perhaps grasp, but an absolute alienation from the tribe and the future generations of the tribe, to the purchaser and his heirs for ever, they probably for many years could not comprehend. The idea of the white men, on the other hand, was as perfectly clear and defined, and the natives, no doubt, understood white ways much better before the era of acquisition had come to an end. The motives which induced them to sell were of a mixed kind. The first whites who came to the group, although they were escaped convicts from New South Wales, gave importance and fire-arms to the chiefs who protected them. The missionaries, who subsequently arrived, were protected for much the same reason, that it added to the importance of the town in which they resided. When the traders began to follow, they not only paid for their land in trade, but established a store where the tribe could get cotton-cloth, axes, knives, muskets, caps, and powder, in exchange for their own trifling productions of cocoa-nut oil, dilo oil, sandal-wood, or pearl-shell. We can scarcely realise how vast a change it was for these islanders to be able to obtain axes and knives of European manufacture, in place of the stone hatchets of former times. I recollect well hearing Thakombau, in his own house, speaking of the immense advantage this had conferred upon the people. But, unfortunately, the traders were also only too willing to supply them with firearms, with which to wage their mad inter-tribal wars, and it was especially to obtain this advantage that land sales became numerous and vast in the decade between 1860 and 1870. "I never," said one venerable-looking trader, "gave powder and ball for lands except to the Christian natives," he being evidently under the implicit belief that the nominal Christianity of the tribe sanctified the transaction on his part. I rather think, however, that it was the same settler who got a native (no doubt also a Christian native) flogged on board a man-of-war. Whatever was the ostensible cause of the flogging, it had a good effect upon his land claim, as the native proprietor said, "After the flogging on the man-of-war, I was silent." American subjects threatened the natives with American men-of-war, and British subjects threatened them with British men-of-war, and it was no idle threat. One town, which had persistently claimed a piece of land as theirs, was twice burned, although the result of

the investigation has been to disallow the white claim. We must not forget, however, that in these days men-of-war had their value, for Thakombau, on one occasion, being nettled on cross-examination, said: "If ships of war had not been in the habit of coming to Fiji, we should have clubbed the whites long ago—that and 'lotu' (Christianity) prevented us. It is a saying amongst us, if 'lotu' had kept away, could we not have clubbed these fellows?" But on that occasion, when he spoke so frankly, the chief was angry.

It was from the evil root of inter-tribal war that the chief difficulties about the land claims sprung. The natives, eager to obtain the advantage for the moment, made reckless sales, of which they repented; chiefs, who had become more despotic during war time, sold the lands of their people, either without their consent, or without the people daring to say no; chiefs and tribes sold the land of their enemies over whom they had obtained a temporary advantage, and, worse still, on one occasion at least, and perhaps more, sold the lands of their enemies before the war began; and even on that occasion there were white men scrambling up to the fortified hill post where the chief was, in order to have a share of the spoil before the spoil was assured, and indeed it never was assured. But the Lands Commissioners had the difficult duty of unravelling the title and the confusion; the boundaries of the deeds of the white claimants being, in their haste, incomprehensible and impossible, and the natives, who remained on most of the land, naturally disputing the right of their hereditary enemies to dispose of their hereditary lands. The trader and the *bonâ fide* settler of the early days were followed by the land speculator. Men came with the Australian notions of the size of claims, where 50,000 acres are looked upon as a very small slice of the earth's surface, and who bought tropical lands, swarming with a native population, with such a boundary as a river from its mouth to its source, or an inland range of mountains towards which they had waved their hand from the deck of a cutter. This would have been vague enough if the land had borne nothing but spinifex, but as it did bear the gardens and plantation-grounds of many hundreds of people, the title, where occupation was never attempted, was, as may be imagined, energetically contested.

Some of the fighting and land-selling chiefs of those days were certainly remarkable men. They have now nearly all passed away, and Thakombau also, we have heard by telegraph, has been gathered to his fathers. He was a shrewd old man, loyal in these latter times to his pledges, but in his early days as cruel a savage

chief as ever stalked the earth. A native witness, who was claiming land in Ovalau as belonging to his tribe, was asked how a tribe so small as his could own so much land. "So small!" said the man; "who made us small? We were many until Thakombau (pointing to him) came stealthily upon us and killed 500 of our people, and made hot the ovens." One of the large land-sellers was the late Ritova, the chief of Macuata, who is described by one set of those who had dealings with him as generous and noble, every inch a chief; by others as a ferocious savage, never happy but when engaged in killing and cooking men. He certainly would at any time have sold the lands of his most devoted adherents for a Winchester rifle and a bolt of cloth. I saw his great opponent, Katonivere, in his own district some months before I left. His name, by interpretation, means "Bag of tricks," but to see him now, you would take him to be the mildest of men. By the time I saw Tui Savu-Savu, who was up to 1870 a famous fighting chief and land-seller on the southern coast of Vanua Levu, he was a broken-down old man, very much given to the white man's liquor. And yet he had in his day boiled sixteen prisoners in the hot springs of Savu-Savu Bay, where you may now, in these piping times of peace, see any afternoon the natives boiling their yams. Tui Thakau, of Taviuni, was a chief on a grander scale than those I have named. He sold land freely throughout his district of Thakaundrove, which includes the Island of Taviuni, a large portion of Vanua Levu, and several islands to the eastward. On selling islands, he ordered the people to clear out, appointing the native town where they were to reside; but in these towns they did not become owners of the tribal lands, but simply tolerated strangers living there by order of the chief. The island of Mango, which I have already mentioned, was sold and cleared in this way, and also the island of Kanathea, belonging now to the same Melbourne Company. Those white men who went prospecting for land, and who were often utterly ignorant of the country and people, naturally stood in considerable dread of a population which had such an evil reputation as the Fijians. The first purchaser of Mango told me that he penetrated into the heart of the island to see for himself whether it would be available for the purposes of a plantation, but that he did so with fear and trembling, as he had been told the people were very ferocious. He came upon some of them working at their gardens, and they came round him and watched him, as they invariably do, when he sat down on a fallen tree to eat his lunch. As he knew nothing

of the language, he could not tell when they spoke whether they were admiring him or talking about cooking him. He was immensely relieved when they permitted him to depart in peace. He was already nearing the beach and his boat, when he heard shouting and hallooing behind him. His heart fell within him. They had made up their minds at last, and were pursuing their victim. He looked back, and saw a young man running and calling on him to stop. He prepared for the worst, when the implacable cannibal held up the pocket-knife of the stranger, which he had left behind, and was running to restore it to him! And yet the visit of that stranger on that sultry noon-day did portend misfortune to the whole native dwellers of the island. He bought it from their despotic chief, and they were evicted. It must have been a severe strain on the loyalty of the people to be obliged to acquiesce in the sale of their lands without their consent having ever been asked; but in this district, for the most part, they were silent, as Tui Thakau's power was absolute. Another land-selling chief was Tawaki, at Ba, in Viti Levu. I believed it was he who signalised his adoption of Christianity by killing the people of five villages, and offering them to the native missionary as a school-feast, but I find it was another chief in the neighbourhood. I saw, not long ago, the leader of the party who slew the people. He offered to take the chief native Commissioner—who naturally doubted the story—to the place where the bodies were buried, as the native missionary, when he saw what had been done, wept and tore his hair, and compelled them to bury the dead. The leader of the party is now the native magistrate—a bustling, active man, who, when I saw him last, was speaking in a native provincial council about what could have induced a certain town in the Yassawa group, when they presented a roll of mangi-mangi (or cord, curiously coloured, made of cocoanut fibre) to the chief, to fill the inside of it with stones and withered leaves. I regret to say the unanimous opinion of the council was that the men of that town must have been labourers on the plantations of the whites, and that it never could have occurred in the fine old honest heathen days.

I have mentioned the Yassawas. They are a group of islands shutting in the Fijian Archipelago to the north-west, very much as the Hebrides shield the north-west of Scotland from the Atlantic. In the earlier times they were far removed from the attentions of the high chiefs, who were laying waste other portions of the group. If they fought and ate each other, it was on an equality, town against

town, petty tribe against petty tribe. But the new light, the "lotu," as Christianity is termed, reached them, and they were united ecclesiastically to what is now the province of Bua. They accordingly began to visit the towns of Bua, and the chief of that province, who was one of the leading men of the group, and is now a trusted and efficient Government officer, began to visit them, and to side with one or the other party in disputes. He thus got the town which he aided into his net, and showed what a strong tie their common Christianity was by selling their lands. But when they heard at Bau that the chief of Bua was getting rifles and cartridges and all these nice things by selling the lands of the Yassawas, Ratu Epeli, the eldest son of Thakombau, paid them visits also. Some towns, anxious to have the favour of so big a chief, brought him offerings. He gave them his protection against their Fijian enemies, and sold their lands to whites, who, in their after proceedings, showed how well they could imitate towards the natives the acts of a despotic chief. Time would fail me to tell of the numerous other chiefs, with whose names, persons, and prowess we became familiar in the course of these investigations: of Tui Viwa and Turanga Levu; Mata ni Tubua and Kuruduadua; Vutikululu and Vakaruru; Tovi-tovi and Tamai Nai; Musadroka and Cokonauto; and many others with names as musical as in the old heathen days their actions were evil. Had it not been for the "lotu," indeed, it was not the white men who would have been clubbed, but the unfortunate Fijian people who would have perished from the land.

Imagine, then, the confusion of the land rights at the period of annexation from the proceedings of the Fijians themselves; but the conduct of many of the white purchasers did not tend to make the confusion less confounded. For example, two persons belonging to the class of "old hands" managed to make a purchase from the natives of a tract of about 9,000 acres, and having got "on the spree" over the transaction, they sold to other whites some 16,000 acres, leaving them to unravel the confusion the best way they could. It was really left to the Lands Commissioners to endeavour to do this. After a preliminary survey this [showing Williamson's map] is the puzzle which was presented to the eye. A fruitful source of trouble was the wild number of fathoms put in as the side lines of the piece of land purchased, of which the frontage only had been carefully stipulated for by the natives or understood by them. Side lines of four miles on each side of an island only five miles broad at that point left, at all events, three miles to be imaginary; but side lines

from five to twenty miles were sometimes inserted, which sent the purchase flying out many miles to sea. At other times, again, several thousand fathoms were inserted, assuming that it was only back land in the direction given, but the river taking a turn unknown to the purchaser, brought him out again on a frontage which belonged to other people, not at all disposed to yield up their rights. Then the endless questions about the documents produced, a memorandum on a scrap of paper being usually the first thing in the shape of written evidence, which was afterwards, and often at a considerable interval, embodied in a more formal deed. But in the meantime some of the original sellers may have died or perished in war, and the deed had to be "confirmed" by others, but it not unfrequently happened also that some more advantageous boundaries had been meantime discovered, which were inserted, and thus the transaction assumed an entirely new phase. One of the early purchasers in Levuka was a Wesleyan schoolmaster, who had a trick of inserting his own back fence as a boundary, and the godless people of Levuka used to say that that back fence was a movable one. Then the witnesses to the signatures of such deeds had not always—occasionally from ignorance, sometimes from drink, not unfrequently from pure contempt for any transaction made with natives—that respect for veracity which we look for in the dealings of men with one another. If things had been left as they were—and it was not a pleasant mess to touch, for there was political danger on either side—the country would not have settled down for a generation. The number of claims to land put in by whites was 1,683; some of them small town lots, but most of them for large and some for great estates. These claims necessitated the consideration of 1,335 separate cases, involving the same evidence, and the same careful attention as so many law-suits. Of the claims, speaking in round numbers, 1,000 were granted—500 in whole as asked for, 500 in part or on grounds different from that of right, and the balance of 335 were disallowed. Disallowance means that the natives succeeded in their contention, so that if the white claimants were disgusted with the issue, the subjects of the Queen, on the other side, were satisfied that they were being dealt with in a fair and just manner. It is scarcely necessary to say how much the just disallowance of these has strengthened the title to the rest, by making the indefeasibility which has been declared by law an absolute security in fact, by the acquiesence of the people of the land in the result of the investigation, so that capital, fearing no shocks to confidence by native risings, is flowing freely

into the Colony. Some of the white claimants of the disallowed lands have petitioned the Secretary of State for a new inquiry not into those they have succeeded in, and the natives have lost, but into those where the natives have gained but they have lost. Any such application as that, I need not say, has too much of the one-sided in it to commend it to impartial rulers. I am not able to add, from authentic information, how much land has been granted altogether, but taking it at somewhat less than a million acres, it is evident there is enough of land available for white plantations for many years to come. In this point of view, I must say I am glad there had been so many sales before annexation, because I fear any attempt to have completely barred land purchase from the natives, after the place became a British Colony, would have been difficult to maintain, or that the hand of the local government would have been forced by a system of squatting, which would have been a constant source of danger. In the settlement which has been happily accomplished, two men took a prominent part, without whose incessant labour, patient investigation, and desire to do justice to both races, the matter could not have been ended so satisfactorily. I mean for the first period, until he left the Colony, Sir Arthur Gordon, whose powers of working were often extremely inconvenient to others who had not the same amount of zeal; and, in the second period, Mr. Victor Alexander Williamson, who came from England, without salary, to do a most responsible and difficult work, as chairman of the Lands Commission, whose duty it was to report. His manner of presiding had the happy result of convincing the natives they were obtaining justice, and the whites that their claims were being treated with the consideration to which they were entitled. If any young gentlemen with capital at their disposal desire to emigrate to Fiji, they will be able to purchase land from some of the successful claimants. If they have not sufficient capital, two or three may club together, and they will find an enlightened partnership law to regulate all questions. They may also get their friends to become partners by advancing them capital, and, under the partnership law, the friends who so advance will not be liable to the whole debts of the firm, but only to lose their contribution in the event of failure. This, perhaps, is the safest mode in which those at home can assist young men going out, as, with a limited risk, they may reap their share of the profit of the enterprise, in place of merely receiving interest on their money.

Every white claimant who succeeded has got or will get a Crown grant, which is indefeasible from the date of its issue,

and becomes the foundation for that mode of land transfer, which was first introduced to South Australia by Sir Robert Torrens: I say has either got or will get a Crown grant, because I need not remind gentlemen who have had to do with similar matters of the vast work of surveying which has had to be accomplished before the boundaries could be satisfactorily filled in. The surveyor with his pegs is the true pioneer of law and order. And in a country of rich and tangled vegetation, where the land between the mangrove swamp which not unfrequently forms the frontage to the sea, to the mountain peak which forms the back boundary, is one mass of undergrowth and giant trees, bound together with massive creepers, and interlaced with prickly bushes; where the surface is broken by frequent chasms, ravines, and gorges; by torrents and rivers; by huge rocks, boulders, and broken strata; or by thickets of reeds high above the head of a man,where the heat is overpowering, although the sun may be shut out,—the duty of a surveyor requires not only professional skill, but physical strength and endurance, of which those who clamour for their Crown grants are too frequently profoundly ignorant. This kind of work, so necessary and beneficial—and so calculated when well done to prevent future dissensions—does not come much under the eye of those in authority, it is not much dwelt upon in despatches, and the names of those who have done their duty are seldom, I fear, brought to the notice of the Home Government; but knowing how much we have been indebted to that branch of the service you will excuse me for having thus said what I feel with reference to their invaluable labours. I cannot, in a paper like this, go into the whole question of the cheap and easy system of land mortgage and transfer which we have adopted, but it may be sufficient to say that if anyone wants to sell his property, the transaction can be completed in half an hour, the purchaser having the most absolute security that he is getting a good title, with no encumbrances affecting the land except those written on the face of the one document which forms the title. If a proprietor wants to mortgage his property to extend his cultivation, he has not to wait weeks or months while the lawyers fumble over the deeds, but the transaction can be accomplished with as much facility and as much security as the transfer. What does this mean? Why, that the value of the whole land is a fund of credit for its working capital. Money can as readily be obtained upon it as if the value were in consols, or railway debentures, or the most easily melted securities. The rate of interest which proprietors can afford to pay in these

young countries is high—10 per cent. upon mortgages in Fiji at present—and capital is thus tempted to come in, and by the mode of realising mortgages, which we have adapted from the French land laws, it can be speedily and cheaply got out. Of course, no system which can be devised can be worked without ordinary judgment and prudence. If creditors take up worthless debtors, who, in place of putting the borrowed money in the land to improve its value, expend it in luxurious or riotous living, the value of the land will decrease with neglect, and the money may in part be lost. That will not be the consequence of the land system but of human folly, which is a crop which never fails, and requires no labour in seed-time.

With regard to the native lands, as there is at present no individual property in them, the system of conveyancing which I have mentioned would be entirely inapplicable. But on that account we have not drifted into the position which has caused so much injustice and wrong elsewhere, of denying or ignoring the native title to their own lands because it is not conceived on the lines of Jarman, or is not to be found acknowledged in the legal text-books of another race. We *have* acknowledged the native title, and by ordinance we have required all judges and magistrates to take notice of it, as it has come down to the present holders from the generations which have preceded them, and to give as free and full effect to it as if it were a title founded on Crown grant and registered in our registry of titles. I was at the annual council of chiefs at Mua Levu, just before Sir Arthur Gordon's departure for New Zealand, where he explained to them what had been done to secure the recognition of the title to their lands, and there could be no doubt, from the manner in which they received it, that the announcement was another tie by which these men, unless in future they shall be grossly misgoverned, have had their loyalty riveted to the Crown of England. How much better to be engaged thus, than in disarming rebels, and confiscating land from which tribes and people derive their sole support! But we did not stop here. We looked forward to the native land owners deriving a benefit from the march of events and the introduction of capital and machinery to the Colony. In the same ordinance there are provisions by which native lands may be leased for twenty-one years, if wished, with power of renewal, the rent, of course, to be distributed amongst the community. By this means they may let their lands to the proprietors of the large sugar-mills, who are better able to carry on agricultural operations on a great scale, and the

inhabitants may be employed and paid as labourers on their own lands, from which they will also from time to time receive the rent.

Leaving the question of the lands at this stage, let me now turn to that of labour, not less necessary than land and capital for the development of the country, or rather, without which land and capital would lie equally idle. We have at present the three sources —Fijians, Polynesians, and Coolies. I will touch upon the first source later on in the few words which I desire to say about the native community system, and with regard to the Coolies it is a question not special to Fiji, and one which is being worked out in several Colonies of the Empire.

To turn to the Polynesian labourers. I need not remind you that the abuses connected with this traffic were powerful reasons for the annexation of the Colony, as it seemed hopeless to prevent them when there was no settled or firm Government. The mode of recruiting the labourers for Fiji at present is that planters, or combinations of planters acting through a common agent, charter and fit out a vessel for bringing labourers, find the security to the Government which the law requires that the ordinances shall be obeyed, and the vessel, taking on board a Government labour agent charged with the duty of seeing that all is done according to rule, sets sail for the New Hebrides or Solomon Groups, or now also to the New Britain Group, for recruits. We also get a few from the Gilbert and Marshall Groups, known as the Line Islands. The vessels have generally a large number of time-expired men to return. Proceeding to the nearest place for which they have passengers, and beginning to recruit fresh ones, they fill up as fast as they can while they go from island to island. The rule is for the captain to remain on board to take care of the vessel, and the first mate also most frequently, the recruiting being done by the second mate, while a second boat, ostensibly to cover the first with fire-arms, follows it to the land. On finding the natives peaceable, however, this second boat commonly recruits also. In many of the islands men are found who can speak Fijian, or one of the returning labourers is employed for a gratuity to interpret to his countrymen. Where the negotiations take place with the petty chiefs and the usual amount of trade is given as a present on the engagement of each recruit, there is no after difficulty. The trade given consists of cloth, knives, hatchets, fire-arms and ammunition, and, above all, pipes and tobacco. This is to make up to the community for the loss of the services of the recruit while he is away for his three

years' service in Fiji, or his five years' service in Queensland, in addition to his wages. But if the ships, as they constantly do, accept fugitives as recruits, especially if they take women, the chances are that the community on shore will consider themselves wronged, and will entertain a grudge. The moment the islanders come on board they are considered in much the same light as military recruits, and are detained or recovered by force should they repent of their engagement or attempt to run away. When the vessel has received her complement, ranging, according to size of the vessels employed, from, say, 60 to 180, she sets off on her return to Fiji, where the recruits are landed at an excellent depôt, examined, and sent on to the plantations. These people (with the exception of a few who have been formerly recruited) are simply naked savages, of different intellectual types certainly, but all ignorant of everything except how to eat. For about six months they are not fit for much, but gradually they begin to understand what is required of them, and make afterwards servants and labourers, whom the people are only too glad to obtain. When the recruiting is conducted fairly and prudently there is no fear of collision, but cases constantly occur where methods are used to obtain recruits which exasperate the natives and cause reprisals on the first ship which afterwards arrives. It will be remembered that the recruiting is done not only by Fijian vessels over which we have perfect control, but by Queensland vessels, New Caledonian vessels, and vessels to supply the German plantations in Samoa. Let me take, as examples of how "massacres" originate, both an instance where a French vessel was to blame and one in which a Fijian schooner was concerned. In the first instance a New Caledonian vessel was recruiting at Aoba, in the New Hebrides. A Martinique negro was the boat-steerer, and did the recruiting. He got into a quarrel with the natives, used his revolver and killed one, and escaped with his boat. The next ship to arrive was from Fiji, and the coast having always been formerly safe, the mate and labour agent, although warned by friendly natives further up, went towards this particular place to recruit. They were fired on, the mate and one of the crew killed outright, the labour agent mortally wounded, and one or two others of the crew wounded. H.M.S. *Wolverine* went down immediately to inquire, and to act if necessary. A force was landed, and, after a parley, a native was handed over as the principal in the outrage, and property given in token of submission. The native surrendered was not executed in Fiji, there having been some difficulties in the way which the rough whites in the Pacific scouted—there was a want of

jurisdiction, a want of evidence, and a want of belief in the criminality of a common savage who had either to obey his chief or be clubbed. Whether because of what had happened or following upon independent events, the natives of the same island again killed an American trader. His partner went down from New Caledonia shortly afterwards, and when a chief went off to welcome him back the American shot him dead on the deck of the vessel. The man who did this has since gone to his account. Another Queensland recruiting vessel followed to the coast, and a repetition of the scene of the former year took place, the natives fired, killing the mate and labour agent. One of our men-of-war again went down, and a petty chief was caught and executed; and thus we go round in a vicious circle. The case of the Fijian vessel was this. A woman, the wife or daughter of a chief on Santo, one of the New Hebrides, came off to the schooner, and was engaged as a recruit. She may have been flying from some domestic oppression, or, as I think I heard, her lover had gone off to Fiji on a previous occasion. There is nothing as yet in any of our Labour Laws requiring the consent of the parents or community to be obtained before taking a recruit who comes willingly, we dealing with the individual alone. The chief regarded the carrying away of the woman as an outrage. Although warnings had been given by friendly natives in the early part of the recruiting season, one boat from a Fijian vessel without a protecting party foolishly went in to the shore. They were set upon, and the mate, labour agent, and two Fijians of the crew killed. H.M.S. *Cormorant* was promptly sent down, and from the evidence given by a Fijian witness who had been wounded, her captain seized upon two natives on the island of Tonoa who were believed to be Santo men implicated in the affair. It was thought desirable to attempt to catch also the chief of the town. A boat expedition was organised, and in heading this Lieut. Lucraft, a fine young fellow, who had been so merry at my house in Suva the night before they sailed, was killed. On the same evening, while the *Cormorant* was on her way to New Caledonia, the sailors—our own blue-jackets, remember—killed one of the two native prisoners taken from Tonoa. The other was ultimately sent down to Fiji, but after he had been there some time the *Diamond* arrived with instructions for a further inquiry into his supposed implication in the Santo massacre, as, from information obtained by another naval captain, it was more than suspected that he was a friend of the whites and white missionaries on that coast. The *Diamond* had to go off with the acting High Commissioner to

Samoa, and before her return the native prisoner had died. Whether his death will be the beginning of a new series of killings or close the account, who can tell?

The Home Government took a very great step in advance to control the doings of ships and traders in the Western Pacific, by establishing, in 1877, a Court having jurisdiction over Her Majesty's subjects there; but as the court can only try the white, and not the black, it gives an appearance of one-sidedness to its proceedings which has subjected it to much obloquy. I believe many improvements could be made both in the way of inquiring into crime and the better organisation of the labour trade, which would go far to remove the objections to the continuance of the immigration, which are now so freely and so forcibly urged frem many quarters. If this can be done, so that these labourers can be obtained without fear of outrage, and in moderate numbers from each island, taught to handle European tools and to improve their rude husbandry, while production is stimulated in the various Colonies, and themselves duly and faithfully returned at the end of their indenture, it would surely be better than leaving them for generations to come in their native savagedom, spending their time in mutual murder.

I come, now, in conclusion, to say a few words on the Fijian communities and Fijian labour. The picturesque side of native life has been well described in the recent work of Miss Gordon Cumming, and, however tempting it be, I must leave it. As to the practical point of view, there can be no doubt that men working together in communities can much more effectively perform many of the heavier works than where working singly with only such small help as limited means can command. Take house-building for example. The native Fijians are infinitely better lodged than the peasantry of Ireland, or the north of Scotland, or the poorer classes in general. The trees for posts are felled in the forests, and carried, with musical chants and wild yells, to the site; the reeds are cut and carried from the waste lands, and the wild sugar-cane leaves for the roof, while the busy hive of men, with cries, babble, yells, and laughter, will thereafter put up a house for an ordinary family in a single day. The clearing of the bush for yam planting, the turning over of the soil with the digging-stick, the elaborate works of irrigation for taro beds, the mode of fishing adopted by the women going in bands to surround a shoal of young fry and driving them into the net, the defence of the town in war, and the agricultural operations in peace,

were all better done by the community being regarded as the unit, and the individual as nothing but a component part of the mass. Lest anyone, however, dallying with the socialist theories of the day, and with a leaning to the teaching of Continental prophets, should imagine that this proves the excellence of some communistic theory, we must remember that there are many drawbacks. Not only is individual liberty lost, but the iron bands of custom become so strong as to prevent anything like progress or improvement. The community is only worked thoroughly well where there is a despotic head, and in Fiji, when the whites found it, the chief's order was necessary for everything, from the cleaning of the weeds in the Rara, or village square, to the determining what maid the young men should espouse, as well as the greater questions relating to peace and war. This power was not only theoretically absolute, but it was enforced by the punishment of death, summarily and swiftly administered. A townsman of Levuka saw Tui Levuka, who was a great chief in those days, take his club and kill on the spot one of his followers who had dared to remonstrate against the sale of his lands. Another gentleman told me he was in the house of Tui Thakau at Somo-Somo, not many years ago, when a prisoner, a man of some consequence, thoughtlessly went behind the chief to take the fibre through which the yangona was strained—it being a breach of etiquette to go behind a chief in the house. Without a word, Tui Thakau lifted his "ulu," or throwing-club, and felled him to the earth. The attendants hauled the poor wretch out by the feet, and the making of the yangona proceeded. The man was not killed, but was disabled for many days. Wherever the chief is a clear-headed and firm despot, the community system works well and efficiently, but where the chief has not an organising head, it gets necessarily into a muddle. The community, moreover, in its turn, becomes simply an individual in a larger community, the "quali" being composed of so many "mataquali." The labours of the "mataquali" must give way to those of the higher organisation, and as many sudden demands come from the chief of the "quali," labour beneficial for the smaller organisation must be left half finished while the other is attended to. Then, again, the "quali" is only an individual in the still higher organisation of the "matanitu." Provincial labour, being ordered by the Roko, or highest chief, takes precedence of all; and here, again, if the head chief is an able man (which some of them are), with an organising head, there will be less worry and friction in carrying

out the work. But where the Roko is inefficient, confusion reigns: the people are worried by contradictory orders, and much valuable time is utterly wasted.

Do I then maintain that the British Government should have proceeded to break up the communities, and to impose upon them by law the *régime* of individuality? So strongly do I feel the opposite, that I was about to say, God forbid that it should be thought so! The community system is one through which I suppose all tribes and people have come. In the case of the Polynesians, at all events, it has come down to them as the ordinary custom of their forefathers, and if it were suddenly to be destroyed, the people would be as sheep without a shepherd, and would have to encounter evils and hardships to which the friction caused by the labours of their several organisations would be as nothing. The first Governor, Sir Arthur Gordon, entered upon his duty in the true spirit. He inquired narrowly and minutely into the organisation of the people; he saw and consulted with the chiefs; he went everywhere throughout the country—often in open boat, and on foot long days' journeys over native tracks, across mountain and plain; he learned the language, he witnessed the dances and merry-makings, he visited the gardens and provision-grounds, he sat in chiefs' houses, and heard alike the yangona song of other times in the deep, bass notes of the men, and the hymns of Christian worship participated in by men and women, by the whole household, at the close of day. It was because he thus knew the people that he gained their confidence and esteem, and learned also how rash and impolitic it would have been to have interfered with the mode in which they had lived and worked for ages. In all that he did for the better organisation of the people by giving them opportunities in local and general councils to make their complaints and their aspirations known, he adopted and proceeded upon their own lines, and the result has been a peaceful acceptance of the British Government, and a confidence in its justice and fair dealing, which can only be lost by most reckless government in the future.

There is a delicacy, although perhaps no great political difficulty, in what to do now: how to temper the action of the Government, so that there shall be no danger of exciting the suspicion of the chiefs that we intend to interfere with them unduly in their own ways; and, on the other hand, not to lend the strength of the Government to uphold those portions of the community system which are oppressive to the people, or which necessarily are in course of modification by

the changes which have taken and are daily taking place. The greatest change of all is that the British Government is there. "These are white men's times," has often been plaintively urged by natives when they felt they could not do as they liked. If any Tui This or Tui That were to brain a follower now he would, of course, be tried for murder, like any other common sinner. We have, in fact, gently but firmly taken the club from the hand of the chief, and he must, if he has to complain of any of his people not obeying his command, go before the magistrate, and get him condemned to a punishment not exceeding fourteen days' imprisonment. The great chiefs who ruled the group with a rod of iron are, as we have seen, fast passing away. Their successors have grown up in the era of Christianity, they appreciate the reign of law, and the old evil prestige of the chiefs is consequently much impaired. Then the islands up to the very sources of the rivers of Viti Levu are all nominally Christian. In more than a thousand Christian churches the native preachers every Sunday are thundering out those doctrines of Christian individuality which sapped the power of the feudal barons, and has already in Fiji made the preacher not the least influential man in the village. Education is doing its silent work, so that the young man who knows more and can read better, is more in request than the ignorant chief of the town. The people have begun to taste the sweets of earning money. They take good care when they come back from the plantations, or from levelling town sites in the new capital, to give the chief some of the spoil—oil for his lamp, gaudy prints for his wife and children, tinned meats to give his yams a flavour, and thus they can go again and again. The example of the whites is also very catching—they have no chief but the law, and can go and come, work or play, amass money or spend it as they please, and there is a considerable class of the young men who wish to be as the white men are. Lastly, the opportunities of acquiring money with which to purchase what they need will gradually render much of the community work unnecessary and unprofitable. One of the chiefs on the leeward site of Viti Levu, where the country is bare of wood, was lately building a new house. He required a great tree for the central post, and it took 100 men some three weeks to search for it, cut it, and carry it with infinite labour to the coast. One hundred men working at 8s. per day at Suva for three weeks would have earned £315, which would have built a whole wooden house for their chief capable of lasting 20 years, in place of the brief period which the new Fijian one will stand. Then, again, with the overwhelming production of

flour in the neighbouring Colonies, bread is abundant. The Fijians like it; you seldom see them about town without a loaf in their hands, and if they can work for money at raising sugar, and buy wholesome bread, why should they be condemned, if they don't wish it themselves, to live constantly on yams and taro? The bulk of the people do not know all this yet, especially those of the outlying islands, but they are rapidly acquiring the knowledge, and it cannot fail, if they are left to themselves, gradually to modify in the most profound manner their communal ideas and habits.

In the discussion and decision of all these important and delicate matters there is one thing upon which we can most confidently rely, the profound desire of the Home Government, whichever party may be in power, to preserve the interesting and noble race which has come under our rule, and this time at least, and with reference to this people, to have no such record as the history of the world has hitherto shown of the dealing of a civilised with a savage people. Where is the race which peopled St. Domingo and Jamaica when Columbus set his foot on their shores? Where are they? The voice of one solitary monk in those ages was heard pleading for them. He feared not to penetrate into the chambers of kings to demand justice for those who had no friend. But the tide of the times was too strong for him, and he and they for whom he pleaded were overwhelmed in the same catastrophe of wrong. Think you that Spain has prospered more because she swept those native races from the earth? No. But have we been altogether guiltless? Since I went to the Australian hemisphere the last native inhabitant of Tasmania has been consigned to the earth which his forefathers trod; other native races are in course of extinction on that vast continent where the Almighty fixed their dwellings, and deemed it vast enough for all His children to inhabit. Shall the Fijian race also perish, each spirit, as it flies from the traditional Cape of the Dead, sending back its curse upon us and our children? It cannot be; for where hatred and ignorance once inspired Government and people alike, knowledge and love, interest and pity, and Christian benevolence animate the policy and the laws, and the race shall live. Already the annual decrease of the people has been arrested. I see in future the increase augmented year by year, I hear the laughter of the children on the sunny shores, and feel that a noble civil triumph has been nobly achieved, casting a lustre on the Mother-land greater than the glory of many victories.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. F. P. LABILLIERE: When I sent in my name as a speaker this evening, I had no idea that I should be called upon immediately to follow the able reader of the paper; but having had an opportunity of hearing everything, I believe, which has been said in this Institute upon the subject of Fiji and upon the larger question of our policy in the Pacific, I am the less unwilling to speak at the present moment. It is not so many years since my friend Mr. Chesson, whom I hope we shall have the pleasure of hearing this evening, first introduced the subject of Fiji in an able paper which he read before this Institute, when it was in a much more infantine state of existence than it presents at this moment. In that paper Mr. Chesson advocated—and I heartily concurred with him—the annexation of Fiji. He pointed out the advantages which would accrue not only to the British Empire, but to the aborigine races from that annexation. There were many doubts expressed outside this Institute in opposition to the views advocated by Mr. Chesson on that occasion; but shortly after, within a year or two, Fiji was annexed, and we heard certain timid people speaking very despondently in this country about "additional responsibilities" having been incurred by the Imperial Government. The account which we have heard this evening shows how very right those who advocated the policy of annexation were, and how utterly wrong those were who opposed that policy. But we not only had this question of the policy of annexation presented to us by Mr. Chesson in this Institute in 1874, but in the very same session we had a very important paper read by Sir Archibald Michie on the question of annexing Eastern New Guinea. After that, I think in the following session, there was a valuable paper read before the Institute by Mr. Coleman Phillips, of New Zealand, dealing generally with the whole question of the Pacific, and advocating a very large policy of annexation. Now, I think this is the only wise policy that we can adopt with respect to these adjacent islands. Sir John Gorrie has pointed out the difficulties and entanglements in which we are, I might almost say, daily brought with the natives in the various groups, in consequence of our not being able to exercise over them anything like proper authority. But what was the cause of all the difficulties with which we have had to contend in Fiji? Those difficulties all arose from want of annexation in proper time. If Fiji had been annexed earlier, as it might and ought to have been, it would have become at a much earlier date

what it is now, a self-supporting Colony. All those scandals which arose with regard to the labour traffic would have never occurred. In the light of such experiences we should clearly see that the policy which was too tardily adopted with regard to Fiji is the true policy which we ought to pursue with regard to those neighbouring islands. You have only to look at that map, and, starting with New Zealand in the south, to take a sort of circular tour with your eye round to New Guinea, to see what is the natural boundary of the British Empire in those quarters. We see at once that those islands, the New Hebrides and the Solomon group and Eastern New Guinea, properly belong to our Australasian dominions. And there is no doubt whatever that the longer we leave those islands unannexed, the more numerous will be the complications which will arise, not only with regard to the native question, but also with respect to what I may call the intrusion of foreign powers upon the borders of our territories. We have heard only within the last few days of what is projected by the French. Whilst we are hesitating, instead of following out the policy which has been so eminently successful in Fiji, our neighbours across the Channel are acting; and we have been told within the last fortnight that they are going to do—what? Why, to introduce their civilisation into the New Hebrides, where English missionaries have been at work and have to a considerable extent civilised the natives. Our French neighbours are going to introduce French ideas and French civilisation in that quarter in the shape of the establishment of a Colony for incorrigible criminals. That is stated in the Paris correspondent's letter in the *Times* last Saturday week. Well, I think that, looking at this question from an Imperial point of view, looking at it from a Colonial point of view, looking at it as it affects the interests and the welfare of the aboriginal races, there is only one policy for us to pursue, and that is the policy which has proved so successful with regard to Fiji. The establishment of penal settlements by the French in various parts of the Pacific would have a most serious effect upon the Australian Colonies. Fancy such a thing being established in Eastern New Guinea—a territory which comes within eighty miles of the coast of Australia! It would be one of the most abominable things which possibly could be inflicted upon, not only the aborigines, but upon the Australian Colonies. And whilst we are merely carrying out such a policy and exercising such feeble control as the Pacific Islanders Act enables us to exercise, the French, or any other nation, may establish themselves in those regions. The fact is, the people of this country are not sufficiently

alive to the importance of allowing territories like this to pass from out of our hands. The Parliaments here, and the Governments here, are always so occupied with the provincial questions of the British Isles. Two or three sessions, for instance, have been occupied with the affairs of Ireland. This session of Parliament is to be occupied with the question of the Municipal Government of London. ("Question.") My friend, Mr. Jourdain, says "Question." If he had only withheld the observation, I should have arrived at the point by this time. I repeat that the Municipal Government of this metropolis, or other most important, but provincial questions, always so completely absorb the consideration of the Government authorities in this country, that they cannot see the vast importance of the outlying interests of the Empire. That is my answer to the cry of "Question." I think the only course open for us, unless we wish to get into a state of complication in the Pacific, which would be disastrous for all parties concerned, is to pursue that policy which has led to the establishment of Fiji as a British Colony.

Mr. F. W. Chesson: I wish in the first place to express the great pleasure with which I have listened to the admirable paper read to-night by Sir John Gorrie, than whom no one is more competent to place his opinions on this subject before a London audience. I think on an occasion like this we may with some interest revert to incidents which occurred so long ago as the year 1859, when Mr. Pritchard, British Consul in Fiji, arrived in London and made an offer of the sovereignty of those islands to the Queen of England on behalf of Thakombau and other chiefs of Fiji. You may remember that, in the ensuing year, a Commissioner was sent out to Fiji by the British Government in the person of Colonel Smythe, who was instructed to report upon the expediency of accepting the cession of those islands. Colonel Smythe, after spending some few weeks in the group and visiting half a dozen of the islands, drew up a report which he sent home to England, in which he expressed his opinion that it would not be expedient that Her Majesty's Government should accept the offer which had been made by Thakombau to cede to Her Majesty the sovereignty of his country. In his report he further remarked that, in his opinion, the resources of the Pacific Islands could be best developed, and the welfare of the inhabitants secured, by the native Government, aided by the counsels of respectable Europeans. It was not till the month of September, 1861, that the Home Government came to a final decision on the offer of the chiefs of Fiji; and on September 7,

1861, the Duke of Newcastle wrote a despatch, in which he said: "His Grace is of opinion that any civilised power who may make itself responsible for the government of the Fiji Islands must also be willing to incur a large and immediate expenditure, with the possibility before long of involving itself in native wars, and, possibly, disputes with other civilised countries." Now, I read this extract because I think it ought to teach statesmen a lesson of humility, and make them feel that their judgment is not necessarily infallible, and that a mere shrinking from responsibility very often defeats its own object. We know that the Duke of Newcastle, who was a most honest man, really came to the conclusion which I have read, and that it was the sincere expression of his own mind, but that yet in no single particular has it been borne out by what has since occurred. We know that the experiment, recommended by Colonel Smythe, of a native Government, to be assisted by what he called "respectable Europeans," led to the establishment of a state of things in Fiji which was simply intolerable, and which threatened the destruction of the Fijian people, and would have insured their universal demoralisation and ruin. We know that no only has the Government of Fiji not caused Great Britain a large expenditure, but I believe that the total amount which the Imperial Parliament has been called upon to vote for Fiji has not exceeded the sum of one hundred thousand pounds—and for that comparatively small amount we are in the enjoyment of one of the finest groups of islands in the world. We have achieved the credit already of having arrested the decline of the Fijian race, and of having given that race a chance of permanently maintaining its existence at the Antipodes. Now this brings me to a point which I am very anxious to lay before this meeting. I refer to the measures which have been taken under the wise and prudent administration of Sir Arthur Gordon, and also under the equally able and successful government of Mr. Des Vœux, to prevent the decline of the native people. Unquestionably, before the annexation took place, in spite of all the efforts of missionaries and of every attempt made by individual natives to benefit their own countrymen, the Fijian race was rapidly declining. I believe the estimates are that the population were diminishing at the rate of from 3,000 to 5,000 a year; and, of course, at that rate it was only a question of time when the last Fijian would cease to exist. But after the annexation of the group had taken place, although no doubt some time elapsed before the wise measures to which I have referred were put in operation, what do we find? We find that

the decline in the numbers of the people was gradually arrested, and at length brought to a standstill; and now, according to the interesting report which has been drawn up by Mr. D. Wilkinson, the native Commissioner, the Fijian people are actually increasing in numbers—not to any very great extent, it is true, but I believe that during the last three years the increase is represented by something like four hundred souls. That, of course, is a very different thing from the decline of 3,000 and 5,000 people per annum, and gives us hopes that if these measures are persevered in, and if the policy inaugurated by Sir Arthur Gordon, and so wisely adhered to by Governor Des Vœux, is carried out, the Fiji race will be saved from extermination and become a civilised and Christianised people. I should like to say just one word with regard to the New Hebrides. I wish to remind Mr. Labilliere that a few weeks ago a deputation waited upon Lord Derby on this question, who called our attention to the fact that there was an understanding between the English and French Governments that neither Government would take possession of the Hebrides, and he intimated that he would take steps to remind the French of the mutual engagement thus entered into, and intimate to them the expectation of England that they would loyally keep their promise. I think it is only fair to the French authorities in New Caledonia to make a further statement. It is this—that finding, as they have done, that the French labour traffic with the New Hebrides, to which Sir John Gorrie has referred to-night, has led to abuses which they are wholly unable to control, they have recently given instructions that this branch of the labour traffic shall be absolutely stopped. This information has been communicated to me by Baron Miklouho Maclay, the Russian naturalist, on the authority of a letter from a French priest in New Caledonia. I think that this shows a disposition on the part of the French authorities to recognise those principles of morality which it should be the object of all nations to carry out in the Islands of Polynesia. Another fact equally gratifying is, that Her Majesty's Government have lately appointed a Commission, consisting of Sir Arthur Gordon, Admiral Hoskins, and Admiral Wilson, to consider the best means of improving the jurisdiction of the British Government, or rather of the High Commissioner's Court in the Western Pacific. I have no doubt the labours of that Commission will help to settle many of the difficult and complicated questions which have hitherto embarrassed the Government. The Commission is composed of men well acquainted with that part of the world, who have the interests of

the natives and of the Europeans equally at heart, and who will be true to the great principles of the nineteenth century, and, above all, to the principles and teachings of the Christian religion. I have no doubt that, by the aid of those eminent and able men, we shall see in course of time a better state of things existing in the Pacific, and the way prepared for the ultimate establishment in that part of the world of a new Empire—an Empire based upon justice and civilisation.

Mr. Thomas Archer: As the representative of a Colony that lies not very far from the part of the world we have been discussing—that is, Queensland—I think it is due to the reader of the paper we have just heard that I should say a few words of thanks to him for the able paper he has just read, and more especially for its moderation, clearness, and comprehensiveness, because I was afraid from what has transpired here in England lately on the question of South Sea Island labour, that anything but moderation would have characterised that paper, and I am very glad indeed that my fears have been unfounded, and I have been agreeably surprised at the tone of Sir John Gorrie's remarks. I represent the interests of probably the best-abused and most ill-used Colony in Her Majesty's dominions. I think it likely that very few of my audience have ever seen the prints that have busied themselves by heaping contumely and abuse on the unfortunate Colony I represent—unfortunate in so far that these papers have not had the fair play to allow me a word in reply, and have shut out my defence. If this is British fair play, it is not the kind of fair play we admire on the other side of the world. Those portions of the paper referring to the labour question in which Queensland was named are the only ones in which she is directly concerned, and I only wish to assure you that we, who employ the island labour, are not quite so black as we are painted by the journals I refer to. The men who principally employ the island labourers are very much of the stamp of those I see around me here, or men such as I meet in clubs and hotels in London; and it is a curious thing if these men, because they have gone to the other side of the world, should leave behind them —I suppose at the equator—every sense of humanity, honesty, and fair dealing, and should become the greatest ruffians unhung even in New Caledonia. Those are the crimes of which we are accused. Men whom I have known from youth upward, many of them as well educated, as humane, and in as good positions as the best men in this room, are accused by these papers of committing the most atrocious cruelties on the South Sea labourers, and I am not

permitted to defend them. I am myself one of these much-talked-about and sat-upon slaveholders—and I am proud of it; not only because I may derive some benefit from it, but I flatter myself that we also confer some benefit on those we employ. Those people come to us for work, and we procure them in precisely the same manner as Sir John Gorrie told us they were brought to Fiji. In fact, they come to us half-naked semi-savages, not very particular in some of their tastes and habits; and anyone who knows the facts will admit that we send them away—at any rate a great majority of them—not worse, but much better, because we teach them the value of industry, fair dealing, and economy, and last, but not least, the benefits of the use of soap, an article they know very little about at home. They come to us miserably clothed, and generally go away dressed in the gaudy style so dear to coloured races, and take back with them to their friends what to them is, I hope, the foundation of future prosperity. I am, therefore, not at all ashamed of being a so-called Queensland slave-driver. If these people in their islands passed their days in halcyon peace, prosperity, and quietness, it might, no doubt, seem hard on them to ask them to work, as work is disagreeable to most of us; but from what these islanders have told me, that is by no means the state of affairs in their homes. Their lives are passed in anything but the manner described by the poets; they are, in fact, liable to suffer from droughts and short commons, and, above all, they are often liable to be killed and eaten by their enemies. Life at home is to them not all "beer and skittles," and the "Songs of Toobanai" are often liable to be interrupted by the yells of their enemies, who come down to burn their houses and roast them by the embers. I do not say this is the case with all, but it applies to many of the islands. I hope the proposal Sir John Gorrie has so ably and eloquently brought forward to-night may be carried out, and that the labour traffic, by the help of the Commission which Mr. Chesson mentions as having been appointed, may be so regulated that no one will be able to bring charges of cruelty against the importers of island labourers, and that the Imperial Government may take the matter in hand and regulate it in such a way that neither natives nor whites shall suffer detriment from it.

Sir George Campbell, M.P.: I do not feel myself competent to speak upon this subject. I came here to listen and to be instructed, and I have listened with extreme pleasure and with extreme instruction and gratification to the lecture of Sir John Gorrie, of which I may say that there has been testimony borne on both sides of the

impartiality and fairness of the statements he has made. I have said that I should be unwilling to express an opinion upon the subject, of which I possess so little knowledge, and especially as I am here in an atmosphere where my opinions would not perhaps be accepted, for I belong to an assembly in which, as one gentleman has said, we occupy ourselves with such petty questions as the Municipal Government of London and troublesome islands such as Ireland—we have not brought ourselves to the level of that Imperial question which our friend thinks is far loftier and better. In truth I am hardly surprised that this atmosphere should bring out in my friend Mr. Chesson, elsewhere a most reasonable man, those great and Imperial ideas he has now propounded, and in which he seems to see before him the visions of a great Empire in the Pacific. Well, as I have said, I am one of those narrow-minded people whose intellect has not been educated up to that high point. I have only had to do with the British Empire, with which we have already possessed ourselves. I have had something to do with annexation in my day, and I have been inclined to form the opinion and to say to the British Power, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther." I am satisfied with the annexations with which I have been myself concerned, and I am not inclined at the present moment to accept higher ideas. At the same time I quite admit that the brilliant ideas put forward by the gentlemen near me are well worthy of discussion; and I feel that they are put forward in no improper spirit, but that they are ideas which may be well and properly ventilated. If I might express a word of criticism, it would be to say that the tone and the temper of the gentleman who represents Queensland have been somewhat painful. He has described himself as one of those who have profited, and who thinks that others have profited, by that labour system which he admits Sir John Gorrie has fairly described. It seems to me that that is a system which no man need be proud of, or defend as altogether free from faults; and I felt some pain that his remarks should have been couched in tones of almost exultation, and was surprised that they should have come from a gentleman representing the great British Colony of Queensland.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon, G.C.M.G.: It has been my good fortune for many years past to be closely associated in public work with Sir John Gorrie, not only in Fiji, but before that in Mauritius; and it is therefore an especial pleasure to me to feel that I need not remain silent, but may give my testimony to the faithfulness in general outline of the picture he has drawn, and express my thanks

along with those of others for the trouble he has taken in giving us this lecture to-night. That, and that almost alone, is the purpose for which I arose, for I am not going to be so inconsiderate as to make a speech at this hour of the night. In a paper dealing as this has done with a vast variety of subjects, extending over the whole field of Fijian affairs from the time of annexation, it is impossible to touch upon any subject more than cursorily and lightly, and therefore it is difficult to measure the exact proportion of one thing with another. There is one point which Sir John Gorrie just mentioned to which I should like to call the more special attention of those present. It is this, and it is one of the results which has followed the system which I believe fortunately has been pursued in that Colony, and which I believe to be unexampled in colonial history, having regard to the state of civilisation or semi-civilisation in which the Fijians were at the time of annexation. For the nine years which have elapsed since annexation there has been preserved in Fiji unbroken peace between those who have come and those there before, and to this I know no parallel. It is true that in Fiji there was a disturbance and a certain amount of fighting in the mountains in the year after annexation, but that arose from the descent of heathen natives upon Christian natives—not a movement against whites, mark you—and it was put down and punished by native forces, acting under native chiefs, and with only a few white men to direct them. It was not in any sense a war between whites and natives—there have been no such wars in Fiji. And if you look at the first nine years of the history of New Zealand, and compare them with the first nine years of Fiji, in which there is as large a native population as there then was in New Zealand, the contrast is indeed remarkable. I believe it to be due almost entirely to two things. First, to the careful consideration and investigation of natives' claims to land, and respect for natives' titles, of which Sir John Gorrie has told you; and, secondly, but chiefly, to the preservation and maintenance of the community system of the natives themselves. If that community system had been broken up at annexation, or were broken up now, and if the Government did not do all in its power to maintain it for many years still to come, depend upon it in a very few years, probably in a very few months, there would be fighting and bloodshed in those islands, and the native race would be doomed to absolute extinction in no long time. Therefore, I trust that no effort will be spared to maintain that system, even if its maintenance involves some temporary unpopularity and inconvenience, and some exceptional and restrictive

legislation. Those are the two points which I wished to mention, and which induced me to rise. Permit me before I sit down to say another word. It would be entirely out of place for me to enter into the subject of annexation in the Pacific, and I will not do so; but I will ask the gentleman who spoke upon the subject, and those present, too, who heard him, just to remember one or two facts, and then apply them as they please in their own minds. Mr. Labilliere told us that the annexation of Fiji had turned out a good thing; and therefore, he argued, it would be a good thing to annex all these other islands. Well, there seems to me, to say the least, one important difference. Why did we annex Fiji? Because the Fijians asked us to do so. How does he know that the people of those islands want us to annex them? I rather think, if he went up to the Solomon Islands and saw some of those people who follow the pursuits the Agent-General told us of, he would find that they had not the slightest disposition to be annexed; and that what he had got, if he annexed them, was rather like catching a Tartar. These vast groups have not asked to be annexed, and do not want to be; and that makes one great difference. Then, again, the mere fact of annexation, merely *saying* that you annex the place, does not make it in any way different the day after annexation from what it was the day before. You would still have this enormous quantity of islands just as they were; and, unless you established in all of them British authority and British Government—which means, I need not say, enormous expense—you would still find massacres perpetrated, the people would live exactly as they did before, and you would find no change effected. I merely wished to put these two facts before the members present, and ask them to turn them over in their minds when they are inclined to say that, because annexation has succeeded in one place, therefore it must necessarily succeed in another, under totally different circumstances.

Mr. H. Moncreiff Paul: At this late hour I think it would be better to adjourn the discussion rather than prolong it. But as you have called upon me, I would say, in a word, that in the opening sentence of Sir John Gorrie's interesting paper he has sounded the true keynote when he spoke of "Fiji as it is" being to him now "Fiji as it was." There are two pictures to be looked at—the one Fiji as it was before annexation by the British Crown in 1874, the other Fiji as it is after it. Think what occurred before annexation. Think what occurred when those twenty-seven representatives of the iron age of New South Wales, escaping from their chains,

landed in Fiji in 1804. Think of what doctrines they taught, what habits they inculcated—fighting and feasting after a very peculiar fashion. Look how things drifted on: with but little legitimate animal food and a plethora of bad gin, how could moral or physical progress be secured? Fiji, in sooth, became a very Cave of Adullum for all the disaffected spirits in the Australian and other Colonies to come to; and look at the change when the annexation took place. Look at the difference which has since been exhibited as shown by the official statistics. Look at the progress made year by year. Look at the development of the cotton, copra, coffee, and sugar industries. I say, when Fiji can develop products like those she may well look forward to a bright future. As in ancient Rome the secret of political success was "Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci," so in modern Fiji by the skilful development of her products, by the judicious admixture of her useful coffee and sweet sugar, may material success be assured.

Mr. H. J. Jourdain: Desirous as I feel of expressing to my friend, Sir John Gorrie, my thanks for the able and interesting paper with which he has favoured us, I should not at this late hour have ventured to address you had not a special reason rendered it incumbent upon me to do so. To the special object of my rising to speak I shall refer later; meanwhile I am delighted to profit by it, as it affords me the occasion of offering my most sincere thanks to Sir John Gorrie for the very interesting account he has given us of Fiji. I have listened to it with the greatest interest, and thank him for having enlightened me on the subject of one of our youngest Colonies. At the same time I venture to hope that he will excuse the remarks I am about to offer, and accept them in the light solely of friendly criticism. I remark that the paper was announced to be on "Fiji as it is;" now it strikes me we have heard a great deal more in this paper of "Fiji as it was." As a business man, practically interested in commerce, I should have been glad had Sir John favoured us with more ample details of the products of the islands forming the Fijian group. He has mentioned, it is true, as a proof of the progress of commerce in those islands, that whereas £17 10s. in former years represented the value of the exports of bananas, that fruit alone now pays freight to the extent of £8,000 annually to steamers for its transport to the Australian Colonies. The banana, I agree, is a delicious fruit, and I can understand that it is highly prized by the neighbouring colonists; but still the Australians, no more than the Fijians, can live on bananas alone, and I do not think that a Colony which is to depend

on the export of bananas for its welfare has much prospect of attaining that importance which I trust is in store for Fiji. True, Sir John has referred to the great development of the sugar industry. Well acquainted with that subject myself, I can bear testimony to the exactitude of all he has said upon the subject. But, if I mistake not, other industries exist of which I should have been glad if some mention had been made. I can remember the time, not very long distant, when cotton from Fiji was selling in this country at 3s. to 8s. 6d. a pound—an astonishing price, truly, but it was of such beautiful character that it could be used for mixing with silk, and for that reason commanded quite a market of its own. I should have wished that in so able a paper some allusion were made to this cotton industry—whether it has been totally abandoned, or whether we may look for a continuance of it. Other interests, such as coffee, were alluded to by the last speaker. I hope my friend, Sir John Gorrie, will understand that it is in no unfriendly spirit I venture to offer this criticism of his paper, and that he will believe that I make these remarks only with the view of eliciting from him, in the reply that he will make, some further information on the subject of the industries of the islands than I find in the paper now under discussion. Thus far I have endeavoured to confine my remarks to the subject of that paper which has brought us together; and I must now ask permission to say one word as to the special object which led me to address you. My so doing is due to the fact that one of the previous speakers alluded to me by name as having interrupted his oratory with the call of "Question." That I did so I frankly admit, and if the meeting considers that any apology is due to him I am ready to offer it; but all I have to say is, that when I heard the gentleman asking such a meeting as this to base its opinions of the views, objects, and intentions of a friendly power on the interpretation of them given by the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, I thought he was travelling far away from the subject that has brought us together; still I remained quiet; but when he went on to provoke a discussion as to what the present Government was going to do with questions of municipal reform, &c., I did think it was time to call him back to the "question" before us. If I interrupted his oratory I am sorry; but I cannot possibly see why, when we are met to hear about Fiji—I am glad to find some gentlemen around me appear to be of the same opinion—we should be expected to bear calmly the infliction of listening to the interpretation given by a *Times* newspaper correspondent of the foreign policy of a friendly power, or to the

speaker's appreciation of the views of our own Government with regard to the reform of municipal laws, &c., all of which I consider foreign to the subject before us, and hence my reason for inviting my friend to return to the "question."

Mr. R. W. Murray: I have been reminded by Sir Arthur Gordon and other speakers who have preceded me of the lateness of the hour, and in view of that, and seeing that they are much more entitled than myself to be heard, I will content myself with being the most brief of all. I thank the lecturer for the admirable paper he has read, and the vivid and finished picture he has presented to us of the Fiji Islands, in whose welfare he is evidently absorbed. I thank Sir John Gorrie still more for the manner and method which he has adopted in laying down the principle of annexation. I confess that I would like to speak on that subject the full length of time allowed, and had it been earlier I should very likely have transgressed the rule, as I fear I have done on previous occasions. It would have been a pleasure indeed to have applied that principle to some portions of that country—South Africa—in which I have resided the best part of my life. It is quite true, it has been remarked, that whenever new and native territory is to be annexed the objections raised are—"It will cost the Government too much; it will bring a great burthen of responsibility upon it, and will lead to native wars." The fact is, that it is the refusal to annex and retrocession that costs the Government so much money, brings it all the crushing responsibility that is so difficult, and leads to native wars which the Government do not know how to put down. I will only remark now that the refusal of the Government to annex native territory when they should have done it, the occupants of which asked, begged, to be annexed, will cost the Government more money, bring upon them responsibility which they will gladly pay to get rid of, and lead to war of which they have no conception.

Sir John Gorrie, in reply, said: The remarks I shall make in reply will be very few indeed. I only wish to say in regard to what has fallen from the last speaker, Mr. Murray, that he misapprehended me if he supposed I said anything of a policy of annexation generally. That was far too great a question to enter upon when I had already such a large field before me as the Colony of Fiji; and that perhaps will also explain to my friend Mr. Jourdain why I did not go into the questions of the cotton trade, or the fibre trade, or other trades which are of great importance in the country, but which are of less importance to the ladies and gentlemen who come to hear a lecture in this hall. I have occupied your time, I

am afraid, too long already; but I would most gladly have gone on for another hour and a half if gentlemen would have listened, in order to have explained all about the products in which the islands are rich. The reason why cotton has ceased to be a prominent product of Fiji is simply due to the fact that that astounding price to which my friend referred has ceased. Whether it was that people found out that the silk was mixed with the cotton, or whether they found the price was too astounding for them to pay, I do not know, but the fact is that the price has fallen very greatly; but if anyone wishes to buy beautiful cotton—long-stapled cotton admirably adapted to mix with silk—he has only to pay the same astounding price and he can have it. I have a most agreeable duty now to discharge, and it is that of proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Charles Clifford for having taken the chair to-night.

Sir Charles Clifford, in returning thanks for the vote, said: I will now ask you to allow me to offer your thanks to Sir John Gorrie, and to say that one great object of the Institute has been obtained to night, namely, that in the various lectures given once a month in this room an endeavour is made to give to the people of England, through the Press, and that small portion of the public who can attend to hear them read, such papers as will impart some better knowledge of those great dependencies of the British Empire which are lectured upon than they have generally at present. This has been obtained with regard to Great Britain's newest Colony to-night, and I think I may take it for granted that you will wish me to give a hearty vote of thanks to Sir John Gorrie for the admirable paper he has read to us.

SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Grosvenor Gallery Library, on Tuesday, April 10, 1883, Sir CHARLES E. F. STIRLING, Bart., in the chair.

The HONORARY SECRETARY read the Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting, which were confirmed, and announced that 29 Fellows had been elected, viz., 12 Resident and 17 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Harvey E. Astles, Esq., F.R.C.P. (Edin.), Major W. Morrison Bell, Thomas Braddell, Esq., C.M.G.; George Glanfield, Esq., George Hannam, Esq., Horace Laws, Esq., W. A. McArthur, Esq., Felix S. Murray, Esq., W. W. Paddon, Esq., Hugh Sproston, Esq., Colonel the Hon. Reginald Talbot, C.B. (1st Life Guards), George Willcocks, Esq., M. Inst. C.E.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

T. G. Anthony, Esq. (Jamaica), J. Astleford, Esq. (Dutoitspan, Cape Colony), Hon. H. N. D. Beyts, C.M.G. (Mauritius), H. St. George Caulfield, Esq. (Mauritius), C. Costello, Esq. (Dutoitspan), E. B. Sweet Escott, Esq. (Mauritius), William Franklin, Esq. (Griqualand West), R. K. Granger, Esq. (Griqualand West), Capt. D. Douglas Hamilton (Queensland), Henry Hudson, Esq. (British Guiana), James Irvine, Esq. (Ceylon), William Robertson, Esq. (Griqualand West), Fred. Hamnett, Esq. (Madras), J. H. Russell, Esq. (Kimberley), W. L. Schappert, Esq. (Transvaal), Arnold H. Watkins, Esq. (Orange Free State), Capt. H. J. Yonge (Griqualand West).

Donations of books, maps, &c., presented since the last meeting were announced.

Mr. FREDERICK YOUNG then said: Although we are promised a reduction in the cost of telegrams, I could almost wish for to-night that there were no such things as telegrams. I hold in my hand a note I received two days ago from our Chairman of Council, His Grace the Duke of Manchester, in which he stated that if he could not be here for the dinner, he would be present at the hour of our assembling, eight o'clock. I regret to say, however, that since I came here, I have had placed in my hands a telegram from His Grace, expressing a fear that he cannot be with us. Under

these circumstances I have asked Sir Charles Stirling, who has very kindly promised to preside.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Colonel Malleson to deliver the following address on

HAIDARABAD.

Colonel G. B. MALLESON spoke as follows: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—It is not without due consideration that I selected the subject of Haidarábád upon which to address you this evening. My friend Mr. Young, the Honorary Secretary, informed me that, whilst politics were prohibited, we were yet, by the constitution of this Institute, enabled to speak upon those great dependencies of Great Britain, which the Institute was formed to weld together; and it appeared to me that there were other subjects in connection with the vast extension of this Empire which made it very advisable to touch upon a theme from which we might draw lessons useful to those other aggregations of the Empire which have more recently been acquired. It is only within the last few months that this country has laid its hands upon Egypt, and it does not feel inclined to take them off it. Not, indeed, that I would insinuate for a moment that there is the slightest desire on the part of any member of this community, or of any section of this community, to annex that country; but there is an inner conviction which I think rules in the hearts of most Englishmen, that it is absolutely necessary for the interests of England in the East that England should maintain a preponderating influence in Egypt. But it is very difficult, as the Government have found from the actual circumstances of the case, to maintain a preponderance in the country without going to the further length which is imperatively forbidden, viz., annexation. It appeared to me, then, looking at the composition of the inhabitants of Egypt, and having regard to its past history, that it might be a useful subject to discuss how Great Britain had dealt with other countries which have the same affinities as Egypt, which were inhabited by a people not differing from them at all in religion, and which were circumstanced to a great degree in a very similar manner as Egypt is with regard to Great Britain. It is for this reason that I selected Haidarábád as a subject on which to address you this evening.

There are many points of comparison between Egypt and Haidarábád. In the first place, the aboriginal inhabitants of both countries were not Mohammedans, and yet we see in both a Mohammedan middle class, a Mohammedan aristocracy, and a Mohammedan ruler. And there is this other comparison, which is not less

striking—and that is, that both Egypt and Haidarábád, within the last hundred and forty years, have been occupied by French troops; that in both instances those French troops have left in consequence of the action of England; and, again, that subsequent to the French troops leaving those two countries, French influence had come again to predominate in them, and has again been compelled, at the instance of England, to quit it. Then, again, there is this other equally striking comparison, that when these two countries have tried to run alone, without the support of a greater Power, both have entirely failed. It is for this reason that I think you will find, when we come to consider how England has dealt with Haidarábád from the very first, that there is some reason to draw a conclusion how we may best under the actual circumstances of the case deal with the latest acquisition, if I may so call it, to the British Crown.

Now, if you look at the map of India you will see the situation of Haidarábád. Its earlier history I will dwell upon only in a very few words.

The great Mogul Empire, India, was formed by the Emperor Baber, and was continued by his son, Jehangir, by his grandson, Shah Jehan, and then by his great grandson, Aurangzib. In 1707 the last-named Emperor died, and on his death this vast Empire broke up into small detached portions. The great lords of the Empire, on the occurrence of that event, took into consideration how best out of the detached portions they might carve out a kingdom for themselves.

The history of the future of that Empire is one which has been treated in a brilliant manner by Mr. H. G. Keene; and his is the only book of the kind which, in the English language, has attempted to tell that interesting story. It is one which I think every Englishman ought to read, because we stand now in the position which the Great Mogul then occupied, and have every necessity to judge and consider what it was that conduced to the fall of that famous Empire, which was once greater than our own, in the East. Well, on the death of the Emperor the several great lords of the Mogul Court attempted, as I have said, to carve out of the dissevered provinces kingdoms for themselves. One of them took Bengal, another Oudh. The northern province of Kabul, which had been for 200 years an outlying post of the Mogul Empire, was seized, after a time, by the robbers from the mountains of Afghanistan. The Punjab was taken first by the Afghans, and afterwards by the Sikhs.

Another great lord of the Mogul Court came and occupied and held for himself the important country of Haidarábád. In a very short space of time, from the year 1713 to the year 1748, he ruled over this country, embracing not only Haidarábád, but the whole of the south-eastern coast. On the western coast dwelt the Marathas, north of the kingdom of Mysore; but the great lord of whom I have spoken, who is known in history by one or two names, the best known of which is Azof Jah, became virtual ruler of the southern peninsula. To show you with what strength he held it, and how independent he had become of the Court of Delhi, which only twenty years before had been the centre of power in the Mogul Empire as powerful as Calcutta is at the present moment, I may tell you that in the year 1724 the Emperor of Delhi, wishing to reassert his own authority, sent an army to drive Azof Jah out of Haidarábád. Azof Jah beat that army, and then wrote a letter congratulating the Emperor on the success of his efforts to defeat with his own army the rebels against the Emperor. Matters progressed very peacefully until the year 1746. Shortly before that the English and the French had come to settle on parts of the eastern coast, at Madras and Poñdicherry. They came there in the humble guise of traders, renters of the soil on which they dwelt, and as paying tribute to the lord of the country, who in this instance was the Nawab of the Karnatic, a tributary, so to speak, of the ruler of Haidarábád. It so happened that one day in 1746—I will not enter into detail, for time would fail me—the whole position of these traders towards the lords of the soil underwent a complete change. The French caused this change. They defeated at a place close to Madras the army of the Nawab of the Karnatic, and the defeat was so thorough and complete that from that moment the influence of the Europeans on the Eastern coast became predominant. Thenceforward it was the one wish of the several native rulers in Southern India to obtain in their quarrels among themselves the assistance of one or the other of the European Powers, and as the quarrels among those native princes were frequent, it followed that if the one side elicited the English under their banner, the other side selected the French. Two years after this change had occurred (in 1748) the Nawab who had founded this great dominion of Haidarábád died. On his death his inheritance was disputed by his son and by his grandson. The French took the side of the grandson, and, therefore, the English took the side of the son; and in the contest which followed the French had the superiority. They defeated the English candidate in a decisive battle. From that

moment French influence became predominant in Haidarábád. The French ruler in Pondicherry despatched a body of 500 Frenchmen to Haidarábád to be at the beck and call of the ruler of that province; and the commandant of the French troops, M. Bussy, knew well how to take advantage of his position. So paramount, indeed, did French influence become that, in the course of three years—in 1751, the year following that on which Bussy arrived at Haiderábád—the ruler of that country made over to the Frenchman the tract of country between Ganjam and Masulipatam. It is the narrow range covered by mountains on the interior, well calculated by its position to form a basis from which French influence would work upon Haidarábád. The French at once sent troops there, and it became, to use a military phrase, their base of operations. While the French were thus exercising their power at Haidarábád, it so happened that the English, under that leader who became afterwards very distinguished, and who bore the name of Clive, drove the French out of their position in the more southern part of the country, so that, at last, in those parts, they only had Pondicherry left.

Thus there came about this extraordinary anomaly, that, whilst the French were predominant in the country of the Satrap who ruled at Haidarábád, the English were predominant at the court of the inferior Nawab who ruled in the Karnatic. Well, that state of things, naturally enough, could not last very long. It could, however, hardly be disturbed for the moment by the English or the French, because at that time peace existed between France and England.

A few years later war broke out in Europe between those two Powers. The French then made a determined effort to regain from England that southern part of which she had been dispossessed years before. She sent out a considerable army, for that period—about 3,000 men—and gave command of it to an officer who greatly distinguished himself at Fontenoy—the Count de Lally.

Lally went out, but made very unskilful arrangements for his country. In the first place, he summoned General Bussy from Haidarábád to help him. He quite forgot that in withdrawing him he would leave an opening which Lord Clive would certainly take advantage of. Well, Clive did take advantage of it. The moment he heard that Bussy had left Haidarábád to join Lally at Tanjore, Clive sent troops from Calcutta, under Colonel Forde, who landed at Vizianagram, defeated the French at Kondur, and besieged and stormed Masulipatam. This happened in the year 1759, and from

that moment the influence and power in Haidarábád were transferred from the French to the English. The 500 French troops who were in Haidarábád and the 200 on the coast were all forced to quit the Dekkan, and the greater portion of the coast country—not at first the whole of it—was made over to the English.

Well, the English having once got a firm footing there, with that pertinacity which has characterised them in all their dealings with the East, did not let it go. On the contrary, five years afterwards they got the whole of the country which the French had had before the arrival of Clive; and their influence became, I will not say predominant, but certainly preponderant, at the Court of Haidarábád. I must now call attention to the fact that, at that time, the policy of the English in Madras was conducted on different lines from those on which the policy of the English at Calcutta was based. In Calcutta and in Bengal generally the English boldly said, "We are going to the front to fight for our own hand." But in Madras they allowed the native princes to make war upon each other, and to use them as catspaws to pull the chestnuts out of the fire. Thus it was that, although their influence was predominant at Haidarábád, they obtained no right of suzerainty over that country. In fact, in the war waged in 1777 between Haidar Ali and the English, for the first six months we find the ruler of Haidarábád taking part against the English. But he soon got tired of that sort of fun, for at the end of six months he came to an arrangement with the English, by which he engaged not to fight against them on behalf of Haidar Ali.

Still there was no general engagement on the part of the Nizam, as the Haidarábád ruler was now called, or on that of the English, that the former was not to make war against the friends of the English. He maintained altogether an independent attitude until a certain event occurred which made him seriously reflect on his situation. That event occurred in 1795. It so happened that the Nizam quarrelled with the Marathas on the western coast, believing he could easily dispose of them without the assistance of the English, especially as in the interval, despite the arrangements he made in 1759, he had enlisted some French troops under M. Raymond under his banner. With the assistance of these French troops then he went out to meet the Marathas at a place called Kundlah.

He might here have been victorious had he not laboured under a great defect of character. It is one of the greatest defects, everyone here will admit, that a man can possess. The Nizam was extremely

stingy, and when Raymond, in the middle of the battle, sent to him for more ammunition, he declined to let him have it, because, he said, he thought he ought to have provided it out of his own funds. The consequence was that he lost the battle, with the battle his influence, and with that, too, a considerable slice of his territory. Well, this loss led the Nizam very seriously to reflect, and he became sensible of his fault with respect to the non-supply of ammunition. He then placed Raymond on a much higher status than he had been before, and he allowed him to increase his troops until they arrived at a total of 14,000 men. Understand that those 14,000 men were not all French troops, but they were men drilled by French officers, each regiment having eight officers. They were highly disciplined and effective. When the Nizam had these men at his disposal he snapped his fingers at the English, who had then only two small battalions at Haidarábád, and told them to go. It is true that, on account of his son's rebellion, he recalled them, but he still showed a great disposition to dispense with their services. At that time there arrived in India, at Madras, that great man who had been sent from England to govern the northern part of the country—I allude to Lord Mornington, afterwards Marquis Wellesley. As soon as Lord Mornington saw what the Nawab was, he sent a message to him insisting on the dismissal of his French contingent. The Nizam did not much like to comply, but he was more afraid to refuse. He saw that Lord Mornington was in earnest. It happened just at this time that Raymond died. The Nizam availed himself of this event as an excuse for complying with Lord Mornington's request, and at once dismissed the Frenchmen and their troops. Their place was taken in a moment by 6,000 Sepoys drilled and officered by the English. This happened in 1798. But it was not even then that the English assumed the suzerainty or over-lordship of the country. The country still remained independent, the only provision in the treaty being that the Nizam should have no French troops—no foreign troops of whom the English should not approve—but that he should have a contingent of so many drilled troops supplied by the English. But the next year the Nizam joined the English in their last fight against Tippoo Sáhib, and it is a matter of history that they stormed that prince's capital and killed him. The result of that was that a great portion of the dominions attaching then to Mysore were made over to Haidarábád—at least it was so agreed that they should be made over; but instead of that, Lord Mornington, who still directed the affairs of the British,

made a treaty with the Nizam, which brought him entirely under the lordship of Great Britain. The Nizam agreed then that he would make no peace and make no war with other Powers; that England should protect him, and that he should have perfect freedom within his own territories, but that beyond the borders of those territories he should have nothing whatever to say or do. In fact, he was placed in the same situation as a protected State, and he came under the over-lordship of Great Britain. This happened in the year 1799, and it was the turning-point in the history of Haidarábád.

I have told you how in the first instance the French were all-powerful there; how, by means of English troops, the French were dispossessed; how some fifty years later French influence again asserted itself, and how it was again dispossessed by the act of Lord Wellesley; and how Lord Wellesley crowned the edifice of his policy by declaring that the ruler of Haidarábád should have no relations with Powers outside his own dominions—that whilst the ruler of Haidarábád should be free to govern his country as he liked, with only a British Resident and his assistant at his Court, he should be neither represented at the Courts of the States about him, nor have any power of contracting alliances or enmity with them.

Now that is a stage in the history of Haidarábád which is important to be considered at the present moment, because that is about the stage at which we have arrived in our negotiations with Egypt; and I will ask your attention to the result of the policy, and to compare the Haidarábád which existed after Lord Wellesley had laid down his ultimatum regarding its foreign policy with the Haidarábád as it was when it was liable to be attacked by the Marathas on one side, by the English on another, by the Nawab of the Karnatic, and by the ruler of Mysore. It so happened that three years after that arrangement had been made with Haidarábád there came about the great war between the English and the Marathas for supremacy in India. It was a war waged by Sindia and the Rajah of Berar for supremacy in Northern and Southern India. In Southern India the allied enemies brought their army to the western frontier of Haidarábád. To meet them the English Government at Madras sent small armies—one can hardly call them armies, for their numbers were so small—one under Sir Arthur Wellesley and the other under General Stevenson. You will please recollect that at that time Haidarábád had only been three years in the leading strings, if I may call them so, of the

British Government, and it was quite possible that the Nizam might, had the temptation been very great, have joined his forces to the Marathas to overwhelm the English. It was quite possible, I say, because the custom of the people in those days was to take advantage of any defeat which might occur to overwhelm the weaker power, whoever that weaker power might be. It so happened that when Sir Arthur Wellesley was marching against the enemy, the Marathas seized the road leading directly to Haidarábád, and made as though they would march on that capital. If they had succeeded, it is quite possible that they would have induced the Nizam to join them. Sir Arthur Wellesley, detecting their policy, went after them, and, although he had arranged beforehand with General Stevenson to wait for him before attacking them, yet he felt it was so important to get before them on the road to Haidarábád, that he attacked them at the junction of two rivers at a village called Assaye, and completely defeated them. The Nizam of Haidarábád therefore took no part in that war; for the blow delivered by Sir Arthur Wellesley put a stop to any feelings which he might have had on the subject of the Marathas.

Well, sixty years later, when the Marquis of Hastings was Governor-General of India, a war broke out again in the centre of India with the Pindaris, in which some of the Marathas Powers joined. This time the Nizam of Haidarábád, although not bound to do so by any treaty, came freely to our assistance, and rendered great service to the English General. The consequence was that the campaign was a very brief and decisive one. The power of Peshwa was quenched for ever, and the Pindaris, a sort of offshoots of the Marathas, were completely subdued.

Well, the next great crucial test of the state of Haiderábád under the fostering care of the British rule occurred at the time of the Mutiny, in 1857. I think that was a very remarkable and a very crucial test indeed, because the whole of the native army of India had revolted, and we had very few British troops in India at the time. If there was an opportunity for a discontented native chief to raise his head and strike a blow at the paramount power of England, certainly it arose in those days. This was evidenced by the action of a great many landowners and Rajahs in Behar, in Oudh, and in the northern, central, and western provinces. In Central India especially there was hardly a ruler or native chief who did not join the rebels. Now, if Haidarábád had joined them it is not too much to say that it would have been out of our power at the moment to crush the rebellion. There was, certainly, no want of

temptation for the man who ruled at Haiderábád at that time, because a contingent of the British forces was stationed in the country of the Nizam, and some of these showed a great disposition to rise in revolt. One regiment did revolt, and what is more, the townspeople of Haiderábád rose in revolt and organised an attack on the British Resident. It required only the Nizam or his Prime Minister to raise a finger of encouragement to have rendered certain an insurrection, which would speedily have mounted to a most formidable head. Our hands were quite full at the time in Northern India, in Behar, in Oudh, and in Central India, Delhi had not been taken, the Punjab was quivering, and a movement in Haiderábád would undoubtedly have raised the whole of Southern India.

Now the question most naturally presents itself to the mind of every considering person, Why did not that outbreak take place? It would unquestionably have taken place some hundred years before, when every man fought for his own land, and when the Nizams of Haiderábád had assumed a semi-regal position in Southern India. Why did it not take place now? The only possible answer is that they preferred to cast in their lot with the paramount Power; that they believed in the ultimate success of the paramount Power; and that they thought, as the Maharajah of Gwalior also thought, that if the paramount Power were swept away, the first consequence would be a tremendous struggle amongst all the remaining Princes of India for supremacy.

I think that the attitude taken by the Nizam of Haiderábád and by his extremely able Minister, Sir Salar Jung, whose death we have so much reason to deplore, shows that the system which we have adopted towards Haiderábád was one which is peculiarly adapted to take root in a country which is similarly situated.

Now, you must bear in mind, as I said before, that there is this analogy between Haiderábád and Egypt, that the aboriginal population of both countries was not Mohammedan, and that there has been grafted on to that population a permanent Mohammedan aristocracy with alien rulers. That was the position in Haiderábád, and that is the position of Egypt at the present moment.

We maintain, I believe, 6,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry and four batteries at Haiderábád, paid for by that country. Most of those soldiers are natives, but their officers are Englishmen, and their General is an Englishman. In fact, they exist for the protection and the maintenance of order in the state of Haiderábád—precisely the same system which the English Government has with

great wisdom, I think, decided to adopt with regard to Egypt. There you have an army which is mostly a native army, and which is commanded by selected officers, almost all of whom are Englishmen. And there is the example of Haiderábád to prove that such an army can be depended upon under all conceivable circumstances for the maintenance of order, and, if necessary, for the purposes of defence. It must not be supposed that such an army would encounter fewer obstacles in Haiderábád than in Egypt. I should think the contrary is the case, for the old rulers of Haiderábád were in the habit of enlisting Arab troops, and these and their descendants are the most unruly part of the population of the country. It is, for many reasons, the most difficult province in India in which to maintain order; and yet, under the fostering direction of the paramount Power, you see order is maintained there, and that, when there was a great uprising in India such as the world hardly ever saw before, order was maintained in that country by the means introduced by the British Government.

Then you may say that Madras, where there is the next largest European garrison, is just as far from Haiderábád as the place of arms called Cyprus is from Alexandria, and by placing a *corps d'armée* at Cyprus, Egypt would be as perfectly secured against any eventualities as Haiderábád is by the presence of British troops at Madras.

These are the reasons why I thought that the discussion of the history of Haiderábád might be useful on the present occasion.

You may perhaps ask me, How is it that our British influence is maintained at Haiderábád? It is not at all a difficult question to answer. The principle on which the British Government has gone is, I think, a very wise one. They have appointed a Resident at Haiderábád at the Court of the Nizam. This Resident has his assistants, and he exercises, not a dominant, but a preponderating influence in the Councils of the Nizam. That is to say, he imparts on all important subjects the views of the Government of India to the Government of the Nizam. The Nizam himself is, however, paramount in the internal administration of the country. The system of the internal government does not differ very materially from that adopted by the English in other provinces of the Empire. The English themselves do not appoint any European officers; they thus avoid the mistake adopted with regard to Egypt. In Haidarábád it is the Nizam himself who appoints of his own will a great many European officers to most important positions in his own territory. The British Governor certainly retains to himself the power of

rejecting the appointment of any officer, or of removing any of the nominees of the Nizam, for good political reasons. But this power is, I believe, extremely rarely exercised; in fact, in my recollection it has only been exercised once. Here you have the fact that the Nizam governs and maintains the most perfect order in the internal concerns of the country. Now it is perfectly true, and I have no doubt that some of the gentlemen who may rise to follow me may point to the fact, that at the beginning of the present century, and up to the year, I think, of 1861, the state of Haidarábád was rather notorious for its lax state of administration. No doubt there is a great deal of truth in that. But in 1861, when Sir Salar Jung was Prime Minister, the British Government claimed a very large sum as due to it from Haidarábád. It was then arranged that the provinces called Berar should be made over *in trust* to the British Government to pay for the cost of the contingents to be supplied by the British, and hopes were held out to the Government of the Nizam that if he could show a reform in the government of the various districts in the province of Haidarábád that the ceded provinces, so ceded *in trust*, should be restored. Well, it so happened that Sir Salar Jung put his shoulders to the wheel, and I think I can appeal to some gentlemen in this room to support my assertion that, in the twenty years which followed, there was such an enormous improvement in the administration of Haidarábád that it was quite impossible for the British Government to find any fault, or to give any valid reason for not holding to its promise regarding Berar. That was a proof, I think, that it is quite possible even in Egypt, with similar support given to the Khedive—such as we have given in Haidarábád to the Nizam—to secure by means of administration alone, and without flooding the country with adventurers, a perfectly good administration. The groundwork is the same.

If Mr. Keene is here this evening, and should choose to speak, he will tell you that the rulers of Haidarábád are the descendants of the same Túrki tribe as are the men who rule in Egypt at the present moment. It is probable, then, that the system which succeeded in the one could not fail to succeed in the other. I have now laid my ideas before you. I think they will bear discussion, especially when we consider that the Government have taken Egypt, and are rather in a fix what to do with it. They cannot abandon it, and they cannot make it over or allow it to be made over to any other Power; and they cannot—or at least they have not—devised any means whereby they can retain in it the prepon-

derance of England without keeping in it English troops. Well, I am inclined to think that, if we take an example from what we have done in Haidarábád, we may find at once a solution of that important question.

This idea I have submitted with all respect for the discussion by gentlemen far more qualified than myself to deal with it, and if those who are present this evening will only turn it round in their minds, and give to us who will listen to them the advantage of their experience and opinions, I shall not regret having ventured to submit this evening the subject of Haidarábád.

Discussion.

Mr. John Shaw: As no one who has been called upon is inclined to address the meeting, I may perhaps set the ball rolling by saying a few words, though I am sorry to say they are to express something of a sense of disappointment in the lecture. It will be understood, I have no doubt, that all I say is "after compliments," for I have felt extremely interested in all that Colonel Malleson has told us, and only regret that he has not told us more. Perhaps, too, my hopes of what he was about to tell us were unduly raised by what he said almost at the commencement, of the remarkable coincidence between the rule in Egypt and in Haidarábád. It seems to me it is a subject that might have been carried much further. There exists there a foreign rule—that of the Mohammedans—over the population about which we have not heard anything, and that is, I am afraid, much the position we are in in Egypt.

Colonel Malleson: There is a population of 11,000,000.

Mr. Shaw: A population of 11,000,000, whom we are told nothing about. The history of the people of whom I believe these 11,000,000 consist, is one which, at all events, in Southern India—with which alone I profess to be at all familiar—is most interesting, and I think a most important study; because they are the people whom we have to rule. The Mohammedans were a mere upper crust, even in Haidarábád. I say nothing of their influence in Delhi, and so forth, and through perhaps Bengal, where it was much more firmly established; but even there they were outsiders as completely as the English are nowadays. In fact, they never were the great Power in India that the English are at this day. In the best days of the Mogul power we find that anywhere south of Haidarábád they were absolutely nothing; they were mere excursionists over the country. The great kingdom of Tanjore was never touched by the Mohammedans—that is to say, they never

established themselves as rulers over it. There were excursions of Mohammedans down to Cape Comorin as long back as "He of Ghuznee" celebrated by Moore. But I do not mean to enlarge upon that: I will only say that the history of the Rajahs of Vizianagar, the Hoysala Belalas, the Chola kings, and other great Hindoo rulers, is a subject with which I think the English of the present day are bound to mako themselves acquainted much more fully than they are. As to the history of the Mohammedans, I think we know all we are ever likely to know: but there has been recently a flood of light thrown upon the history of the ancient Hindoo kingdoms by the researches of Dr. Burnell and others. Another thing I must touch upon with reference to the unimportance of the Mohammedans in Southern India is, that it is too much forgotten that the Mohammedans are not older there than the British. Soon after the British settled in Madras they got frightened about the King of Golconda, who may be taken as the predecessor of the Nizam of Haidarábád, and Sunnuds were applied for and obtained from him. But the original grant was obtained from the Hindoo Rajah of Chandragiri, and the Portuguese were actually established on the Western coast of India. I do not know the dates exactly when they first established themselves at Mylapore (St. Thomé), but certainly they were at Goa before the Mussulmans were established in Delhi. I have gone away somewhat from what I had desired to say, which was to express my regret that we were not told more of the Hindoos of Haidarábád, who correspond, as I apprehend, to the fellahs in Egypt. I am not well acquainted with Haidarábád's history, but it seems to me that a very remarkable parallel might be made between the Arabs, who form an important part of its population, and the Mamelukes of Egypt. They seem to be very much in the same position.

Colonel Malleson: Perhaps with reference to what you have said I may mention that you have quite overlooked the fact that from the thirteenth century, Haidarábád was governed by Mohammedans, not Bahmams, but there was a Bahmam dynasty, which began to reign there in the thirteenth century.

Mr. Shaw: The Bahmams being frequently defeated by the Rajahs of Vizianagar.

Mr. Martin Wood: On first seeing this subject announced, it occurred to me to ask, What has the Royal Colonial Institute to do with Haidarábád? Probably most here will think that Colonel Malleson has sufficiently, for present purposes, answered that ques-

tion; but I would remark that one of the first special political truths connected with Indian affairs to be understood is, that India is *not* a Colony, nor can it be regarded as such. But, as Colonel Malleson has brought the subject within the scope of your policy, there is no more to be said on that point. And perhaps I may be permitted to congratulate the members of this Institute on having so peculiarly suitable a lecturer for this subject. I do not refer to those earlier works of Colonel Malleson's that are well known—those describing the struggles between the French and English in India—so much as to those very valuable essays which many here may have read in the *Army and Navy Magazine*, in which the writer brings out under the title of "The Decisive Battles of India" many instances and essential circumstances hitherto overlooked in the modern history of India. And there is one remark I may make, *apropos* of this evening's address and Colonel Malleson's account of the position of Haidarábád when the French came in contact with it, and which carries the argument rather further. The other day I made a note on one of the essays referring to the engagements of "Kondur and Machlipatanam" at pages 291—4 of the magazine, and then again at page 318. Colonel Malleson there brings out with more force than he has been able to do to-night the immense significance of the strong hold that the French, by virtue of their alliance with Haidarábád, had over the peninsula, stretching right across from the southern Deccan to the northern part of the Bay of Bengal; and he there shows how their power was then broken once and for all. It is better that I should leave your own members to refer more especially to the thesis which Colonel Malleson has proposed, based on a supposed analogy between Egypt and Haidarábád, but I may make two remarks about that in passing—one of dissent and the other, so far as it applies, of approval. I do not see that any real analogy can be sustained in the main respect. Haidarábád is within the ring-fence of India. It is subject to Indian conditions, and depends on the special circumstances of its history, many of which have been explained to-night; whereas, anything done or said about Egypt must rest entirely on its own basis. With regard to the general proposition which Colonel Malleson propounded as to the method in which Egypt has been managed by the British, French, and any foreign power, his remarks afford, I think, a vindication of that sagacity which most Indian political officers, such as he has been, generally manifest. He reminds us that Haidarábád itself is managed almost wholly by native administrators, and he reminded us, perhaps more distinctly

than some would like, that the breakdown in Egypt was caused by following out the very opposite plan, that of thrusting costly alien administrators on the country. It will not do for me to occupy the place of others better able to dwell on these matters, but I would briefly refer, as he has referred, perhaps too briefly, to the internal condition of Haidarábád and the immense change for the better which has taken place there during the last twenty or thirty years. I would say a word to deprecate the hasty, not to say the morbid, fashion of referring to every little tumult that arises in Haidarábád, as if that State were a centre of political dynamite. There was a small disturbance the other day during some procession at Haidarábád, and the *Times* correspondent telegraphed it over as if it was something serious, whereas it was nothing more than a street row. It is a sort of anachronism to assume that disorder is prevalent there, for the condition of things at Haidarábád since that period, twenty-five years ago, has so altered that these habitual apprehensions need not be entertained, and it is absurd to apply them to the present time. Colonel Malleson has mentioned one general subject which might no doubt be very suitably brought before this Institute when it deals with India more fully—I mean the subject of the relations between the native States and the paramount Power. It strikes me, if one would point a moral to what he has said, and of which much more might be said in that direction, it might be found in a short passage which I took the other day from one of our best writers, on what is specially the political policy of India, and which runs thus: "It is not because we have done so little, but because we have done so much, that I wish to see our work in India consolidated and naturalised. I can see no promise or hope of permanence anywhere but in the reformed Native State. That, and not the model British province, is the mature and wholesome fruit of Imperial cultivation."* I do not know whether Colonel Malleson would go as far as that; but to a large extent he acted in that spirit when he was entrusted with the administration of Mysore.

Mr. F. P. Labilliere: Whilst the next speaker is preparing to rise, I would like to call the attention of the gentleman who has just sat down, who informed us he was a visitor, that this question is quite within the scope of the discussions of the Institute, as he will see if he refers to the very first page of our Rules.

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* Preface to "Our Vassal Empire." By Major Evans Bell. Trübner & Co., 1870.

Mr. Morton Green: The last speaker observed that India had very little to do with our Colonies. Now, as a matter of fact, we have a great deal to do with India. I am speaking as a Natalian. We have a large intercourse with labour coming from Madras and Bombay, and we have a considerable trade with India in the matter of supplies for the coolies. In fact, there is a large commerce, for a small place like Natal, with India. I think he will find other Colonies also have a great interest in India.

The Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P.: I should like to express the sense which I am sure I entertain in common with everyone present, of the value of the lecture just heard, which affords to my mind an additional proof, if needed, of the intimate acquaintance the lecturer has with all questions pertaining to India. But it was my desire to attend to-night to hear the remarks which Colonel Malleson might make about the district of Haidarábád, because it is one of the most interesting in India. I do not know that anyone can look into the history of Haidarábád without feeling that its associations of English rule, and the interesting character of the country itself, entitle it to our special study. More than that, it has always seemed to me that of all the wonderful things connected with our rule in India, perhaps one of the most wonderful has been the position which the English power has been able to hold in Haidarábád. I confess I should like to have heard a great deal more from the Colonel on the subject. I should like to have heard him investigate, as he could have done had he so chosen, the causes of the position which Englishmen have held in Haidarábád, because I am afraid that we must all of us who have looked into the history of our rule there, feel that there may be before us, and at no very distant date, most difficult problems connected with Haidarábád itself. I was glad to hear from the last speaker but one so reassuring an account of the position of things at Haidarábád. I can cordially hope that that view may be realised; but, on the other hand, there are questions connected with our possessions there which fill me with some amount of anxiety, and which make me eager to see how the country will progress now that the ruler who recently governed it for such a considerable time has been removed by death. But Colonel Malleson has the special object of inviting the attention of this audience to his suggestion of there being a connection between Haidarábád and Egypt. I confess I share the opinion of the gentleman who spoke recently, who pointed out the difference, and said that Haidarábád lies within the ringed-fence of India, that it is consequently subject to the

influence of the English power and troops all round it, and that that must exercise a paramount influence upon what is going on in that country. But with regard to Egypt the case may be different, and when our troops are withdrawn from that country Egypt must be subjected to influences of a different character, and we shall not be able to prevent the intrusion of foreign jealousies and of foreign influence. At the same time, I think we may endeavour to draw some lessons from Haidarábád. The lesson I am afraid that we may be inclined to draw is this, that we shall not be able to establish a suitable government in Egypt any more than we have been able to establish one in Haidarábád, unless we can find strong and able rulers of that nation capable of taking the reins into their own hands. And if indeed it be that in Haiderábád itself it is not so very easy to find natives who have that force of character to enable them to govern that country in the same manner that it has been governed for a good many years by Sir Salar Jung, so I am afraid, if English troops are peremptorily withdrawn from Egypt, we shall find it difficult to discover a man in that country who is really qualified to govern it rightly and powerfully, and without the support and assistance of English troops.

Mr. Dennistoun Wood: I did not intend to have obtruded myself upon this meeting, for I had hoped it would have been addressed by many gentlemen conversant with the affairs of India, and of Haidarábád in particular. I cannot pretend to any particular acquaintance with the affairs of India and Haidarábád, and my remarks, I am afraid (like many sermons), must wander somewhat from the text. Still, my words will have some general bearing, at all events, upon the subject on which Colonel Malleson so ably addressed this meeting. One of the objects of the Royal Colonial Institute is to weld together not only the United Kingdom with the Colonies, but also the United Kingdom with India; and therefore any address or discussion which tends to unite more closely England and India, furthers the general objects of this Institute. And in furtherance of these general objects of the Institute, I may perhaps be permitted to make a few remarks upon an address which, although it was delivered before an academical body, was rather of a political than an academical nature. I refer to the speech which Mr. John Bright delivered at Glasgow, in which he took the opportunity of falling foul of the British Empire in India. According to Mr. Bright, "woes innumerable" have flowed from the possession of India by English-

men. He traced war after war to that cause, and not merely wars in India itself, but wars in other portions of the world. He enumerated five or six wars in South Africa as due to it, the Kaffir War, the Zulu war, and the wars in the Transvaal. All of these wars, according to Mr. John Bright, are owing to the fact that England possesses India; and he proved it in this way: He said if it had not been for India we should never have thought of taking the Cape of Good Hope, which we seized as a stepping-stone on our way to India. Now, I imagine that when England has been engaged in a war with a Continental Power, if she has been successful—which I am glad to say she generally has been—she has made the conquered Power pay the penalty in the shape of a cession of territory. We have thus taken possession of island after island in the West Indies. We took Canada from the French; we made them, as the penalty for waging war against us, give up that territory to us. And in the same way, after having been engaged in a great European war, we made the Dutch give up the Cape of Good Hope, and I believe we should have done so even if we had not been the rulers of India. But what have his remarks as to the wars in South Africa, after all, to do with the question of giving up possession of India? Supposing we did give up possession of India, are we also to give up the Cape Colony? And if we are not to give up that Colony, what useful object is gained by raising the question whether we should have taken possession of the Cape if we had not previously taken possession of India? But not only have the wars in South Africa been caused by our taking possession of India, but also wars in China, because we made war upon the Chinese owing to the fact of our being largely interested in the opium trade; and our interest in the opium trade is owing to the fact that a large portion of the revenue of our Indian Empire depends upon the production of opium. But the French also waged war against China. French troops joined with British troops in the capture of Pekin. And what had the French to do with India, or the revenue raised from opium? Again, we are told by Mr. Bright that the war in the Crimea was all owing to the fact that England possessed India; but the French took part in the war, and had a larger army in the field than we had. What had they to do with India? I think if we look the facts in the face we shall find the evils which Mr. Bright supposes to have happened to England from the conquest of India exist only in his own imagination. Mr. Bright quotes, apparently with approval, the saying of some gentleman who told him that England had won

India by breaking all the Ten Commandments, and was not going to retain it by complying with the dictates of the Sermon on the Mount. I suppose the part of the Sermon on the Mount to which Mr. Bright referred was that which says that, when smitten on the one cheek, you should turn the other. I do not believe England would act upon that maxim in India or elsewhere. I do not know of any nation which does. But as to saying that England won India by breaking all the Commandments of the Decalogue, I am at a loss to see how——

Mr. Frederick Young: I am sorry to rise to a point of order. I am afraid my friend's speech is trespassing upon the rule which we have here of not saying anything which touches upon party politics at our meetings.

Mr. Dennistoun Wood: I am simply answering an academical discourse. Mr. Bright was not called to order for entering upon politics in his speech, why should I be? I am speaking now with the object of showing that the connection between England and the Colonies ought to be maintained, and not with reference to party politics. I was about to say that, at all events, if in conquering India we broke some of the Commandments in the decalogue, I do not think we broke either the first or the second, as we are certainly not responsible for the introduction of polytheism and the worship of images into India. If there are some things in the conquest of India on which we cannot look back without regret, I, for one, taking its history as a whole, and making those allowances which we must make in forming an estimate of the lives of the best men amongst us—I am proud rather than ashamed of the incidents connected with the British dominion in India. I say that if sometimes wrong has been done, on the other hand the good we have done to the native population far outweighs in the scale any evil which we may have committed. We have put down robberies and thuggism and the burning of widows, and suppressed every kind of abomination in India, and I say we rule the country by a government which has for its object solely the welfare of the people of that vast dependency. Look at the material benefits which we have conferred in India. Look at that map, and see the railways running over it from one end to the other. How many millions of capital do these railways represent? What benefit have all these great works conferred upon India? I believe that the members of both services in India—the civil and military—do strive conscientiously to do, and have succeeded in doing, their duty to the people of that country. On the tomb of one of the most

eminent of our public men in India are inscribed these simple and touching words:—

"Here lies Henry Lawrence, who tried to do his duty."

I believe similar words might be inscribed upon the tombs of many men who have gone out to India, who have exiled themselves from their country, and who have devoted their time and talents for the benefit of India.

The CHAIRMAN: As no other gentleman seems disposed to carry on the discussion, I must now call upon you for a cordial vote of thanks to Colonel Malleson for his interesting lecture this evening. One gentleman remarked that the subject appeared an inappropriate one to discuss before the Royal Colonial Institute. I desire to differ from him. We have in our Institute many Indians, who all class themselves with our great Colonial Empire. Possibly you may not call India a Colony; but it is so intimately connected with our Colonial interests that the Institute is only too happy to afford its members an interesting discussion, such as we have had this evening. I hope, therefore, you will all join me in expressing our thanks to Colonel Malleson for his interesting address.

The vote was carried with acclamation.

Colonel G. B. MALLESON: I feel grateful to you for the manner in which you have received the few words which I did myself the honour to speak to you on the subject of Haidarábád. I regret very much that I could not have so treated the subject, which is a wide one, as to have conciliated the suffrages of everyone present; but with respect to that part of it mentioned by the first speaker, and afterwards by Mr. Stanhope, while I admit that it would have formed an extremely interesting discussion, and one that will, I hope, be taken up some day, I am confident that it would have absorbed the whole time devoted to the delivery of the lecture. I chose the subject of Haidarábád for a special purpose, and, that being large enough in itself, I found myself precluded from entering into the subject of the native population of that important province. But I may say with reference to the remarks of the first speaker, that, considering that Haidarábád was ruled long before the English ever thought of India by a Mohammedan dynasty, and that that dynasty ruled over it from the thirteenth century onwards, and that it was only on the extinction of other Mohammedan dynasties at the end of the eighteenth century that the Moguls took it, and that a period of five centuries of Mohammedan occupation has been accomplished, it would be strange if there were not a larger sprinkling of the Mohammedan population in that province

than in any other part of India. I was sorry that some other gentlemen better acquainted with the province personally, from their having lived there longer than I have, did not rise to state whether in their opinion that was the fact or not. I think myself that it follows naturally from the circumstances I have stated. I should like to say a word with respect to the remarks of Mr. Martin Wood regarding the ring-fence of India. It is perfectly true that Haidarábád is in the ring-fence of India, subject to the enormous influence which the British Power exercises all around it, and that Egypt is not in this position with respect to England. But I think we have guarantees of another sort for defending Egypt. It has not, I think, been taken sufficiently into consideration that we possess the other side of Egypt, the side beyond Egypt—I allude to the sea between Aden and Suez. That sea is absolutely English, and no ship could enter without our will, and certainly could not leave it. We possess, therefore, the gateway on that side; and if we had the foresight and pluck to place a *corps d'armée* at Cyprus, we should command the other side. Although we might not have Egypt perhaps in the ring-fence, yet we should command in that way the entrance and the exit; and that is no small consideration towards maintaining British influence in that country. There are, we all know, if our Government had the boldness to adopt them, other means which we could pursue; but what I wish especially to point out is that, considering we have to deal with a timid Government, the end we all wish to secure can easily be obtained. That was the reason I chose the subject of Haidarábád, and I am glad indeed that it has elicited so many encouraging remarks from such able speakers.

Mr. Frederick Young proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Charles Stirling for presiding, which having been duly honoured, the proceedings closed.

SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Seventh Ordinary General Meeting was held at the Grosvenor Gallery on Tuesday, the 8th of May, 1883; Sir ROBERT R. TORRENS, K.C.M.G., in the chair.

The HONORARY SECRETARY read the Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting, which were confirmed, and announced that thirty-two Fellows had been elected, viz., two resident and thirty non-resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Hugh S. Valentine, Esq., F. H. Wilson, Esq.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

F. J. Broderick, Esq. (Kimberley), G. A. Broderick, Esq. (Kimberley), F. B. Chatterjea, Esq. (Calcutta), John Cooper, Esq. (Jamaica), Rev. W. H. Cooper (Winnipeg, Canada), Hon. John Colton, M.P. (South Australia), Hon. Thomas Dick, M.H.R. (New Zealand), G. C. Dreyer, Esq. (Dutoitspan), J. J. Fellowes, Esq. (New Brunswick), R. M. Hamilton, Esq. (New Zealand), Alexander Hunter, Esq. (British Honduras), C. T. Hunter, Esq. (British Honduras), Murray J. Jones, Esq. (Melbourne), Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Lovely (South Australia), C. A. Pritchard, Esq. (New Zealand), James Robertson, Esq. (Cape Colony), Rev. W. H. Robins (South Africa), T. L. Roxburgh, Esq. (Jamaica), Thomas Shaw, Esq. (Victoria), Hon. Ambrose Shea, M.L.A. (Newfoundland), G. T. Somerville, Esq. (New South Wales), John Stevenson, Esq., M.L.A. (Queensland), John Studholme, jun., Esq. (New Zealand), W. P. Studholme, Esq. (New Zealand), Hon. P. G. Tessier, M.L.C. (Newfoundland), C. W. Treleaven, Esq. (Jamaica), L. O. H. Tripp, Esq. (New Zealand), J. C. Wilson, Esq. (New Zealand), Rev. W. Wright (Mauritius), Alexander Wylie, Esq. (Antigua, West Indies).

Donations to the Library, of books, pamphlets, maps, &c., made to the Institute since the last Meeting, were announced.

Mr. FREDERICK YOUNG: I am sorry to say I have to express regret to-night for two unlooked-for disappointments. First, I have received a telegram since I have been here from his Grace the Duke of Manchester, in which he says, "Greatly regret I must again disappoint you. Important business detains me." Sir Robert Torrens has kindly, however, consented to take the chair. I said just now that I had more than one regretful announcement to make to you, and I confess I meet you with considerable embarrassment this evening, because I do so under feelings of very deep personal disappointment. I have been in communication for some months past with a gentleman of eminence in

Ceylon, Mr. Ferguson, who undertook to write a paper on that most interesting, beautiful, and important island. He promised me to have his paper here quite in time for the meeting this evening, and, as long ago as the 18th or 19th of March, after having had communication with him by letter, I telegraphed to him for the purpose of making sure of his paper arriving here in time. I hold in my hand a note written in reply on March 20, and addressed to myself, which I will read:—

"Colombo.

"DEAR SIR,—Received your telegram yesterday, and you shall have the paper on Ceylon by date you specify, May 8, without fail.—Faithfully yours, JOHN FERGUSON."

Of course, pursuing the usual routine with respect to our meetings, and acting on the faith of that letter, I announced the meeting to be held here to-night, and the title of the paper to be read by myself for Mr. Ferguson. I was greatly in hopes that the mail of May 1 would have brought the paper; and I felt exceedingly disappointed when I found that the mail arrived without it. I trusted, however, to receive it by the mail to-day, but upon inquiry I found the paper had not arrived. It was impossible to postpone the meeting, because it had been widely announced, both publicly and privately, and I am here to make a sincere apology and to express regret at this unlucky *contretemps*, with which, however, I have had nothing to do myself. The paper unfortunately is not in my hands to read. In this emergency, I at once communicated with a well-known member of our Institute, Mr. William Campbell, asking him to allow me to read a paper which he had prepared for the Institute a few weeks ago, but which, in consequence of my other then arrangements, I was obliged at the moment to decline for want of a vacant evening, and he has this afternoon very kindly informed me he should be glad indeed that it should be read. I hope the circumstance of a very interesting subject being thus brought before you will induce many gentlemen I see around me to take part in the discussion which I trust it will elicit, after I have had the pleasure of reading the paper to you.

Without further preface, I will now proceed to read it. It is entitled:—

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH THE EAST; INDIA IN SIX AND AUSTRALIA IN SIXTEEN DAYS.

The importance of expediting our communications with India through the Euphrates Valley by railway has been often brought

before the public in very able writings by Sir William Andrew. As our Colonies in Australia, New Zealand, the Straits Settlements, and China would participate in the benefits of more accelerated communications with the Mother Country, additional arguments in favour of a more extended line may help to draw greater attention to the subject.

A railway with a few ferries could be made to bring London within ten days of Singapore, and our friendly relations with Turkey and Persia ought to procure adequate concessions; indeed, these States would benefit so much from a railway that they would probably give substantial subsidies in land, &c.

Various routes are more or less practicable. The first and most expeditious would be by railway and ferry *viâ* Constantinople, Asia Minor, Persia, India, Burmah, the Straits Settlements to Singapore, and thence by steamer to Port Darwin in Australia, which ought to be reached from London in sixteen days. A second route by railway to Brindisi, thence steamer to Alexandretta, then railway to Grane on the Persian Gulf, and thence by steamer to Kurrachee, from which point the line would be as by first route. This "second" route as far as Kurrachee has been strongly advocated by Sir William Andrew for the last twenty-six years, and he has also advocated a through line to India *viâ* Constantinople. General Chesney and Sir John Macneil estimated that the most difficult portion of a railway between Alexandretta and Grain would cost £7,500 a mile; therefore, if the most difficult portion, the section that lies between Alexandretta and Aleppo, about eighty miles in length, can be constructed for £7,500 a mile, the whole line ought to be constructed for a much smaller sum per mile, as the greater part of the line is particularly easy of construction.*

Captain Felix Jones, F.R.G.S., who surveyed the line, writes: "Here a railway continued on from Aleppo to the port of Kuweyt (Grain), by the west boundary of the river, would be safe from marsh and flood. So obvious, indeed, are these advantages, that little explanation is needed, and there are others equally telling which would recommend this line as the first for adoption. It is the least hilly and the most direct by far of all the proposed routes, therefore the most economical."

Iron and steel are much cheaper than when General Chesney and

* A third route, *viâ* the first route as far as the Persian Gulf, thence on to Muscat by railway, and thence by steamer to Kurrachee, would be much less costly than the first route, and would only be about a day longer. A fourth route, *viâ* the second route to Grane, and thence *viâ* the third route, would be more costly, but more expeditious, than the second route to Kurrachee.

Sir John Macneil made their estimate; chairs are now generally dispensed with; the Bogie principle admits of sharper curves; and with carriages constructed as they are in America, platforms are unnecessary, and in unoccupied country the lines are not fenced. These economics may startle some professional engineers of "fifty years' experience," yet they have long since been adopted by progressive America, where 20,000 miles of railway have been constructed within the last two years, which is more than the whole of Europe has constructed in that time. In Australia, where railways with double lines, mountains of ballast, and palatial buildings, cost on an average £30,000 per mile thirty years ago, they are now being constructed for £3,000 to £5,000 per mile. The "Lake Valley of Switzerland" line has been recently contracted for, "with steel rails and fully equipped with buildings, &c., for £4,800 per mile." The Moama and Deniliquin railway, in New South Wales, was constructed for less than £3,000 a mile, exclusive of rolling stock. The Eaglehawk and Kerang line, in Victoria, is being constructed for less than £3,000 a mile, exclusive of equipments. These facts are stated to show that railways are now cheaply made. These cheaper lines referred to are only single lines over easy country. The Euphrates Valley line and its extensions would probably at first be suited with a single line, which could be doubled when the traffic required it. Engineers who estimated a single line from Alexandretta to the Persian Gulf at £10,000 a mile are probably thirty-five per cent. too high in their estimates; the worst of it is, that such high estimates deter useful works from being undertaken.

At the Royal Geographical Society, General Sir Frederick Goldsmid expressed himself in favour of a through railway route to India *viâ* Persia, &c., and his well-known ability and local knowledge gives his opinion the greatest weight. Mr. Stack, in his work on Persia, stated that, between the hills and the sea, there was a level belt along the shore; and in Keane's "Compendium of Geography of Asia," edited by Sir Richard Temple, it is stated that the hills run east and west, parallel with the coast; and tha there are valleys stretching for 250 miles, through which "no difficulty exists for wheeled traffic from one end to the other." The common idea that these hills are precipitous arises probably from their having been seen from a distance, under the deceptive influence of refraction, when in hot countries low blunt hills are often magnified into high perpendicular mountains.

In 1858, Field-Marshal Baron Kuhn von Kuhnenfeld expressed the opinion that, "whatever the commercial value of the Suez

Canal to Central Europe, there is no doubt it is secondary in importance to the Euphrates railway, which affords the only means of stemming Russian advances on Central Asia, and which directly covers the Suez Canal."

In June last, at the National Club, Sir Bartle Frere, in introducing Sir William Andrew, said: "Any day might bring news of the stoppage of the Suez Canal route, and the English commercial world would then be rudely awakened to the value of an alternative route of communication with India." And Sir William Andrew in his lecture stated that an enemy "has but to sink a vessel to obstruct the navigation of the Canal."

Sir Garnet Wolseley, at the Royal United Service Institution in 1878, stated that the destruction of the Canal "could be effected by means of a few old canal boats laden with stones; or one good large torpedo, exploded in a certain position, would completely destroy it for months, and perhaps for a year."

These opinions show the absolute necessity of alternative routes.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons, which took evidence, reported: "Speaking generally, your Committee are of opinion that the two routes by the Red Sea and by the Persian Gulf might be maintained and used simultaneously; that at certain seasons and for certain purposes the advantage would lie with the one, and at other seasons and for other purposes it would lie with the other; and that the political and commercial advantages of establishing a second route would at any time be considerable, and might under possible circumstances be exceedingly great; and that it would be worth the while of the English Government to make an effort to secure them, considering the moderate pecuniary risk they would incur." As it is generally considered that the Euphrates Valley railway would be a good commercial investment, provided proper concessions were obtained, the "risk" of a guarantee by the Government would therefore be extremely "moderate," and, as the British Government can best obtain the necessary concessions, it becomes their bounden duty to use all their influence to obtain them.

No doubt the policy and practice of every administration, be they Conservative or be they Liberal—however progressive in their professions—has been to avoid responsibility; probably because if they do nothing they cannot be blamed for doing anything wrong. This characteristic of British statesmen is, at least, somewhat discreditable to our nationality. It is even worse: for a crime

of omission of a sacred duty is often as bad as a crime of commission.

Our statesmen discouraged the Suez Canal project, which has been a blessing to the world at large, and it appears that their successors inherit their over-cautious stolid activity, so inimical to the interests of the great empire entrusted to their careless care. What would loyal hearts at home, in India, and in the Colonies not have given for earlier succour at the time of the great Mutiny, when our people were struggling for life in Lucknow after the fiendish massacre of our helpless women and children at Cawnpore, when even our position in India was trembling in the balance? The matter of incurring "moderate pecuniary risk" would not then have been questioned. Fortunately, peace prevails now in India; but we have no guarantee of its continuance amongst the 250 millions of people, most of whom are aliens to us in faith, in race, and in nationality.

It is undoubtedly the imperative duty of the Imperial Government to strengthen and to cultivate closer bonds of union between the Mother Country and her distant dependencies, which can best be done by drawing them nearer to each other by the power of steam on land and water, as submitted in this paper. If our statesmen continue much longer their blind indifference to the great value of our possessions in the East, it may soon become a question whether through negligence the right to govern is not justly impaired. What position would Great Britian hold amongst the nations without India and the Colonies?

The cost of constructing a great international railway as hereby projected would certainly be large, but the advantages would vastly counterbalance the outlay. There are the nations of Europe, and America, and Canada, at the one end of the lines, and India, China, Australia, New Zealand, and the French and Dutch Colonies at the other; thus, with hundreds of millions at both ends, the traffic must develop into something so immense that, from a commercial point of view, it would most probably be a great success; but were it otherwise, the political requirements impose obligations upon the British Government which they should no longer delay in fulfilling.

Sir William Andrew, who is certainly our greatest authority on our communications with India, stated in a paper read before the National Club: "I believe that the establishment of the Euphrates route would add incalculably to our prestige throughout Europe and the East, and would do more to strengthen our hold

on India than any other means that could be devised." He also stated "that if we continue to neglect securing the establishment of the Euphrates route under the auspices of Great Britain, we shall speedily find that the shortest and safest route to our Eastern possessions has fallen into the hands of our most powerful rival for commercial and political ascendency in the East."

There are several long links in the proposed chain already constructed, and some are being constructed, in Europe, in India, and in Burmah. As reported in one of our leading newspapers: "It was expected that before a long period shall have elapsed, Calcutta will be closely connected by railway with Akyab," which latter place is only about a hundred miles from Prome.

There would remain the sections yet unmade; but as the whole of these sections are close to water-carriage, the works could be proceeded with from many points simultaneously, and could be completed in a moderate time.

The following distances by several routes can be considered as only approximately correct. The speed is estimated at thirty-five miles an hour by railway, and fifteen by steamboat:—

Route No. 1.

	Miles.
London to Constantinople	1,800
Constantinople to Kurrachee	2,700
Kurrachee to Darjeeling Railway crossing the Ganges	1,600
Ganges to Rangoon	800
Rangoon to Singapore	1,200
Singapore to Port Darwin, Australia	2,100
Total: London to Australia	10,200

	Hours.	
Railway, London to Kurrachee	129	
Stoppages at ferries	9	
London to Kurrachee	138	= 5 days 18 hours.

	Hours.	
Railway from London to Singapore	232	
Steam from Singapore to Australia	140	
Stoppages at ferries	12	
	384	= 16 days.

Route No. 2.

	Miles.
London to Brindisi, copied from Sir Wm. Andrew's work	1,465
Brindisi to Alexandretta by sea	1,189
Alexandretta to Grain (Kowait)	920
Grain to Kurrachee by sea	1,249

	HOURS.
Time by railway, 2,385 miles	68
,, sea 2,438 ,, ...	162
Stoppages at ferries	20
London to Kurrachee	250 = 10 days 10 hours.

(Being 4 days and 16 hours longer than by Route No. 1.)

Route No. 3.

To follow Route No. 1 to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thence to Muscat, which is about 450 miles from Kurrachee across the Gulf of Oman.

This route would be nearly a day longer than by Route No. 1 to Kurrachee; but as it will cost very much less, it may be thought the most practicable in a pecuniary point of view.

Probably there is no other line of equal length, in any part of the world, as easy to construct. By following the right bank of the Euphrates no bridges or tunnels are required; it seems that Nature has prepared a line almost ready made for the permanent way, and the navigable waters of the Euphrates, Mediterranean, and Persian Gulf afford the greatest facilities for the carriage of the materials to the line.

Route No. 4.

To follow Route No. 2 to Grain, and thence by Route No. 3 to Kurrachee. This would be about two days shorter than by Route No. 2, and would cost less than Route No. 3.

Port Darwin has every prospect of becoming the central point where the Australian railway systems will converge. Melbourne and Sydney are already brought within less than twenty-four hours of each other, and arrangements have been made to connect Melbourne with Adelaide and Sydney with Brisbane by a continuous line of about 1,800 miles in length. Adelaide has constructed a line in the direction of Port Darwin. About one-fourth of the distance is already open for traffic, and as it has crossed the most arid portion of the line, it may be said to have bridged the desert; and after about another hundred miles, the remainder will pass through a better watered and richer country. The Queensland Government have entered into an agreement with an English syndicate for a railway to the Gulf of Carpentaria, which will, no doubt, be ultimately extended to Port Darwin. If the influence of England, India, and the Straits Settlements provided a line to Singapore, Australia would soon meet them at Port Darwin.

The following extract from a letter from the Government Resi-

dent of the Northern Territory to the Minister of Education, dated August, 1880, is much to the point:—

"It is simply impossible, in these days of rapid travelling, that the advantages of Port Darwin can be overlooked. A saving of seven or eight days' sea voyage, and that of the roughest part, is no slight advantage; and in spite of any vested interest, it is only a matter of a few years until the whole of the mails and most of the passengers will arrive at and leave Australia from some port on the north coast; and there is no port equal to Port Darwin, a safe and extensive harbour, large enough to hold hundreds of vessels, where in a gale of wind a dingy could safely pass between the ship and the shore—a town not, like many tropical places, built on a swamp, but on a high cliff where there is every advantage for building wharves and jetties. In fact, at a glance, one feels bound to exclaim, 'Nature has intended Port Darwin to be a great place.'"

It may be added that the voyage between Singapore and Port Darwin would be made in smooth water to the leeward of Java and other islands, and the voyage in the Persian Gulf would be equally smooth.

If any difficulty arose in obtaining necessary concessions from Persia, the railway might be continued from Grain to Muscat, on the Gulf of Oman, which is only about 450 miles from Kurrachee. This would shorten the "second" route by about two days, and occupy only a day longer than Route No. 1. The rate of travelling is estimated at a moderate speed—thirty-five miles an hour by railway, and fifteen by steamboat.

In England and in America fifty miles an hour is frequently done by railway; and even on the Continent, where the speed is generally slow, thirty-six miles an hour is done on the long line (536 miles) between Paris and Marseilles, including stoppages of seventy-six minutes. From London to Edinburgh (400 miles) is done regularly in nine hours, including stoppages, being at the rate of nearly forty-four miles and a half per hour; and from New York to Buffalo, in America, 440 miles in eleven hours, including stoppages, being forty miles an hour. Shorter lines are done at the rate of more than fifty miles.

The rate by steamer of fifteen miles an hour is also moderate, considering that first-class steamers are now built to go at a much higher speed—and we are in a progressive age.

The consummation of such a great international railway undertaking would be of incalculable benefit to the Mother Country, to

India, and to the Colonies, and also to the French and Dutch Colonies. The traffic between the hundreds of millions in the West and in the East would be immense. Passengers would generally prefer the short, safe, and pleasant journey by land to a long passage by stormy seas, with the attendant horrors of sea-sickness.

The mails would, of course, be sent by rail; so would bullion, silk, spices, tea, and other portable things; and a large traffic in carrying goods and passengers between intermediate stations would be developed; and vast numbers of Indian Mohammedans would use the railway in their pilgrimages to their holy shrines in Arabia.

If a company were formed to provide sufficient capital, and Turkey were to make subsidies and concessions of land, and England to guarantee a fair percentage for a long term, there would be no difficulty in carrying out the project. The profits over, say, 4 per cent. could be divided, half between England and the other half to the Company, and Turkey to have mails, &c., carried free. The management to be under joint control, which would enlist Turkey in the undertaking. Arrangements could probably easily be made with Persia, who, with Turkey, would benefit largely from having such a railway.

It would be presumptuous for anyone who has not seen the lay of the country through which the line would pass, to give an estimate of its cost, but as it is known that a great portion of the line is very easy, it would therefore be moderate. But the matter of cost should not be an insuperable obstacle, because the vital importance of this strengthening and consolidating the British Empire is of far greater value than any commercial interest involved. But should the British Parliament continue its apathetic inaction, it will show itself to be unworthy of the sacred trust of possessing, of guiding, and of governing the destinies of the greatest empire that, perhaps, ever existed in any age.

I am neither a professional engineer, nor a contractor, but one of the largest shareholders and a director of the only private railway in Victoria; all the other railways belong to the State, but they also came under my notice on Select Committees in Parliament, of which I was a member from 1851 till I left the Colony in 1883, excepting a few years I was in England. As a loyal retired Colonist, I desire only to bring the Mother Country and the Colonies and India near to each other. I have travelled by steamer through the Red Sea, and also across America by railway, as well as in Europe; and from the interest I have long taken in shortening communica-

tion with the East, I presume to be able to form a practical opinion on that very important subject. These remarks are made to correct an impression in some quarters that I am an engineer or contractor with ulterior expectations. As to the cost of construction, the following extract from the *Observer* of the 8th of last month shows that railways are now cheaply constructed in America on a similar scale, on a somewhat similar formation of country: "The President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Mr. George Stephen, has to-day issued a circular addressed to the proprietors of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, in reply to statements made at the recent meeting of that Company. With reference to the financial position of the undertaking, Mr. Stephen says: 'In conclusion, let me say, that the Canadian Pacific Company is officially committed to the statement that the whole of the main line, from Montreal to the Pacific Ocean, 2,904 miles, plus some 450 miles of branches—complete and fully equipped—with the addition of about 17,000,000 acres of, perhaps, the finest wheat lands on the Continent, will be represented by $90,000,000 of share capital, without preferences of any kind. The proprietors of this share capital will own the whole of this property, free from all encumbrances, except about $5,500,000 of mortgage bonds previously charged on the purchased lines. In other words, taking the $90,000,000 of share capital at the issue price of 60, the actual cash cost of the 3,354 miles of railway, and some 17,000,000 acres of land, will be $54,000,000—say, $16,300, or £3,260 per mile of railway, with the valuable land asset in addition.'" It may be argued that England has no right to incur obligations in making railways in foreign countries; but other nations do so—for example, Germany and Italy made a railway through Switzerland *viâ* the St. Gothard at an expense of over nine millions—about double what it would cost to make a line from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf. From our long friendly alliance with Turkey we should have no difficulty in getting concessions to make the line to the Persian Gulf, either from Constantinople or Alexandretta, which would be the most important section of the through line, and which would cost very little, and would most probably be a profitable undertaking.

Discussion.

The Chairman: Ladies and gentlemen, I have no doubt you all feel grateful, as I do, to Mr. Young for the exertions he has made to meet the necessity of making other arrangements instead of those already announced for this evening. Mr. Campbell's paper is on a

most interesting subject, and I trust we shall hear from the gentlemen present some discussion and statements explanatory of the details of the lecture. It is highly probable that many present are particularly interested in this matter; and I will, therefore, call upon my friend, Mr. Westgarth, as a man of wide experience, and who has devoted himself to the interest of the colony of Victoria in such a manner as to entitle him to our warm respect, and induce him to make some remarks upon the paper that has been read.

Mr. W. Westgarth: As you call upon me, it is of course impossible to refuse to say a few words, but there are many here—a good many I think—who are more qualified to speak than I am—(No)—as it is upwards of a quarter of a century since I left that busy field about which my friend Mr. Campbell speaks. I have great pleasure in hearing anything from that gentleman. He and I sat together in the first Legislature of Victoria, and I heard from himself that he has sat in that Legislature almost continuously since that day until this,—an interval of no less than thirty-two years,—and I think he is deserving of great credit as a gentleman of independent means who has given his time and attention to these public questions. I with many others look with the greatest interest, and enthusiasm, in fact, upon this grand scheme of railways through Australia. We are indebted, I think, particularly to the Colony of South Australia for going ahead of time and the circumstances of the moment in making the telegraph. And now that enterprising Colony with which you, Mr. Chairman, are so particularly connected, has given a further example of her enterprise in making this trans-continental railway. I observe from what Mr. Campbell says that already one-fourth of that railway has been constructed and is in operation. I think about one-fourth has been at least surveyed or is about to be made. But no doubt, with the enterprise of that Colony, the railway will continue to be made, and be in a few years completed; and then I think we shall be in the way of seeing that grand scheme which Mr. Campbell has chalked out —viz., the taking and conveying us to Australia in sixteen days—on a fair road to being accomplished. It would have seemed to us not long ago a thing utterly incredible that even at any time of the future we should be conveyed to Australia in sixteen days. Yet when we see what has been done already, even within my recollection, in reducing the time of the voyage—which when I first went to Australia was from four to six months—to very little more now than one month, why, it seems a relatively smaller step ahead that

we should be able to go in half a month. I cannot say that I came here prepared to offer any remarks. I will repeat what I said, that it is upwards of a quarter of a century since I left the Colony, and that I see around me gentlemen who are much more recently from Australia. I see my old friend Mr. Rusden; and if I look around I should see, perhaps, many more. I thank you for your attention to the few remarks I have made, and I shall not longer occupy your time.

Mr. C. A. Lawson: Mr. Westgarth says it is a quarter of a century since he left Australia. I may remark that it is a quarter of a century since I went out to India, and that I have been there the greater part of that time. I have made ten voyages to and fro, so I may claim to know something about the Overland route. I have listened with much interest to the paper that has been read, for any one acquainted with the inconveniences incidental to the present route must heartily welcome any feasible proposition for diminishing the length and fatigue of the journey. Probably there are some engineers present who will offer an opinion upon the engineering features of the scheme. The paper is chiefly intended to show how greatly the length of the voyage to both India and Australia can be curtailed. But it is, I think, based upon some serious fallacies. Mr. Campbell says he estimates the rate of travelling at a moderate speed—namely, 35 miles an hour by railway, and 15 by steamboat. As to the railway speed, he says: "In England and in America 50 miles an hour is frequently done bv railway; and even on the Continent, where the speed is generally slow, 36 miles an hour is done on the long line (536 miles) between Paris and Marseilles, including stoppages of 76 minutes. From London to Edinburgh (400 miles) is done regularly in nine hours, including stoppages, being at the rate of nearly 44½ miles per hour; and from New York to Buffalo, in America, 440 miles in 11 hours, including stoppages, being 40 miles an hour. Shorter lines are done at the rate of more than 50 miles." But all this refers to railways in highly civilised, highly prosperous, and very busy countries. The proposed railway through Asia Minor, on the other hand, would traverse a more or less barren, barbarous, unpopulated, decayed, and unsafe part of the world—a part that may not be raised to the present position of British India until long after the present generation has passed away. Now in India railways usually go at the rate of 21, and rarely exceed that of 25, miles an hour, stoppages included. Yet India possesses a number of facilities for railway travelling that Asia Minor lacks. Mr. Campbell further says: "The rate by steamer of 15 miles an

hour is also moderate, considering that first-class steamers are now built to go at a much higher speed—and we are in a progressive age." The rate named may be a moderate one, but it is half as much again as the average rate of the steamers in the Peninsular and Oriental Company, which are entitled to be regarded as first-class vessels. Thus, if the railway journey out of Europe be reduced from 35 to about 23 miles an hour, and the steamer journey from 15 to 10 miles, the duration of the journey will be at once increased by a half. Mr. Campbell considers that "passengers would generally prefer the short, safe, and pleasant journey by land to a long passage by stormy seas, with the attendant horrors of sea-sickness." There is no doubt passengers would prefer pleasant to unpleasant voyages, but it is doubtful if it would be a pleasant voyage across Asia Minor for nine months in the year. No ladies or children could be expected to travel by this route, and only those men would adopt it who are seasoned against heat and fatigue. The journey to India is not a very long one, and it is not often that stormy seas have to be crossed, except, of course, during the south-west monsoon. Mr. Campbell calculates, as a matter of course, upon the mails, bullion, silk, spices, tea, &c., being sent by the line he advocates; but how could the railway compete with the present rate of freight—20s. per ton—by steamer from Liverpool to Bombay? In a word, how can a land carriage hope to compete with a sea carriage? Commerce would certainly go by the cheaper route. Therefore, while I cordially appreciate the motive that prompted Mr. Campbell to lay his views before this Institute, and while I am aware that they are endorsed by so high an authority as Sir William Andrew, I cannot help thinking that they are based on a miscalculation of the difficulties of the proposed undertaking. If it is an alternative route to the Suez Canal that is arrived at, then that second string to the bow ought to be obtained by the alternative canal which is now being projected.

Mr. G. W. Rusden: I do not pretend to understand engineering, and I must say I sympathise with the last speaker in believing that it is not probable that a railway will carry goods cheaper than £1 per ton between England and Bombay. The difficulty, it seems to me, is as to the guarantee of the property in the line after it is made. If you go into Persia you do not know what kind of relations may exist between Persia and Russia at any particular time; and an embargo laid upon the railway would be more serious than blowing a portion of it up, because traffic would be stopped. Until that difficulty is got over I do not see how colonists will venture their

money in the construction of a line upon another man's land, and that line influenced by the Shah of Persia or the Emperor of Russia. Anyone can see that there is a very great risk in investing millions and millions sterling upon the soil of a nation which may in a brief time become a hostile nation; and I am not at all sure whether, if it were made, those who wish to avoid hardships on a voyage of travel would prefer being bumped for about sixteen days on a railway—on which they want to go at the rate of 35 miles an hour—which they would probably not do for the first half of the journey, and would therefore have to make up during the last part of the journey. Besides, steamers do not always go 15 miles an hour. Remember, this project does not go through Africa or the Mountains of the Moon, but I am afraid it is very much up in the clouds at present.

Mr. J. Dennistoun Wood: I am very much like the man in the political ballad who says, "Story, God bless you, I have none to tell you." Sir Robert Torrens asked for my ideas on the subject. I am afraid I must say I have none to offer. I will offer one remark, however, upon the political aspect of the question, because, like my friend Mr. Rusden, I do not profess to be able to offer any opinion upon the engineering aspect. I can hardly conceive what the object of making this railway can be. I do not mean to say for one moment that in the future, at some remote period, say, fifty or one hundred years hence, there may not be such a thing. People fifty years ago thought it a matter of impossibility to have telegraphic communication between England and Australia, yet what at one time seemed impossible is now a matter with which we are familiar; and so in the course of fifty years we may have this grand scheme of railways carried out. But that it will take place in the lifetime of even the youngest person now present I must say I have not the faintest hope. Now, I suppose one great object of this railway would be the political object of preserving our supremacy in India. Mr. Campbell points out that during the Indian Mutiny it would have been a matter of great importance if troops could have been carried more rapidly than they were from this country to India. But troops can now be carried to India much more rapidly than they were at the time of the Mutiny, and the difference between six days, which is the time that he computes, and the time within which troops can now be conveyed from England to India, is not a matter of overwhelming importance. We have also to remember, as Mr. Rusden, indeed, has pointed out, that we should perhaps be getting out of the frying-pan into

the fire. We should be mixed up with the affairs of Persia, Turkey, and perhaps Russia. This line passing through countries not subject to British rule, and which might be, perhaps, hostile to us at some future period, would have to be guarded by troops, or it might be at all events necessary to do so. Let us look at what has taken place within the last few months. A canal has been opened through Egypt. That canal does not pass through the inhabited part of Egypt. It is in point of fact quite separated from Egypt proper; yet what has been the consequence of opening up the canal? Directly or indirectly it has led to the war in Egypt and to the occupation of the country by British forces. Now, can anyone say that if a canal passing on the very outskirts of a country has led to these political complications, a railway passing through the centre of Turkey and Persia would not be much more likely to bring about similar consequences? Well, one word as to the convenience of this route. No doubt it is an advantage to pass rapidly from one terminus to another, but it must be remembered that the proposed route would not be wholly by land or sea. It will be a broken route. Passengers would first travel by railway, then they would have to pass by steamers, then by railways again, then by steamer again, and then by railway again. Now, I think that any person having experience of travelling must know that travelling under these circumstances would not be popular. Especially is this so with families, who do not care for a journey which is neither by sea nor by land, in which you perform part of it by sea and part by land. Therefore I do not think that it will be of great advantage for the purposes of passenger traffic. On the whole, I think we ought to thank Mr. Campbell for calling our attention to this subject; and, while we must admit that, if there is an improvement in the government of those countries—Turkey, Persia, &c.—that such a railway may in time become practicable, we believe that it is not a thing which we ought to contemplate as necessary for the present generation. We know that these countries through which the line will pass were in ancient times exceedingly populous. We know they are by nature fertile. And, if there is good government, they may again become populous. But it is clear that there is no present prospect of good government in Turkey or Persia. We have heard a great deal about the regeneration of these countries. But, alas! our expectations on this head have been disappointed; and therefore all we can do is to thank Mr. Campbell for his paper, and to say, while we thank him for his zeal, we scarcely approve of the prudence of his project.

Mr. R. Lloyd: As I am requested, I rise to make a few remarks on this subject. I have frequently travelled through Egypt to India and Australia, and generally throughout India, from the extreme South up to the North-West frontier. It may be interesting to listen to the project of a railway route to Australia, and it might be equally interesting to project a railway route to the moon; but on the whole, I think both plans equally impracticable. I believe that everyone here understands that, for the present at least, and for a long future period of time, a railway over the projected route is perfectly impracticable. Therefore, it is no use discussing the facilities or agreeableness of the railway journey for ladies and children. Now, Sir Robert Torrens has requested someone to speak on the engineering difficulties connected with the subject, and it does appear singular that the project should have emanated from an Australian—a Victorian legislator—as it is well known that the engineering and railway policy of Victoria created difficulties and obstructions to prevent direct continuous railway communications with New South Wales, which Colony or State is again totally at variance with the engineering system of Queensland. The railway from Melbourne to Moama, which would form the first part of the projected route, and which crosses the northern frontier at Echuca, was made expressly to prevent facilities of direct communication with Sydney and the railways of New South Wales—that is, it being constructed on different gauges, a transbordment and change to another *matériel* and another administration must there take place, just the same as if they were in foreign or hostile states. Proceeding northwards, we find the Queensland Government adopting a French *mètre* railway—that, or a 3ft. 6in. gauge—the whole *matériel* and administration of which is entirely incompatible with engineering facilities and direct continuous connection with New South Wales. These are some of the very smallest difficulties that a Victorian projector should first overcome in view of direct railway communication with Europe. Passing over all the unknown difficulties between Australia and Calcutta, we know that the railway systems of India are, in every respect, totally at variance with those generally adopted in England, on the Continent of Europe, or in Australia. There are also many breaks in the railways of India, for Lord Mayo (the immediate predecessor of Lord Northbrook) broke up direct railway communication northward beyond Lahore toward Peshawur; at the same time his Government allowed and induced many of the feudatory states to make railways of different gauges and different *matériel*, expressly

sanctioning and encouraging the introduction of the *mètre* gauge and French measures in some of the Mahratta States; so that not only the direct communication from Calcutta to Peshawur was broken up, but the 5ft. 6in. gauge of the Government was allowed to be superseded by that of the feudatory states, so that constant change, breaks, and transhipments must take place, even to India. Now, when Lord Northbrook succeeded to the Indian Government, he again changed the system of railway from Lahore northwards, so as to be in accordance with the main line from Calcutta, which is now continued to the extreme frontier. We know the Government has encountered very great engineering difficulties in traversing the upper branches of the Punjaub rivers and the Indus, to get to Peshawur; but there would be infinitely greater engineering difficulties to get into India from the direction of Persia, and in connecting its railway system at Kurrachee, and in traversing the delta and the mouths of the Lower Indus. These may be mentioned as some of the small inconveniences to be encountered throughout India. It seems to be very easy, by looking at a small map, to say that a railway can be made from Constantinople, through Asia Minor, to Kurrachee; but in this immense length of line, four times greater than any in England, there are many well-known almost insuperable difficulties, not to mention the vague and undoubtedly more formidable unknown.

But a technical enumeration of the physical impediments to this project will not show us the extent of the evil to be coped with. I think all here will agree with me in this—that it is most unfortunate that it is not only the English Government which seems to encourage a policy of disunion and disintegration of the British Empire. It appears extraordinary to me that any project favouring this tendency should be viewed with satisfaction or complacency, for I contend that any other route than that of Egypt or the Cape of Good Hope would lead us into the hands of our enemies, and ultimately bring the disruption of the Empire and the entire separation of all the Colonies and states of Asia and Australia from each other. It seems to me that there cannot be a doubt that the roads to India and Australia are through Egypt or by the Cape of Good Hope. We all know that the first Napoleon, even before he became Emperor, pitched upon Egypt and the Cape as the two most important strategic points which he endeavoured to lay hold of by the annexation of Holland with her Cape Colony, and by direct aggression on Malta and Egypt—for the purpose, as he then expressed it, of destroying our ships, our Colonies, and commerce. Let but the

security of these routes be neglected (in favour of some project of railways through Asia Minor, or, as we are told, from London to Darjeeling), and the Empire will be in great danger. We may as well be employed, as I before said, in considering the feasibility of a railway to the moon, which would at least not militate against our existence as an empire. The two points of which I speak are that of the Cape being in peril, and that of Egypt being under the control of an avowed enemy—we cannot be too watchful in defence, nor can we be regardless of the danger of entertaining other projects with indifference. I know well the danger and insecurity which existed formerly to an Englishman in Egypt, for, having been employed as an engineer in carrying out very large contracts for M. de Lesseps, and having been the first and only Englishman to direct the construction of machinery and engines for dredging the excavations in the Menzaleh Canal to the depth of twenty-six feet; also having had previously nearly twenty-two years of intimate knowledge and friendship of those able and very eminent French engineers and contractors who so meritoriously constructed the canal, I had then numberless opportunities of knowing the antagonism and animosity to England and the English, the very openly-avowed intention of a French conquest of Egypt, and aggression on the Indian and Australian States. M. de Lesseps, with his usual kindness and courtesy, honoured me by an invitation to an entertainment on board a magnificent French vessel in the Red Sea, where he openly declared to a large company of influential French Imperialists, Egyptian officials, and his own staff of *employés* and engineers, that war and aggression on England ought to be their constant preoccupation; that by following in the footsteps of British conquests, Colonial enterprise, and commerce, he (M. de Lesseps) (holding then that most important position, which he intended to continue to hold) would be one of the means of bringing the Asiatic and Australian States of the British Empire to regard France as a much greater and more civilised Power, able and willing to take the part she had formerly taken with the American Colonies. Mr. West, the British Consul at Suez, was present, and was then able to report on the popularity and danger of these sentiments in Egypt. The immense enthusiasm with which they were received in Europe was the reason, and the only reason, which induced our enemies to subscribe the immense sums for the construction of the Canal, as an aggression on England, by the conquest and possession of the Isthmus of Suez; therefore nothing can be more fatal to British Imperial interests in general than supineness, and to neglect the

security of the two main routes to India and Australia by fostering or entertaining chimerical projects of impossible railways.

Mr. J. Dennistoun Wood: I think, although the meeting generally does not sympathise with Mr. Campbell's views, that ought not to prevent us from thanking him for the trouble which he has taken in preparing this paper. He has put forward his views in a fair way, and, although we do not agree with him, we are obliged to him and to Mr. Young for giving us the benefit of his views.

The vote of thanks was duly accorded.

The Chairman: If no other gentleman will address the meeting, I will call on the Hon. Secretary to do so. One result, at all events, of the paper has been to impress upon us all the expediency of always hearing both sides of the question before making up our minds; for I confess the admirable manner in which this subject, so far as literary excellence is concerned, has been handled is rather seductive in its nature, and will perhaps occasion some doubt as regards previous conceptions upon the subject. I think the discussion has quite cleared up the point that this proposition is entirely a chimera, and enthusiasm has carried away its author to a considerable extent; his statistics are not quite likely to be realised or are scarcely consistent with the facts. I refer especially, as an example, to the statement made that the Colony of South Australia, has completed, or is about to complete, something like one-fourth of the whole of the railway up to the coast of the north part of Australia. I believe the railway from South Australia to the northern coast is a feasible and practicable route, from all I have heard from those who have visited those regions. But I do not think that such a line constructed by the Colony of South Australia, with its limited population and resources, is likely to be carried out. I hope it is not, for I am quite sure it would be of disastrous consequences to that Colony to burden itself with such a debt as would have to be incurred with such a project. But the end may be accomplished in another way without incurring such a danger as that. This would be attained by extending a railway from the highest point northerly in course of construction by the South Australian Government to hook on to the Trans-continental railway projected, and I believe adopted by this time, by the Government of Queensland. That route, as travelled by Major-General Fielding, shows there is vast mineral wealth on the line, and abundant coal, a subject which has not been touched upon to-night. I think that would be the route. An overland line for Australia will ultimately open up an ascertained source of immense

wealth in its mineral, copper, tin, nickel, and gold. I now propose that we thank Mr. Young for his exertions to make this meeting a success, considering the position he was placed in with respect to the paper on Ceylon which he should have received from Mr. Ferguson.

Mr. Frederick Young: I beg to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the kind way in which you have so cordially proposed that I should receive the thanks of this meeting for the arrangements I made at the eleventh hour in a great emergency to supply the omission caused by the absence of the paper on Ceylon; also I have to thank you on Mr. Campbell's behalf, coupled with the expression of my own regret that in consequence of slight indisposition he was not able to be present to read his paper himself. In a letter I had from him a week or two ago he said: "I regret my paper was not read before the Royal Colonial Institute, as it would have provoked discussion, and would have been reported by the newspapers, who cannot see the importance of the subject." Although it is quite clear that the course the discussion has taken is hardly that which is likely to be the most satisfactory to Mr. Campbell—because I have observed that almost every speaker has criticised his project hostilely—yet he has certainly had the advantage of having what he wanted, a discussion on his paper, and therefore in that respect I hope he will be gratified. I could not help being rather struck with the excellent and important remarks made by Mr. Lloyd, particularly when he referred to the fact that he was afraid a large number of people in England, holding public and influential positions, were inclined to encourage anything which would promote the disintegration of the Empire. I hope he will permit me to remind him that there is at all events one most important exception to the opinion he has expressed, viz., that it cannot apply to the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute. It is well known that the *raison d'être* of this Institute is to promote the permanent unity of the Empire, and to protest against its disintegration by every means in its power. I feel that I am hardly in the position to say much in favour of the plan which is proposed in Mr. Campbell's interesting paper, which, as a mere reading machine, I have had the honour of introducing to your notice, inasmuch as my own views are much in unison with those of the speakers who have addressed you. At the same time, we must not forget that Mr. Campbell's object is evidently to advocate the unity of the Empire by means of a more rapid and more frequent communication with every part of it. It is clear that, whatever view we take of the means he suggests,

his idea is that anything which will tend to encourage more rapid intercourse between the Colonies and the Mother-Country will be in favour of keeping the Empire together, and in that respect I think he deserves great credit. With these brief remarks I beg to thank you on Mr. Campbell's behalf for your kind vote in his favour, which I shall have great pleasure in conveying to him.

Appendix.

1, Hyde Park Gardens,
5th June, 1883.

Frederick Young, Esq.,
Honorary Secretary,
Royal Colonial Institute.

Sir,—As the statistics of my paper, which was read at the meeting of the 8th ultimo, were questioned by several speakers at that meeting when I was unavoidably absent, I beg to request that the following remarks may be inserted in the Annual Volume of Proceedings; otherwise this question, which is of vast importance, will appear in your records in a very imperfect state.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
William Campbell.

Remarks by Mr. Campbell.

I am in a manner glad that my paper has been criticised, as I feel confident that the more it is discussed the stronger it will show itself.

Mr. Lawson thought the rate of 35 miles an hour by railway, in an "unpeopled country," a fallacy. I, however, consider that a high rate of speed in a sparsely-peopled country is much safer than where the population is dense, because there are fewer stoppages. The main requisites to obtain a high rate of speed with safety are a wide gauge, a heavy rail, a good sleeper on a solid foundation, well ballasted, with as few junctions and sidings as practicable. On such a line 60 miles an hour can be safely done on urgent occasions, though 35 to 45 miles for mail traffic is a better rate, on account of less tear and wear. He also thinks the rate of 15 miles by steamer too high. I need only say that there are swarms of steamers, and even heavy ironclads, able to exceed that speed. I agree with Mr. Lawson that goods generally would not be sent by rail for long distances, and I only contemplated the carriage of portables, including valuable teas, to reach an early market. But heavy goods traffic between intermediate stations would, no doubt, be considerable. Ladies travel overland in America in Pullman cars without inconvenience, and no doubt they could do the same in the East.

Mr. Rusden thinks that colonists will not venture their money in the construction of a line without a guarantee. My paper does not say they would; on the contrary, it points out that subsidies and concessions of

land from Turkey, and a guarantee from England, would be required before capitalists would undertake it. As to his objection to being "bumped about for sixteen days on a railway," it cannot be applied to the proposed line between London and Singapore, as that is estimated in my paper at only ten days. As this matter, like many others of less importance, may some day become a matter of history, it would be well for him to be less inaccurate. His reminder to the meeting that the railway in question does not go to the "Mountains of the Moon" may be considered more funny than logical, and, although the joke is somewhat stale, it may become a fitting monument of his wit in some ponderous tome of nebulous chronicles.

Mr. Dennistoun Wood thanked me for my zeal, "though he scarcely approved of the prudence of the project," and I feel obliged to him and also to Mr. Westgarth for their friendly remarks. But the difference between six days by railway and the time it takes to reach India by the Red Sea, which Mr. Wood thinks immaterial, might become a matter of vital importance. In fact, the fate of battles and of nations depends often on the concentration of forces within days, or even hours; therefore, as an alternative, and as a vastly more rapid route, the Euphrates Valley line commends itself strongly to the appreciation of military as well as commercial men. More than a hundred millions of British money, and immense numbers of valuable lives, have been expended in protecting Turkey from the aggressions of Russia, and it is still our policy to check the advance of that vast Empire. Our best means of strengthening Turkey is to help her to construct a railway through her scattered territories to the confines of her eastern shores. Turkey has signed a Railway Convention with Austria, Servia, and Bulgaria. Why should she not make a Convention with us and with other nations for a railway to the Persian Gulf, or to Muscat, which is within a day and a half of Kurrachee? Under such a Convention the most important section of the projected line would, I have no doubt, be soon undertaken by a syndicate, perhaps without a large pecuniary guarantee. If Persia agreed to such a Convention it would strengthen her also, and give through railway communication to the whole world.

Mr. Lloyd is pleased to designate the project as "chimerical and impossible." He says: "Sir Robert Torrens has requested some one to speak on the engineering difficulties connected with the subject, and it does appear singular that the project should have emanated from an Australian—a Victorian legislator—as it is well known that the engineering and railway policy of Victoria created difficulties and obstructions, to prevent direct continuous railway communications with New South Wales, which Colony or State is again totally at variance with the engineering system of Queensland. The railway from Melbourne to Moama, which would form the first part of the projected route, and which crosses the northern frontier at Echuca, was made expressly to prevent facilities of direct communication with Sydney and the railways of New South Wales." I am at a loss to know why he makes such a statement.

It scarcely bears on the project in question, and it is not correct. The railway from Melbourne to the Murray River, near Moama, was not initiated by the Victorian Government at all, but by a Company that was formed in Melbourne to construct a railway to the gold mines, which was called the "Melbourne and Mount Alexander Railway," and which, at my written suggestion, was altered to the "Melbourne and Mount Alexander and Murray River Railway." This alteration of mine extended the line to about double its original length. There was nothing "singular" in a "Victorian legislator" projecting a railway extension in early times: why should there be now? In place of Victoria creating difficulties to prevent direct railway communication with New South Wales, she has constructed two lines to the frontier, and is only too anxious to see railways extended into New South Wales so as to increase her own trade. Again, Mr. Lloyd is equally incorrect in stating that my project was "from London to Darjeeling;" the line I suggested being *viâ* the "Darjeeling Railway crossing the Ganges," and thence from the Ganges to Rangoon, &c. Anyone who knows anything about India should be aware that Darjeeling is far distant from where its railway to Calcutta crosses the Ganges.

As Mr. Lloyd has brought M. de Lesseps' name so fully before us, let us see what that talented engineer and bold projector says about the railway in question in the *Railway Times*, April 3, 1857: "I have personally maintained, and I shall continue to maintain, that the Euphrates Railway will be a benefaction to countries now disinherited, and, what is more, my experience of the Arabs and of the deserts of Arabia leads me into the persuasion, in opposition to what is generally believed, that the pretended difficulties as to the maintenance and safety of the Euphrates Valley Railway are prejudices as baseless as the fears respecting the silting up of the Suez Canal, the impracticability of the Bay of Pelusium, and the dangers of the Red Sea.—(Signed) FERDINAND DE LESSEPS."

I agree in condemning a break of gauge anywhere, and I regret that South Australia has made a woful mistake in adopting a narrow gauge on part of her lines. The difference in cost between the ordinary and a narrow gauge is extremely trifling on an easy line; the rails, fastenings, fences, drains, stations, sidings, and rolling-stock being about equal. The evils of the narrow gauge were exemplified in Queensland, and also in New Zealand, where the force of the wind has been known to upset the carriages; besides, the rate of speed is insufferably slow and unsafe, and cannot long be tolerated.

I beg to thank the meeting for their vote of thanks, and also Sir Robert Torrens, the Chairman, for the compliment he paid the literary quality of my paper. But I take grave exception to his stating that "the discussion has quite cleared up the point that this proposition is entirely a chimera, and enthusiasm has carried away its author to a considerable extent." It would appear that he was influenced by Mr. Lloyd's assertions that the project was "chimerical and impossible;" but I submit that it is both possible and practicable to make a railway to any part of this habitable

globe, even to the Mountains of the Moon, which would only be a matter of money. I also submit that the line in question, taking it all in all, will be found easy to construct. Sir Robert Torrens says that my statistics "are scarcely consistent with the facts," and refers "specially" to my statement "that the Colony of South Australia has completed or is about to complete something like one-fourth of the whole railway to the north part of Australia." In reply to this, I now mention as facts that a railway from Adelaide to Farina, a distance of 465 miles, was opened about a year ago; that an extension from Farina to Hergott Springs was contracted for many months ago; and that, according to an official telegram, which is published in the *Morning Post* of this day, Bills for railway extensions from Hergott Springs to the Peake (169 miles), and from Port Darwin to Pine Creek (148 miles), which form sections of the Trans-Australian line, are to be proposed in the South Australian Parliament this session. These additions to the existing lines would be nearly two-fifths of the whole line. It thus becomes a question whether Sir Robert Torrens has not been led to discover an error which never existed.

The declared policy of the South Australian Government does not show that Sir Robert Torrens' views are to be borne out. Instead of a direct line through South Australian territory, he recommends a line *viâ* Queensland; but to reach Port Darwin as he proposes would be double the distance of the direct line, Adelaide being nearer to Port Darwin than Brisbane is. If a line from London to Singapore is a "chimera," it would be difficult to say what a circuitous line from Adelaide to Port Darwin, *viâ* Queensland, should be termed!

I have written my paper from a sense of duty, in the firm belief that a railway from the Bosphorus, or the Mediterranean, to India and Singapore would be quite practicable, and that it would strengthen Turkey and Persia—nations which ought to be maintained as bulwarks between us and Russia; and that it would also strengthen our Government in India and draw our Colonies, India, and the Mother Country nearer together, which would doubtless consolidate and strengthen the whole British Empire. Although such a main international line would be at first costly, it would ultimately be productive.

The favourable opinions of many of the most pre-eminent men of the day (which are quoted in my paper) are surely of not less weight than the opposite opinions expressed at the aforesaid meeting.

In conclusion, I beg most sincerely to say that this question is of too great importance to the whole world to be allowed to sleep much longer.

THE ANNEXATION OF NEW GUINEA.

NEW GUINEA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Honorary Secretary, Royal Colonial Institute, to the Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,
15, STRAND, LONDON,
December 9, 1882.

MY LORD,—I have the honour, on behalf of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, to request the attention of Her Majesty's Government to an article contained in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of the 27th of November last, recommending the German Government to annex and colonise New Guinea.

On reference to Parliamentary Paper, C 1566 of 1876, your Lordship will observe that, on 29th April, 1875, a large and influential deputation waited on Lord Carnarvon, to present a memorial from the Council and Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute, strongly advocating the annexation of the eastern half of New Guinea by Great Britain. Among the arguments adduced in favour of such action being taken, one of the most important was that its possession by any foreign Power would, for many reasons, be detrimental to British interests.

One of the deputation, the Hon. Arthur (now Lord) Kinnaird, remarked that "Germany was determined to be a great naval Power, and would look to colonisation as the principal means to that end; and if she looked to New Guinea, we may lose a very important Colony." (Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute, vol. vi., p. 204.)

The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, still holding the opinions expressed in the memorial referred to, request me to convey to your Lordship the hope that the whole question may have the earnest attention of Her Majesty's Government, with a view to the annexation of the eastern portion of New Guinea, in order to prevent any action on the part of a foreign Power, which would be so seriously detrimental to the interests of the British Empire.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

FREDERICK YOUNG,
Honorary Secretary.

The Right Hon. the EARL GRANVILLE, *K.G.*,
H.M.'s Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Earl Granville to Honorary Secretary, Royal Colonial Institute.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
December 18, 1882.

SIR,—I am directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., calling attention to the detriment which, in the opinion of the Council of the Colonial Institute, would accrue to the interests of the British Empire if the eastern portion of the island of New Guinea were annexed by any foreign Power.

In reply I am to inform you that Lord Granville considers that this question is one which principally concerns the Colonial Office, and that your letter has consequently been forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies with a request that he will deal with it.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
T. V. LISTER.

The SECRETARY, *Royal Colonial Institute.*

The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Honorary Secretary, Royal Colonial Institute.

COLONIAL OFFICE, DOWNING STREET,
January 4, 1883.

SIR,—I am directed by the Earl of Derby to acquaint you that your letter of the 9th ultimo to Earl Granville, respecting New Guinea, has been referred to this department.

Lord Derby desires me to state that the proposal that a portion of that country should be annexed by Great Britain is one which Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to entertain, and that his Lordship has no reason for supposing that the German Government contemplate any scheme of colonisation in the direction indicated by the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 27th November.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN BRAMSTON.

The SECRETARY *to the Royal Colonial Institute.*

The Honorary Secretary, Royal Colonial Institute, to the Agent-General for Queensland.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,
15, STRAND, LONDON,
December 13, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honour, on behalf of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, to request your attention to an article contained in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 27th November last, recommending the German Government to annex and colonise New Guinea.

On referring to Parliamentary Paper, C 1,566 of 1876, you will observe that on April 29, 1875, a large and influential deputation waited on Lord Carnarvon to present a memorial from the Council and Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute, strongly advocating the annexation of the eastern half of New Guinea by Great Britain. Among the arguments adduced in favour of such action being taken, one of the most important was that its possession by any foreign Power would, for many reasons, be highly detrimental to British interests.

One of the deputation, the Hon. Arthur (now Lord) Kinnaird, remarked that "Germany was determined to be a great naval Power, and would look to colonisation as the principal means to that end, and if she looked to New Guinea, we may lose a very important Colony." (Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute, vol. vi., p. 204.)

The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, still holding the opinions expressed in the memorial referred to, request me to beg that you will draw the attention of your Government to the article, of which I enclose a copy —as it is evident that the proposed action would be most disadvantageous to the interests of the Australian Colonies.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FREDERICK YOUNG,
Honorary Secretary.

THOMAS ARCHER, Esq., *Agent-General for Queensland.*

[Similar letters were addressed to the Agents-General for New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand, the Colonial Secretary of Tasmania, and the Governor of Western Australia.]

The Agent-General for Queensland to the Honorary Secretary, Royal Colonial Institute.

1, WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.

NEW GUINEA.

SIR,—I am directed by the Agent-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 13th instant, enclosing a copy of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 27th November last, containing an article about the above-named island, and to say that a copy of your letter, together with the paper, shall be sent by to-day's mail to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. DICKEN,
Secretary.

The HONORARY SECRETARY,
Royal Colonial Institute, 15, *Strand, W.C.*

The Honorary Secretary, Royal Colonial Institute, to the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, 15, STRAND, W.C.
May 28, 1883.

MY LORD,—The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute are desirous of having the honour of an interview with your Lordship on the subject of New Guinea.

On their behalf, therefore, I have to request the favour of your appointing a time when it will be convenient to your Lordship to receive a deputation from them on this important question.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

FREDERICK YOUNG,
Honorary Secretary.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF DERBY,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Colonial Office to Honorary Secretary, Royal Colonial Institute.

COLONIAL OFFICE,
May 29, 1883.

SIR,—I am desired by Lord Derby to say, with reference to your letter of the 23rd inst. that he will be happy to receive a deputation from the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute on Friday next, the 1st of June, at 3 o'clock.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. L. ANTROBUS.

F. YOUNG, Esq.

On Friday, June 1, the following members of the Council waited by appointment on the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the purpose of presenting a memorial advocating the annexation of New Guinea:—His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P. (Chairman), Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart., Sir Charles Clifford, Lieut.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B., Dr. Rae, Messrs. Henry J. Jourdain, F. P. Labilliere, G. Molineux, Jacob Montefiore, Alexander Rivington, William Walker, J. D. Wood, James A. Youl, C.M.G., and Frederick Young (Honorary Secretary). Mr. Thomas Archer (Agent-General for Queensland), Sir Saul

Samuel, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for New South Wales), and Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for South Australia), were also present. In introducing the deputation,

His Grace the Duke of MANCHESTER said: I have the honour to introduce to your Lordship this deputation from the Royal Colonial Institute, which I am happy to say is accompanied by three of the Agents-General of the Australian Colonies. I will only make some remarks on certain statements in the newspapers, which I take to be merely the ideas and surmises of the editors of those papers, for which reason I may be at liberty to say anything about them that occurs to me. Now one of these statements was that two or three points on the island would possibly be occupied by the Government, and two or three posts besides. These, it was said, were to be immediately opposite to Queensland. That is a most unsuitable part of the coast of New Guinea, being an alluvial delta, very densely wooded, and, I believe, very unhealthy. Again, the natives of that part have been found to be much more fierce than those of the eastern and northern coasts. Further, on the north-eastern and northern coasts the land is elevated, the country is much more open, and altogether more healthy. Captain Moresby reported very favourably on it. I am indeed glad to see in one of the statements made, that one point of the occupation proposed should be Port Moresby, and I fancy that would be very eligible, the natives in that locality being very amenable and friendly. When I was in Australia I saw several Englishmen who had stayed on that part of the coast, and who had been on the most friendly relations with the natives there. One man told me that the natives were quite ready to build fences or houses; that when he went into the interior they carried his gun, and if he was interested in any particular native objects, they would bring anything of the kind they came across to him. He seemed to be on very friendly terms with them. But beyond that it seems to me that merely occupying any points on the coast would not attain the object which the Queensland and the Australian Governments wished to secure. It would be necessary to legally appropriate and to take up the government of the whole coast, and not merely of certain points of it. If only certain points were taken, and the rest of the coast is left open to any adventurers or plunderers, or even to any foreign Government, it would defeat the object which the Australians had in view, in the request that is now made to your Lordship. Then there is another point. There was a letter written to the *Times*, I think of May 15, which

dealt with the question of slave labour—with the possibility of Australian planters seizing on the slave labour of New Guinea. With regard to that it may be noted that if there were any points of the coast unoccupied or unannexed, it would be possible to introduce slave labour from there—that it would not be prevented by particular posts on the coasts being occupied by the Queen's Government; but beyond that, I affirm—from what I saw of Queensland and from what I saw of members of Parliament, of members of the Government, and people of other classes in Queensland—I can affirm most positively that the idea of slavery no more entered into their heads than it does into mine, or into that of your Lordship. Your Lordship is no doubt aware that the regulations of Queensland are very stringent with regard to the introduction of coloured labour; that its employment is limited to the coast-regions, and that it is not allowed in the interior at all. A very great security against the wide extension or abuse of the system is indeed afforded in the jealousy of the working classes—I mean of the English labouring classes who form a majority of the enfranchised inhabitants of the Colony, and who are so jealous of any competition by coloured labour, that they have gone the length of demanding that a poll-tax of £10 should be imposed in respect of the introduction of Chinamen into the Colony. Consequently, I think the statements made in the letter in the *Times* were most unfriendly, to say the least. They gave me pain, because they were evidently written by someone very well acquainted with the facts of the case, and also I think with the error of many of the things he has stated. I have now to ask your Lordship's favourable consideration of the memorial which we wish to present to you.

Mr. Frederick Young: Your Lordship has had a copy of the memorial forwarded to you, but there are one or two clerical errors in it which are corrected in this which I now offer you, and which I should desire that you would notice, as they affect the general sense in one or two particulars.

The following is a copy of the memorial:—

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DERBY,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Memorial of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute

Sheweth

That your Memorialists are the elected governing body of the Royal Colonial Institute, which Society was founded in 1868,

obtained a Royal Charter in 1882, and now comprises more than nineteen-hundred members, amongst whom are residents in every part of Her Majesty's dominions.

That your Memorialists have for a considerable time been impressed with the importance of the island of New Guinea, in relation to British interests, whether regarded from Home, Colonial, or Imperial points of view.

On April 29, 1875, a deputation from this Institute had the honour of presenting a Memorial to your Lordship's predecessor, the Earl of Carnarvon, advocating the speedy annexation of New Guinea.

Among the reasons assigned for this annexation were :—

I.—The proximity of the shores of New Guinea to those of Australia, and the danger to British and Australian interests which would arise from a foreign nation establishing itself on the northern shores of Torres Straits, or occupying the valuable harbours of the island.

II.—The increased expenditure for defences which a foreign occupation would entail, even in time of peace, upon both the Imperial and Colonial Governments, an expenditure which would be greater than the cost of establishing and maintaining British rule in the island.

III.—That the best prospect for the Papuans was to be brought under British rule, before Europeans were attracted to the island, either to settle in or visit it.

IV.—That the establishment of a penal settlement in New Guinea such as that of the French in New Caledonia, from which convicts continually escape to New South Wales and Queensland, to the great detriment and expense of those Colonies, would be a source of most serious injury to the whole of Australia.

V.—That the coast should be occupied, in order that the claims of the British Crown, arising from formal possession having been taken in Her Majesty's name by British officers, should not be allowed to lapse.

Your Memorialists submit that all the preceding reasons not only exist at the present moment, but are now much stronger, and more urgently call for action, than when they were stated eight years ago.

That the published returns of the Board of Trade show, as your Lordship has recently pointed out, that there is a great and increasing necessity for obtaining fresh markets for the manufactures of the United Kingdom.

That the well-known fact, that "trade follows the flag," is proved by those same returns, which clearly show that the best and most profitable customers that England has are the people who live under the British flag, and under British rule.

That all experience shows that the introduction amongst an uncivilised people of British manufactures, to which they have previously been

strangers, speedily creates a large and rapidly-increasing demand for those manufactures.

That New Guinea contains a large population, with whom at the present time no trade is carried on by any European country.

That New Guinea under British rule would obtain all her supplies of manufactured goods from this country, giving in return her own raw productions.

That, if New Guinea should pass into foreign hands, England will lose that trade, as the restrictive fiscal systems of all other nations practically exclude England from trade with their Colonies and Dependencies.

That the Government of Queensland is extending its railway system to the Gulf of Carpentaria.

That the Government of South Australia is now busily engaged in surveying and constructing railways from the north southwards, and from the south northwards. In a very few years these railways will be united, and will form a Central Australian Trunk Railway, with a northern terminus at or near Port Darwin.

That the South Australian Government has constructed, and since its establishment maintained, the Central Australian telegraph line, the northern terminus of which is at Port Darwin, and which telegraph line is the only means of electric communication with Australia.

That the trade between the northern part of Australia and the British possessions in the East is now very large, is greatly increasing, and, by the rapid growth of population in the Australian Colonies, will soon acquire most important dimensions, especially when aided by the above-mentioned railway lines.

That at present the trade which is carried on by steam, and is rapidly increasing, passes through Torres Straits, and would be at the mercy of a hostile Power in possession of New Guinea.

That a hostile Power in possession of New Guinea could easily cut off telegraphic communication with Australia, and could greatly hamper, if not entirely destroy, the trade that will be carried on by means of the railways now in course of construction, the termini of which will be on the northern shores of Australia, closely adjacent to New Guinea.

That the soil of New Guinea is very fertile; whilst the geological formation indicates great richness in minerals, metals, and precious stones.

That, owing to the elevation of much of the land, the climate of a large portion of New Guinea is as well suited for the carrying on of British industries, or industries under British supervision, as that of other tropical countries.

That in these days of progress no part of the earth's surface can long escape the spirit of enterprise, which, with the necessities of trade, will soon attract large numbers of adventurers to New Guinea.

That the presence of large numbers of uncontrolled adventurers in New Guinea will lead to evils and complications such as occurred in Fiji, though on a much larger scale; and the cost to this country of restraining the actions of such adventurers will equal, if it does not exceed, the cost of maintaining in New Guinea a simple and efficient form of government.

That a large staff of highly-paid officials would not be required, as a Government Resident, with a body of police for his protection, would, aided by the periodical visits of war-ships from the Australian station, be sufficient for the present.

That though it has been urged that the natives of New Guinea have not requested Great Britain to extend her rule over them as the Fijians did, it must be remembered that the cases are not analogous, as the Fijians were of one race, with one single chief having authority to speak on their behalf; whilst in New Guinea the tribal system prevails, and there is no paramount chief whose voice would be the voice of all.

That the rights of the natives to the lands occupied by them can and ought to be as easily recognised and as fully protected in New Guinea as in Fiji, while the increase of civilisation resulting from British rule cannot fail to be of great advantage to the native inhabitants of New Guinea.

That the possession of New Guinea by any other European Powe would, even in time of peace, cause many inconveniences and expenses to England and her Australian possessions, and, in time of war, would be standing danger to Australasia, and a menace to British interests in the East generally.

That the annexation of New Guinea to Great Britain would confer many benefits on the inhabitants of that large island, and would most materially add to the security, the prestige, and the wealth of the Empire.

It appears to your Memorialists, from the correspondence which was laid before Parliament in July, 1876, that the Imperial Government would have annexed New Guinea if one or more of the Governments of the Australian Colonies had been willing to contribute to the expense. This they understand Queensland has now offered to do.

Your Memorialists therefore respectfully urge that the island of New Guinea, or those parts thereof to which any other recognised Government cannot establish a clear right, should be annexed to, and in due form be declared to be part of, the British dominions; and your Memorialists feel assured that should Her Majesty's Government not accede to the various and renewed requests which have from time to time been made, the deepest disappointment will be occasioned throughout the whole of Australasia, as well as amongst those, both in England and the Colonies, who take the warmest interest in questions which concern the different dominions or provinces of the Empire, or affect its general prosperity, security, and welfare.

In witness whereof, the said Council have caused the Common Seal of the Royal Colonial Institute to be affixed hereto, this twenty-second day of May, 1883.

MANCHESTER,
Chairman of the Council.

Mr. THOMAS ARCHER: In the interviews which your Lordship has so kindly granted me, I think I have advanced almost everything that can be said in favour of the annexation of New Guinea

to Queensland. Anything I may have forgotten to advance in these interviews is so amply dealt with in the memorial that it would be wrong in me to take up your Lordship's time in further discussing the matter. I will only say that the utmost confidence is entertained by my Colony, that the question will be dealt with by your Lordship and the Cabinet in such a manner as to result in the greatest benefit to the Empire, and, therefore, to the Colonies at large.

Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G.: The Ministry of the Colony which I represent here have expressed their views on this matter in what they considered a constitutional way, through your Lordship. I was not instructed by telegram, as were the other Agents-General, but that was simply because it was considered proper in a matter of Imperial interest like this that the Colony should make itself heard in another way. Perhaps next to Queensland South Australia is more interested than any other Colony, because her boundaries extend to the very north—a long way towards Cape York—and a portion of the coast of South Australia is very near to New Guinea. I merely wish to say to your Lordship that the establishment of any foreign Power, or more than that, the establishment of a convict settlement in New Guinea, would be one of the most disastrous events to the progress of Australia which could possibly be imagined. It was not easy to say how very many difficulties have arisen from the neighbouring convict settlement of New Caledonia—Sir Saul Samuel could tell us something on that point, from his own experience—but how infinitely greater would be the difficulties and the annoyances, and the disturbance of that thoroughly loyal feeling which exists in the Colonies, to a far greater extent than is understood here, if, through a too cautious or timid policy on the part of the Imperial Government, the opportunity should go by, and these islands should become part of another Empire!

Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M G.: My Government is favourable to the annexation of New Guinea. I feel I can say very little beyond what has already been urged in favour of the occupation of that country by the British Government. When people talk of the slavery existing in the present day, they talk nonsense, because they ought to know that slavery could not exist now in any British community, and I am certain the Government and people of Queensland would not tolerate anything approaching to it. At all events, this reason cannot apply to the other Australian Colonies, which desire that New Guinea should be added to our Colonial

possessions. The question is one really of policy and expediency, and whether the British Government should take possession and occupy a territory immediately bordering upon our great Australian Colonies, or allow some foreign Power, that may hereafter become an enemy, to take possession of it, and thus be able to command Torres Straits, the key to the Australian trade with India. An enemy having possession of this country, might there collect a fleet which, in case of war, might get possession of the coal ports on the Australian coast, thereby cutting off the supply from the British fleet stationed in the Pacific, which would then be rendered powerless for the defence of our commerce. This, I submit, is a most important consideration in connection with the great and growing trade between the Australian Colonies and Great Britain.

Sir Charles Nicholson: I may recall the fact that although it is very many years since I was in Australia, yet I believe my connection with the Australian Colonies extended over a longer period than that of any other gentleman in the room. And with regard to this question of the assumption by the Imperial Government of authority in New Guinea, I can have no doubt whatever in my own mind that it ought to be annexed. Various reasons have been urged upon your Lordship why the Government should take that step. There is, however, one point which I venture to submit in an especial manner to your attention. It is this, the fact that the coast of New Guinea is almost within sight of New Holland. The sea between the two coasts is of that tranquil nature which generally characterises the Pacific Ocean, so that Australia is easily accessible by an open boat to criminals and others escaping from New Caledonia, as New Guinea itself is accessible to all those who have made themselves obnoxious to the laws of the Australian Colonies. Once these persons are in New Guinea they are in perfect refuge, since in the present state of affairs it is perfectly impossible for any Government to demand their extradition. I believe that is a danger which is imminent, which might occur at any moment, and may lead to very grave complications in regard to the Colonies themselves, and also in regard to the Colonies and France. From the communities of criminals now placed off the north-east of New Holland, persons are continually making their escape and seeking labour in Queensland and New South Wales. I think there is here a very great and pressing and urgent danger, which must increase every day, unless some authority—Her Majesty's authority—were established on some point of the coast. The action of the British Crown would then be exercised to suppress this rising evil—a thing which, as I have said,

must otherwise lead to great and increasing embarrassment not only for the Colonies but for the Imperial Government. Again, it ought to be noted that the straits lying between New Holland and New Guinea are the great highway of steam communication between Queensland and Great Britain, as well as between Australia and India. There is now an influential and powerful steam association established, whose boats traverse Torres Straits every fortnight, and form the line of communication not only with Queensland, but with the whole of the eastern part of Australia, and with New Zealand. Any hostile Power getting possession of the point of New Guinea opposite Australia would be in a position to put an embargo on the whole of the traffic passing through the straits, and to entirely destroy the eastern coasting trade between the Colonies themselves. But the point which is just now most pressing is that New Guinea will become the resort of all the desperadoes and criminals from the Colonies, and there will be no power or authority, in the absence of the Queen's Government, to obtain their capture.

Lord Derby: There are one or two questions which I should like to put, as the answers to them may be material. In the first place I should like to ask what were the grounds—I presume Mr. Archer will be able to tell me—upon which suspicion had been raised of foreign Governments having designs upon New Guinea. I have not been able in the Foreign Office, or in other sources of information which I have at command, to ascertain that such designs exist. At the same time I presume that something is known of which we have not heard.

Mr. Archer: As far as my knowledge extends, the alarm which has been created in Queensland and the other Colonies was originally caused by an article in a semi-official Continental journal. Until further communications are received from Queensland I am aware of no other cause that has urged the Queensland Government to take this step.

Lord Derby: Then there are one or two other matters which I should like to be informed upon. I do not gather from the language of the telegrams which have reached me, whether any importance is attached to the connection of New Guinea with Queensland, or only on its being attached in some manner to the Australian Colonies; and connected with this question is the other, viz., whether there is any reason to believe that in the event of a settlement being formed in New Guinea, the Australian Colonies generally would be ready to contribute to the expense. Of course I cannot ask you to pledge yourselves on this point at once, but I should like to know

something as to the probable disposition of the Colonies on this subject.

The Duke of MANCHESTER: This deputation from the Royal Colonial Institute merely comes to advocate the annexation by England of New Guinea, without reference to what scheme or what details of it are to be carried out. We do not attempt to suggest any manner of its being carried out. What has given rise to anxiety is this—it is an anxiety that has grown by degrees for several years: every time a boat-load of convicts has landed on the coast of Australia, the alarm has increased of the possibility of a convict establishment nearer to Australia than New Caledonia.

Sir SAUL SAMUEL: There is little doubt that the Australian Colonies as a whole would be prepared to contribute for any temporary settlement on the coast of New Guinea, but I hardly know how the fact that the Colonies are not federated would affect the question of supporting the annexation of any other country with the Australian Colonies.

Lord DERBY: But generally they would be prepared to contribute to the expense?

Sir SAUL SAMUEL: I think they would, but I can only express my own opinion on that point.

Mr. ARCHER: Queensland is quite prepared to undertake the expense and the responsibilities of the annexation.

Lord DERBY: That I am aware of.

Mr. ARCHER: They are anxious to be allowed to do so.

Lord DERBY: Again the question arises whether what you want is the whole of New Guinea—the whole of the island—or whether you admit the Dutch claims, the existence of which you are aware of, as concerns the western half of the island, and are only prepared to deal with the other half, and whether you want only the coast, and are prepared to leave the interior alone. Of course there are two difficulties in this case. In the first place there are other claims, upon which I do not pronounce, but which are doubtless deserving of very serious consideration—claims made by the Dutch Government. And with regard to the other unclaimed part of the island, there is a very large territory which is absolutely unknown and unexplored. Then I think I have seen in some documents suggestions that it would not be enough to annex the coast of New Guinea, but that when that is done the Solomon Islands and the islands lying beyond will be in very close proximity to New Guinea, and the same argument will apply with regard to them as applies to New Guinea now. I do not know whether this has been at all con-

sidered by the promoters of this movement, but it is a point that may be put before you. As regards the difficulty now found in the escape of convicts from New Caledonia to the British settlements in Australia, I would point out that if you form a British settlement at New Guinea, you will have the British settlement and the convict settlement much nearer together than they are now.

Mr. James A. Youl, C.M.G.: My Lord, in reply to your question whether the deputation are in favour of annexing the whole of New Guinea, or only portions of the coast-line and some of the chief harbours, I beg leave to refer you to the memorial presented to you by the Hon. Secretary this morning. At the bottom of the third page you will find our wishes very clearly and succinctly put, and with your Lordship's permission I will read them. They are:—"Your Memorialists therefore respectfully urge that the island of New Guinea, or those parts thereof to which any other recognised Government cannot establish a clear right, should be annexed to, and in due form be declared to be part of, the British dominions." We ask, therefore, that the whole island be annexed, subject to any other organised Government having a priority of claim, and in doing so the deputation are only asking that which every Government of the several Australian Colonies has desired.

Mr. Labilliere: The question of going beyond the coast-line will be a matter for subsequent consideration. The great question at present is to prevent any foreign Government from acquiring the coast-line, and when we have got a settlement there it will be in the power of the Government to form an opinion as to how far it may be expedient to extend its authority into the interior. The gentlemen who have already spoken have based their arguments mainly on the benefits of the annexation to the Australian Colonies. I, however, having given some consideration to the whole question, venture to think that the Mother Country would even more largely benefit by the annexation, which would open up new fields of commerce, which would, for the most part, be supplied from the manufactures of the British Isles. If the Imperial Government were neither to extend its authority to New Guinea nor sanction the extension of that of any Colonial Government, a foreign Power might at once, and without giving us any cause of complaint, enter into possession of the territory.

Mr. Frederick Young: One word as to the question raised with reference to the Solomon Islands and the islands lying beyond. We came here simply to ask for the annexation of

New Guinea, or at any rate such of it as is not properly and legitimately claimed by any other foreign Government. We prefer to lay that case before your Lordship without going beyond that boundary, which is pretty large, and we leave all other questions for the future.

Mr. Archer: As far as Queensland is concerned, her interest lies mainly in maintaining the free navigation of the strait between the Colony and New Guinea, which, as has been stated, forms the highway of communication with Great Britain and with India, and that can hardly be assured by holding only one side of the strait. As to the slavery question, it is surely patent to everyone, that if we wanted to hunt slaves in New Guinea—and we are kindly credited with that intention—we have lost our opportunity, for we should have commenced and carried it on before there was a chance of the island being annexed to any civilised Power. The moment the British flag waves over New Guinea our chance is gone.

Lord Derby: Then I may conclude generally that the point to which you attach most importance is this: not the actual annexation or the actual possession of the whole country, but only such action being taken with regard to the coast—especially with regard to that part of the coast which is nearest Australia—as would prevent any foreign Power making a settlement there. That is what you want.

Mr. Youl: One other matter may be mentioned as concerning the natives of New Guinea themselves. Sir Charles Nicholson has stated that all the ruffians and criminals of the adjacent lands are finding and will find their way to New Guinea as a matter of course; and upon that I would ask what will be the sufferings of the unfortunate natives when those people get among them?

Lord Derby: I do not undervalue the weight of that remark, but it would be an argument not merely for the occupation of New Guinea, but for the annexation of all other countries lying near to the British Colonies. Upon the general question I may perhaps remind you of the old story of the country gentleman who was much pressed by his agent to buy an estate immediately adjoining his. He said, "My agent wants me to buy this land because it is next to mine, but I tell him if I do I shall still have somebody else next to me." That will be the case also if the objection taken is to having any foreign Power in possession of a coast or island near to a British settlement. There is, indeed, no limit to the amount of extension which acting upon that doctrine will involve, because wherever you go you will still

have neighbours such as New Caledonia, the New Hebrides, the Dutch Islands north of them, and indeed you may go right on until you annex the whole of the islands of the Indian Pacific. I do not see where you would stop. But I merely say that as being applicable to a particular argument which has been broached, and not at all as deciding the general question. Perhaps I may as well say now what probably you will have anticipated: that it is impossible for me to express an opinion at the present time upon the question. It is evidently from its magnitude and importance one for the Cabinet as a whole, and we have preferred to defer the consideration of it until we have received what I suppose we must now expect in a very few days, the detailed statement of the reasons which have led the Government of Queensland to take this proceeding—of taking possession on behalf of the British Crown of a territory not hitherto ours. That is obviously an unusual proceeding, and I am bound to suppose that the Colonial authorities would not have adopted it without some reason—without some strong reason; and it is fairer to them and more satisfactory in all respects that we should know in detail what have been the reasons upon which they have acted before we come to any decision. Therefore the matter has not yet been before us for decision. When that decision is taken—which must be within the next few weeks—we shall take the earliest opportunity of communicating it to Parliament and the public. In the meanwhile all I can say is—and I am rather glad you have given me this opportunity of saying it here—that all the statements made in London letters of provincial newspapers, sometimes also in the London newspapers themselves—all rumours going about as to this or that, as to annexation, partial annexation, a protectorate, or the establishment of settlements having been adopted by the Cabinet, were purely imaginary. No decision has been come to, but the matter is still in the air, and I can only say to you further that when we do come to decide it—and that must be before long—what you have said and written, together with the expressions, wishes, and feelings of the Australian colonists in general, will be carefully and anxiously considered.

The deputation thanked his Lordship and withdrew.

The Duke of Manchester to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, 15, Strand, W.C.,
30th June, 1883.

MY LORD,—Referring to a Memorial from the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, which was presented to your Lordship on the 1st

instant, advocating the annexation of New Guinea by Her Majesty's Government, I now have the honour to append a copy of Resolutions on the subject, which were adopted by the Fellows of the Institute at the Annual Meeting held yesterday:—

1. "That the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute, in Annual General Meeting assembled, approve of the action of the Council in presenting the Memorial respecting the annexation of New Guinea to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as expressed in the Annual Report."

2. "That His Grace the Chairman of the Council be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing Resolution to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient Servant,
MANCHESTER.
Chairman of the Council.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF DERBY,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Colonial Office to Chairman of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute.

COLONIAL OFFICE, DOWNING STREET,
4th July, 1883.

SIR,—I am directed by the Earl of Derby to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 30th ultimo, containing a copy of Resolutions in support of the proposed annexation of New Guinea by Her Majesty's Government, which had been adopted by the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute at the Annual Meeting held on the previous day.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
JOHN BRAMSTON.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL
of the Royal Colonial Institute.

EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Grosvenor Gallery Library, on Tuesday, the 12th of June, 1883. His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P., Chairman of Council, in the chair.

The Honorary Secretary read the Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting, which were confirmed, and announced that forty-eight Fellows had been elected, viz., thirteen Resident and thirty-five Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

James Allan, Esq., Richard Barker, Esq., E. J. Carson, Esq., Oscar de Satjé, Esq., C. C. Finlay, Esq., Rev. J. A. Fauns, Ellis Jones, Esq., The Rev. Viscount Molesworth, Thomas Parsons, Esq., William Ross, Esq., G. E. Sainsbury, Esq., Thomas Storer, Esq., Walter Whitehouse, Esq.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

W. Acton-Adams, Esq. (New Zealand), T. J. Alldridge, Esq. (West Africa), E. A. Barnett, Esq. (West Africa), H. F. Blissett, Esq., C.M.G. (Falkland Islands), Arthur Boult, Esq. (South Australia), C. E. Cullen, Esq. (Cyprus), R. W. Dickson, Esq. (Victoria), Henry Forbes, Esq, (Cape Colony), William Graham, Esq. (Queensland), W. Brandford Griffith, jun., Esq. (West Africa), W. H. Hart, Esq. (West Africa), Lawrence Hindson, Esq. (New South Wales), C. S. Hill, Esq. (British Guiana), Captain The Hon. Louis Hope, M.L.C. (Queensland), A. Hill Jack, Esq. (New Zealand), J. A. Johnson, Esq. (South Australia), Alfred Knox, Esq. (Natal), Sir Charles Lilley (Queensland), E. M. Lilley, Esq. (Queensland), F. C. Lucy, Esq. (Cape Colony), Charles Lyons, Esq. (South Australia), J. McGaw, Esq. (New South Wales), G. McLean, Esq. (New Zealand), S. Pemberton, Esq. (Dominica, W.I.) R. E. Pownall, Esq. (West Africa), F. H. Puckle, Esq. (Victoria), J. Reid, Esq. (New Zealand), Ross T. Reid, Esq. (South Australia), E. T. Smith, Esq., M.P. (South Australia), Hon. A. M. Tarleton, (Sierra Leone), Hon. D. P. Trench, M.L.C. (Jamaica), Howard Walker, Esq. (New South Wales), Alexander Wilson, Esq. (Victoria), J. F. Wilson, Esq. (Mauritius), Agar Wynne, Esq. (Victoria).

Donations of books, maps, pamphlets, &c., presented to the Institute since the last meeting were also announced.

His Grace the Duke of Manchester, in introducing the lecturer to the meeting, said: I may perhaps be allowed to state that Mr. Morris was sent to Jamaica at the request of Sir Anthony Musgrave, who applied for a competent scientific man; and Sir

Anthony Musgrave assures me that no Colony and no country has ever been better served by an official than by Mr. Morris. I will now call upon him to read his Paper, entitled

PLANTING ENTERPRISE IN THE WEST INDIES.

In accepting the kind invitation of the Council to read a paper before the Royal Colonial Institute, I have been actuated simply by a desire to bring before its members, and through them before Englishmen generally, some points of interest connected with the present position of planting industries in our West India possessions.

It may be as well for me also to mention that in coming before you this evening to treat of these industries, I do not wish to appear in the capacity of an advocate of any particular views or doctrines, nor do I desire to bring up or discuss any of the numerous problems of a purely controversial character, which have from time to time arisen in connection with the treatment of West Indian questions. Such problems, however interesting they may be to the politician and reformer, do not necessarily fall within the range of my subject; and hence, I believe, I shall best carry out the objects of the Institute, as well as endeavour to do justice to the great interests involved in the topic of my paper, if I confine myself chiefly to a statement of facts as bearing upon the position and prospects of planting enterprises in the West Indies, and to a simple enumeration and description of such industries as have more particularly come under my notice.

These West Indian industries, many of them new ones, are seemingly in course of being gradually extended and improved; and, as the general opinion with regard to the West Indies is, that they are either utterly ruined, or in a state of stagnation and decay, I would ask your kind indulgence while I endeavour to place before you the results of careful inquiry and observation, and give my reasons for sharing the belief that most of our West Indian possessions have already passed through the worst of their depression and troubles, and are beginning to enter upon a new and more prosperous career. And, if I am able to place my facts before you in such a manner as to enlist your interest and sympathy, in favour of these oldest of our Colonial possessions, I shall feel that my humble effort has not been in vain.

At the outset, however, I desire, as one who has felt the value, and had many opportunities of judging of the results, to express my thanks for the facilities afforded by the Royal Colonial Institute

for the discussion of questions affecting the well-being of the Colonies, no less than for its consistent and powerful advocacy of Colonial interests generally. I am sure I do but re-echo the sentiment of every colonist and planter, not only in the West Indies, but in every Colony throughout the Empire, when I earnestly desire that the operations and scope of the Royal Colonial Institute, in relation to Colonial industries, may become, day by day, of a more permanent and extensive character, and when I heartily wish it God-speed in its noble work.

I mentioned, just now, that the general impression with regard to the West Indies is that they are either in a state of stagnation or decay. No doubt, owing to the abolition of slavery, and subsequently to the low prices of sugar, brought about by unequal competition with bounty-fed beet sugar, the West Indian sugar planters have had to contend with difficulties unequalled in the history of any single industry. Is it, therefore, a matter of surprise that the sugar islands of the West, depending almost entirely for their prosperity and success on a single industry, when that industry was completely crushed and paralysed, should have become depressed, or that capitalists, looking upon them as hopeless, should have sought other openings for their investments?

For the last thirty or forty years, the tide of emigration, as regards tropical planters, and consequently the flow of capital, has steadily set to the eastward, and thousands of men possessing capital and energy have settled on the Nilgiris, on the slopes of the Himalayas, and on the mountains of Ceylon, to cultivate tea, coffee, and cinchona. More recently they have gone still further east, to Perak, Johore, Sumatra, and Borneo.

Now, however, that the dreadful coffee-leaf disease has induced so depressing an influence in all Eastern countries; and whilst Englishmen are contemplating investing their capital in countries not under British rule, and in places so remote and so little accessible to the chief markets of the world; it seems not inappropriate to consider what lands, what facilities for culture, and what returns on capital, the West Indies—within some eighteen days of England, and in close and easy communication with the vast markets of Europe and America—have to offer the pioneer and the planter.

In order to place the subject-matter of my paper before you, this evening, in as clear and as intelligible a manner as possible, I would remark that by the term "British Possessions in the West Indies" I wish to include the Bahamas, the whole of the

British West India Islands, together with British Honduras (a dependency of Jamaica), and the Colony of British Guiana.

Both geographically, as being all in the Western tropics, as well as by their vegetable productions and planting industries, these possessions form a natural group, having a common interest in the development of the natural products of the soil—all of which are of an essentially tropical character.

Having thus defined the scope and range of my paper, and indicated its geographical limits, I would mention that I purpose, in the next place, to enter upon a brief statistical inquiry respecting the present position of our West Indian possessions, and endeavour to show in what respects they have advanced, or fallen back, from their position of some fifteen or twenty years ago. Following this, I will refer, as fully as my time will permit, to the planting enterprises which have been, or are in course of being carried on in the West Indies, and indicate in what respects they offer grounds for a more hopeful view than is generally taken respecting the future of these nearest and oldest of our vast tropical possessions.

With regard to the relevancy of statistics, as bearing upon the subject-matter of my paper, I may mention that, as the West Indies are essentially and purely agricultural, and as their industries and commercial relations are based upon the natural resources and productions of the soil, any carefully-compiled statistics, connected with them, should indicate the extent and position of those industries, and the measure of success to which they have attained.

The British possessions in the West Indies, using the term in the sense above indicated, have a total area of nearly 100,000 square miles: that is, an extent of country nearly equal to that of New Zealand, and more than four times that of the Island of Ceylon.

With regard to the population of the West Indies, it is often believed to be either stationary or declining. This, however, is by no means the case with the creole, or negro population, or even with the whites. The population of the West Indies in 1881 was 1,493,062 as compared with 1,279,507 in 1871, and 1,107,667 in 1861. This shows an increase of population equal to 16 per cent. on the returns for 10 years; and an increase of nearly 35 per cent. on those for 20 years. It would appear, therefore, that the rate of increase of population in the West Indies is much greater than that of the United Kingdom, in which the rate of increase at the census

of 1881 was under 11 per cent. This large increase appears to be general, and not confined to any particular locality. Moreover, it is only very slightly influenced by coolie immigration. The total number of free and indentured coolies in the West Indies, according to the latest returns, viz., those for 1882, was not quite 90,000; of these more than two-thirds, or 62,000, were in British Guiana. As compared with other British Colonies, the population of the West Indies is greater than that of any of the larger Australian Colonies, and more than three times that of New Zealand.

The total export and import trade of the West Indies in 1881 amounted to an aggregate value of nearly 17 millions—the exact figures being, exports, £8,913,014, and imports, £7,746,470. This is an increase of nearly 8½ millions on the value of the export and import trade in 1866, and is nearly one-half of the total value of the export and import trade of British North America.

The annual revenue of these possessions in 1881 was £1,866,782, which, as compared with that of 1866, shows an increase of more than half a million. The public debt in 1881, incurred chiefly in the extension of railways and public works, was £2,023,918, or only a little over one year's income. Since 1881 a large reduction of this debt has taken place, especially with regard to British Guiana, which lowers the amount to about £1,586,000, or considerably less than that of twenty years.

The statistics of the several Colonies are given in the subjoined table:—

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN THE WEST INDIES.

Table showing Area, Population, value of Exports and Imports for the year 1881, together with Annual Revenue and Public Debt.

Colony.	Area in Square Miles.	Population 1881.	Exports.	Imports.	Revenue.	Public Debt.
			£	£	£	£
Bahamas ..	5,390	43,521	114,100	168,380	41,294	57,837
Jamaica	4,193	580,804	1,549,058	1,321,962	544,436	920,925
Honduras ..	7,562	27,452	247,403	201,811	43,642	—
Turks Islands	169	4,732	25,616	27,054	8,392	—
Windward Islands—						
St. Lucia..	237	38,551	194,694	127,362	32,431	34,100
St. Vincent	147	40,548	141,576	129,026	30,637	2,000
Barbados	166	171,860	1,140,361	1,119,213	132,942	—
Grenada ..	133	42,403	194,280	131,985	37,176	10,780
Tobago ..	114	18,051	83,583	59,582	16,830	—
Leeward Islands—						
Virgin Islands ..	57	5,287	5,249	4,999	1,604	—
St. Christopher..	68	29,137	213,080	169,688	29,909	3,200
Nevis	50	11,864	38,672	32,789	7,723	—
Antigua ..	170	35,244	178,582	151,883	41,583	57,432
Montserrat	32	10,083	35,205	25,347	5,938	3,000
Dominica..	291	28,211	55,163	64,968	24,033	11,900
Trinidad....	1,754	153,128	2,099,101*a*	2,226,276*b*	464,967	500,720
British Guiana	76,000	252,186	2,597,291	1,784,145	403,245	422,019
Total	96,533	1,493,062	8,913,014	7,746,470	1,866,782	2,023,913

(*a*) Includes £551,184 value of bullion and specie exported.
(*b*) Includes £80,000 value of cacao, coffee, &c., in transit, and £564,217 bullion and specie imported.
The exports and imports for Jamaica are for the year 1881-82.

As regards the distribution of the trade of the West Indies, the value of the exports, including bullion and specie, to the United Kingdom for the year 1881 was £5,015,964, and the value of the imports from the United Kingdom, during the same period, was £3,407,775. Next to the Mother-Country the United States of America, as might naturally be expected, appear to secure the largest proportion of the West Indian trade. I am unable to give a detailed statement of the trade between each Colony and the United States, but as regards Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad, and British Guiana the figures are as follows:—

VALUE OF THE IMPORTS of JAMAICA, BARBADOS, TRINIDAD, AND BRITISH GUIANA (INCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE), DISTINGUISHING THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

Colony.	Total Imports.	From the United Kingdom.	From the United States of America.	From British North America.	From other Countries.
	£	£	£	£	£
Jamaica	1,321,962	646,052	549,724	147,376	50,517
Barbados	1,119,213	433,840	451,385	101,584	232,404
Trinidad	2,226,276	828,444	397,854	72,176	927,802
British Guiana	1,784,145	833,847	397,806	88,527	463,965a
Total	6,451,596	2,742,183	1,796,769	409,663	1,674,688

a Includes £241,047 for rice from India.

VALUE OF THE EXPORTS OF JAMAICA, BARBADOS, TRINIDAD, AND BRITISH GUIANA (INCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE), DISTINGUISHING THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

Colony.	Total Exports.	To the United Kingdom.	To the United States of America.	To British North America.	To other Countries.
	£	£	£	£	£
Jamaica	1,549,058	783,205	223,585	73,450	468,818
Barbados	1,140,361	454,601	273,766	207,629	204,365
Trinidad	2,099,101	995,925	193,703	84,541	824,932
British Guiana	2,597,291	1,771,441	514,101	73,733	238,016
Total	7,385,811	4,005,172	1,205,155	439,353	1,736,131

b Includes £323,500 for cacao exported to France.

In a comparative statement extending back some ten years, it is very noticeable that the United States and Canada are yearly receiving a larger proportion of the West Indian exports in the form of sugar and tropical fruits, while the export trade with the Mother-Country is gradually decreasing. The same may be said of the import trade, which, with the United States and Canada, in the form of flour, dried and salted fish, lumber and canned goods, is assuming important proportions.

Whether this distribution of trade will continue in the same directions remains to be seen. Judging simply from the geographical position of our West Indian possessions, and their proximity to the prosperous and rapidly increasing populations of the United States and the Dominion of Canada, and the fact that they can supply most conveniently and cheaply most of the Colonial produce desired and in great demand in these countries, the natural inference is that it will probably do so. There are some, however, who

believe that when the Panama Canal is opened, not only will the trade and prosperity of many of the West Indian Islands, and especially of Jamaica, considerably improve, but they will be brought into more direct and rapid communication with the Mother-Country, and thus to a great extent the distribution of their export and import trade will be materially affected.

To understand aright the relative positions and capabilities of our West Indian possessions, it is necessary to remark that, with the exception of the continental elements—British Honduras and British Guiana—they are composed of numerous islands "varying in size from mere coral islets—dotted like stepping-stones for giants over the Caribbean Sea—to a fair and fertile land as large as Yorkshire." Without entering upon any scientific details, it may be mentioned that most of the smaller islands are of organic origin, being composed of coral structures and the *débris* of marine shells and forms upheaved to the surface by subterranean forces: others are purely volcanic, yielding, when disintegrated, soils of great richness and fertility: whilst the largest and most important islands, such as Jamaica and Trinidad, have been largely formed by alluvial deposits resting upon or combined with volcanic rocks indicating great alternating periods of elevation and depression. The physical features of these islands are chiefly indicated by bold rugged mountains, deep well-sheltered valleys, with a fringe of gently sloping, rich, alluvial plains, varying in breadth from one to twenty miles near the sea, forming the lowlands. The rivers, fed by abundant tropical rains, are very numerous, but small and rapid.

The mineral wealth of our West Indian possessions is very small: in fact, with the exception of some sulphur in the Lesser Antilles, traces of copper in Jamaica and the Virgin Islands, and asphalt in Trinidad, they may be said to be entirely devoid of mineral resources. The true wealth of these possessions lies in the characteristics and products of the soil; and, without exception, in this respect they afford means of development and of permanency of prosperity equal to any in the world.

Such resources, under any circumstances, should afford hopes for the future, but when combined with an advantageous geographical position, with a splendid and salubrious climate, with abundant springs, with varying altitudes of land suitable for cultivation, and with a large and increasing indigenous population, they should attract the serious attention of Englishmen; and I doubt not, when fully understood and generously and wisely treated,

such resources will ultimately lay the foundations of great and abiding industries.

If I have been rightly understood in the general tendency of my remarks so far, I shall have led you to look for the true development of our West Indian possessions, not in their mineral wealth, not in any large stores of timber, nor in any manufacturing industries, but, simply, in the natural products and resources of the soil; and, to secure the full development of these, there are wanting only capital and labour intelligently and wisely used, and proportionate and suitable to the ends in view.

The staple industry of the West Indies for more than two centuries has been sugar, with its secondary products, rum and molasses. In spite of the disorganisation of the labour market consequent upon the abolition of slavery, and in spite of the unequal competition of beet-sugar, the sugar-cane still remains the chief industrial plant of our West India possessions. Not only that, but the West Indies, at present, produce more sugar than all the other British possessions put together. For instance, during the year 1881, the quantity of raw sugar exported from all the British possessions amounted to 7,833,504 cwts. Of this 4,697,445 cwts., or more than two-thirds, was produced by our possessions in the West Indies: the remainder, or 3,136,059 cwts., being the produce of Mauritius, India, Natal, Fiji, &c.

The chief sugar-producing Colonies in the West Indies are British Guiana, where sugar, molasses, and rum form 92 per cent. of the annual value of the exports: Barbados, where sugar and molasses contribute nearly 94 per cent. of the exports: Jamaica, where sugar and rum form 62 per cent. of the exports: and Trinidad, where sugar and molasses contribute about 56 per cent. of the exports.

The best appliances and the largest sugar estates are found in British Guiana and Trinidad; and the establishment of *usines* or central factories in these Colonies has not only greatly improved the quality of the sugar, but it has placed planting operations on a more elaborate and extensive scale.

In Barbados, the estates are small, but so highly cultivated that the whole island looks like a beautiful garden. In Jamaica, the sugar estates may not compare favourably, either in culture or in mechanical appliances, with those of its neighbours, but the Jamaica sugar planter has a considerable advantage over all others in the superior quality and high prices obtained for his rum, which reaches an annual export value nearly equal to one-half of that of sugar.

Although, owing to a succession of bad seasons and drought, other crops had done not so well in Jamaica, the sugar crop of 1881-82 was the largest for many years. The exports were: sugar, 38,892 hhds., of the value of £614,283; and, rum, 22,742 phns., of the value of £295,645; the total value of sugar and rum being £909,928. This is an increase on the exported value of these articles, as compared with 1880-81, to the extent of £398,621. It is possible, as claimed by some, that the reduction in the number of rat-eaten canes, brought about by the acclimatisation of the mungoose in Jamaica, may have contributed something to this large increase; but the bulk of the increase is no doubt due to a combination of circumstances favourable for the moment to the sugar estates, but not so favourable to other industries.

During the last few years many efforts have been made to economise the cost of the production of sugar, and so bring it into favourable competition with beet and other sugars. Possibly, next to improved machinery and a more rational and scientific treatment of the soil, nothing can be more conducive to the success of our West Indian sugar estates, than the introduction of new varieties of canes, to replace or supplement those which have been so long and so persistently cultivated within the same areas. With such varying conditions of soil and climate as exist in the West Indies, it may naturally be expected that numerous varieties of canes are required to enable the planter to obtain the best results. In other words, it is believed that with the sugar-cane, as with all other plants, the continuous cultivation of the same kinds on the same lands must result in reducing their health and vigour, and consequently the quantity and value of the produce. Where estates have no nurseries, and tops for planting are taken from weak and practically abandoned canes, the general character of the cultivation must be gradually lowered, even in the best soils. No plan can be recommended so likely to overcome this, as the introduction, from time to time, of new kinds of sugar-canes which are the result of careful selection and cultivation in more favoured countries.

Through the agency of the Royal Gardens at Kew, an institution to which the West Indies is especially indebted, numerous varieties of sugar-canes have been introduced, many of which have proved of great value. Recently, a large and successful consignment of new sugar-canes was received in Jamaica, from Mauritius, which promises to yield several new and productive canes. The consignment consisted of 44 varieties of canes carefully selected by

Mr. John Horne, F.L.S., Director of Gardens and Forests, Mauritius.

Mr. Horne, having given special attention for many years to the selection and cultivation of sugar-canes, was commissioned by the Chamber of Agriculture in Mauritius to make a selection of the best sugar-canes found in Australia and the islands of the Pacific, and forward them for experimental purposes to that island. This Mr. Horne did during the years 1877-78, finally closing his labours in Fiji. From the canes thus obtained, Mr. Horne, by permission of the Government of Mauritius, forwarded 44 of the best varieties to Jamaica, where all but one, No. 3, have arrived safely. In forwarding these canes, Mr. Horne writes:—

"The varieties are all good strong growers, and yield a large quantity of sugar. In this latter respect I would particularly call your attention to the 'Lahina' variety. I was told when in the Sandwich Islands, that this cane yielded as much as an average of 6 tons sugar per acre on areas as extensive as 100 acres; and 7½ tons per acre, on an average, over areas of 20 acres or less in extent. However, after the first ratoons it should be uprooted, as the second ratoons are nearly or almost worthless. The variety 'Samuri' is the favourite cane with the sugar-cane planters in Fiji. It is hardy, grows rapidly, and yields sugar freely."

While in Louisiana, U.S.A., in December of last year, I found that the Lahina cane, mentioned above, was under cultivation there, and was very favourably reported upon. I brought with me to Jamaica an additional supply of this cane for distribution, as well as supplies of two other valuable canes, known in Louisiana as the Red Ribbon and Java canes.

Turning again to the more general question of the cultivation of sugar in the West Indies, I would mention that for most of the low rich lands of our West Indian possessions, where the indigenous labour is abundant and cheap, as in Barbados, or where coolie immigration, to supplement the indigenous labour, is carried on systematically and successfully, as at British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica, &c., the cultivation of sugar is, and I trust always will be, a leading industry.

But taking into consideration the physical characteristics of the West Indies, the great diversity of their soils, the varying altitudes of their lands, and the great differences in their climatic conditions, if viewed aright, all these would betoken agricultural operations as varied and as diversified as the conditions herein indicated. Besides this, the lessons of the past should teach us that we

cannot depend, however much we may wish to do so, upon any one single industry. Under the keen competition offered by newer and richer lands in other countries, it is our duty to look more keenly than ever into the nature and character of our resources, and, while estimating them at their proper value, endeavour to assign to each locality, and to each description of soil and climate, the industrial plants best calculated to promote the wealth of the country. As I mentioned lately, with regard to Jamaica, in our endeavours to build up a permanent prosperity for the West Indies, we should be guided entirely by their natural capabilities, and the condition of their labour supply: and, in the light of what is done under similar circumstances in other countries, endeavour to turn to advantage all such natural gifts as lie around us. The history of all essentially agricultural communities teaches us there is safety only when we plant many things; or, in plainer words, in agriculture as in other commercial enterprises, it is not wise to "place all our eggs in one basket."

If we introduce and cultivate too exclusively any particular plant of commercial importance, it always happens, sooner or later, that some predatory organism, vegetable or animal, fastens upon it, and often entirely destroys our expectations of reward. Such has been the general experience with regard to sugar, coffee, the grape vine, cotton, wheat, hop, and the potato. They have all suffered more or less from such visitations, and the moral is that we cannot disturb the natural conditions of their growth—as we often do by injudicious cultivation over extensive areas—and violate the order of nature for our profit, without finding consequences often entailed which are very much to our hurt.

Possibly the depression which overtook the West Indian sugar industry, like that which now has overtaken the coffee industry in Ceylon, if viewed aright, was a blessing in disguise. Be that as it may, I believe it is now pretty well understood and acknowledged, that the West Indies, to be prosperous, must grow many things besides sugar; and, as it has the capabilities to grow, with profit and success, such valuable products as coffee and cacao, tea and cinchona, spices of all kinds, such as cinnamon and nutmeg, clove and cardamoms, black pepper and vanilla, ginger and arrowroot, jalap and sarsaparilla, fibres and oils, india-rubber and tobacco, dye-woods and coco-nuts, as well as the finest and most luscious tropical fruits, we should devote proportionate attention to each of these valuable products, and endeavour to fortify ourselves against fluctuations of markets, falling off in the demand for certain

products, as well as against all the predatory visitations of animal and fungoid organisms which too often attend a too exclusive effort to take advantage of the vegetable wealth of nature.

A very common impression exists, that most of the rich soil of the West Indies has been already under cultivation, and that, in many respects, it is almost exhausted. How far this is borne out by facts will appear from the following. In British Guiana, for instance, cultivation, so far, is wholly confined to about a dozen or fifteen miles along the sea-coast; while the vast, rich lands of the interior are wholly untouched. In Trinidad, according to an official estimate, "less than one-tenth of its area is cultivated, and its resources are developed only to a small extent." Out of an estimated extent of 1,280,000 acres of splendid "cohune ridge." or alluvial virgin soil, in British Honduras, according to a late return, only some 10,000 acres, or less than one-hundredth part, is, or has been, under cultivation. Coming to the older and more settled Colonies, as they have been for the most part under cultivation in sugar, lands on the lower slopes of the hills and in the plains only, have been chiefly worked. The bulk of the hill lands, most of which possess magnificent soil and a splendid climate, have been practically untouched.

For instance, in Jamaica, on the northern slopes of the Blue Mountains, there are, at the present time, about 100,000 acres of land in virgin forest, richer and finer than any now cultivated, admirably adapted for the growth of tea, coffee, and cinchona. At lower elevations, in the central districts of the Island, to the west, I estimate that above the range for sugar, there are fully 200,000 acres suitable for the cultivation of oranges, cacao, spices, and most tropical produce.

In the neighbourhood of Spanish Town, and within easy reach of railway facilities, the Rio Cobre irrigation works embrace an extent of country equal to about 50,000 acres, now mostly in pasture and ruinate, but admirably adapted for the cultivation of bananas, oranges, cacao, and spices.

In the Lesser Antilles, to the west and south, similar circumstances are found, and indeed throughout the West Indies you will hardly find a single island without plenty of unoccupied land suitable for the growth of either sugar, cacao, coffee, spices, tobacco, or coco-nuts. Barbados, and possibly Antigua, are the only islands of any importance which have no hill lands still available for cultivation; but with regard to the former, as I have elsewhere remarked, "the rich character of the soil in Barbados, and the successful

results of the high culture it has received," may be gathered from the fact that while the *Sugar Planter*, a paper devoted to the interests of the sugar industry in Australia, gravely discusses the exhaustion of cane-fields, the *Planters' Journal*, of Barbados, somewhat facetiously remarks that "the land of this island, even now, shows no sign of exhaustion, although it was converted into cane-fields within a measurable distance of Noah's flood."

In Dominica, the President, Mr. Eldridge, in the Blue Book Report for 1879, refers to the facilities for obtaining land in that beautiful island, "unsurpassed in Her Majesty's dominions for fertility." Large tracts of these lands, in the interior, belong to the Crown, and they can be purchased at an upset price of £1 per acre. Another official report states that "at least one-half the total area of Dominica is available for agricultural purposes, amounting to about 96,000 acres. . . . At the present moment there is not a third of that extent under cultivation."*

Coming further south, Grenada has a considerable area of mountain land available for cultivation; while at Tobago probably fully two-thirds of its area are still covered by virgin forest.

This review, necessarily rapid and general, will at least show to what a small extent really the rich and fertile lands of the West Indies have been so far utilised. In British Guiana alone, there is an area of country equal to two Ceylons quite untouched; in British Honduras we have more than the total area of the Fiji Islands; to Trinidad we could add the wealth of the Straits Settlements; and with the resources of the unworked soil of Jamaica we might emulate the prosperity of, at least, four Colonies of the size of Mauritius.

Next to sugar, rum, and molasses, the most important articles of production in the West Indies are cacao and coffee. Up to within a few years ago, these two articles were almost exclusively produced by Trinidad and Jamaica, each of which had a corresponding number of acres under cultivation, and an equal gross value of exports. For instance, in Trinidad, 25,188 acres were returned under cacao, yielding a gross export value of £270,906: while, in Jamaica, 22,853 acres were returned (in 1878) under coffee, yielding a gross export value of £271,449. Latterly, however, Grenada has become a large cacao-producing Colony, and it will shortly, no doubt, approach Trinidad in the value and extent of its exports. The success of the cacao industry in this island is very

* See Report on Coffee Cultivation in Dominica, by H. Prestoe. Government Printing Office, Trinidad, 1875.

remarkable and suggestive. In a comparative statement, published in the Blue Book Report for 1879, the staple products of Grenada are thus shown :—

	1848.	1878.
Sugar	6,071 hhds.....	2,580 hhds.
Cacao	3,995 bags.....	24,394 bags.
Rum	2,156 phns.....	113 phns.
Spices	nil.	50,800 lbs.

From this, it appears, that while "the cane cultivation is rapidly eclining in Grenada, and less sugar is made from year to year," the cacao industry is being increased tenfold. By these means Grenada, which was once in a languishing condition, has become one of the most prosperous of the Windward Islands. Again, in Dominica, cacao cultivation has been greatly extended, and the quality of the produce improved by fermentation and better curing. This will appear from the following. While, in 1872, the export of cacao from Dominica was 204,773 pounds, of the value of £2,546, in 1878—that is, six years afterwards—the exports had risen to 342,945 pounds, of the value of £12,572. Dominica was once noted for its coffee industry, and in 1833 it exported 1,612,528 pounds; in 1873 this had fallen to 13,819 pounds, and in some years it has even been less than this. The impression has been prevalent that the abandonment of coffee cultivation in Dominica was entirely caused by an insect blight; but according to Mr. Prestoe, who specially reported upon the subject, he is of opinion "that the blight had very little to do" with the abandonment of coffee estates, which was due chiefly to the low prices and to the results attending the unsettled state of labour during the last fifty or sixty years. Dominica has, however, so many valuable resources, and enjoys so favourable a position, that it is destined to become the home of numerous industries; and I believe these only require an energetic start and suitable shipping facilities to rival any of those of the neighbouring islands. The late Dr. Imray, and his successor, Dr. H. A. A. Nicholls, have successfully introduced the cultivation of Liberian coffee, limes, india-rubber, and spices to Dominica, and the results, published in the Annual Report of the Royal Gardens at Kew, are full of interest, and most suggestive of what may ultimately be accomplished in this highly productive island.[1]

In Jamaica, cacao cultivation, where once it was a flourishing industry, is now being revived and extended in connection with the cultivation of bananas for the United States.

It is estimated that about 1,000 acres are in course of being

planted with cacao in Jamaica; and some 80,000 plants of the best Trinidad and Caracas varieties have been distributed from the Public Gardens.

As bananas and cacao thrive in exactly similar situations, and under the same system of cultivation, the returns yielded by the bananas (which bear during the first fifteen or eighteen months after planting) are more than sufficient to cover the whole cost of planting the cacao. In other words, owing to the development of the fruit trade in Jamaica, a cacao estate can be successfully established, and its working expenses entirely cleared, by the profits on the sale of bananas. Planters, seeing this, are utilising their banana plants as nurses for the cacao plants, and hence, when the bananas cease to bear, the cacao plants will remain as a permanent cultivation and a source of continued wealth to the proprietor. As mentioned, lately, in my official report, "where bananas obtain good prices, as in Jamaica, it is no exaggeration to say that a cacao estate can be established there under more favourable conditions than in any other British possession."*

One of the most simple, but by no means the least profitable, of our West Indian industries, is that of coco-nuts, which, to distinguish from cacao, cocos, and coca, are generally known in commerce as "koker-nuts." The finest nuts in the West Indies, and probably in the world, are grown on the coast of Central America; and British Honduras, in this respect, should become one of the largest and most prosperous producers of coco-nuts. Wherever there is a low, rich coast-line, not too much exposed to hurricanes or strong winds, and where there are regular and cheap shipping facilities, coco-nuts offer very advantageous means for supplementing the resources of the planter; and I know of no country where such high prices, and where such a regular demand exists for green nuts as the West Indies. Latterly as much as £6 per thousand were paid in British Honduras for coco-nuts, and very few could be had at that price. The general price for coco-nuts in the West Indies varies from 50s. to 80s. per thousand; at present they are about 70s.

It has often occurred to me that if, in the palmy days of sugar-planting in the West Indies, an effort had been made to cover the apparently barren coast lands with groves of coco-nuts, the aban-

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* For those who require a more detailed account of cacao cultivation in Jamaica, see "Cacao, How to Grow and How to Cure it." London: S. W. Silver & Co., 67, Cornhill.

doned estates, now so desolate, would have been mines of wealth to their proprietors, richer and more permanent than anything derived from sugar.

A coco-nut plantation in the West Indies, well established and in full bearing (say at the end of eight years), with sixty trees to the acre, may be safely assumed to be of the annual value of £10 per acre. The expenses of maintaining a coco-nut plantation, when once established, is practically nothing; hence the thousands of acres of land bordering the sea-coast of our West India possessions are capable of immense development.

The largest export trade in coco-nuts is, probably, from Jamaica, where in 1880 over six million nuts, of the value of £20,500, were shipped, chiefly to the United States and Europe. Next to Jamaica comes Trinidad, with exports of over four million nuts, of the value of £14,000. British Guiana exported in 1879 a little over a million coco-nuts, but it is probable that this number has been greatly exceeded. It is remarkable that localities possessing such wonderful facilities for the cultivation of coco-nuts as the Windward and Leeward Islands should, up to the present time, do little beyond supplying their own wants. Dominica, with its unrivalled lands for the cultivation of this valuable palm, does not export a single nut. Barbados is in a worse position, for she has to import coco-nuts for her own use. Whether this is due to want of cultivation, or to the unsuitability of the soil and climate to the growth of the plant, is not known. I believe the coco-nut palm at Barbados is affected by an insect pest; but if this is the only deterrent to the cultivation of so useful and so valuable a plant, I believe it might be overcome.

The manufacture of "copra," the kernel of the coco-nut dried and cured, has not been taken up in the West Indies; nor has the manufacture of coco-nut oil or coco-nut fibre been established. These industries are, chiefly, confined to the Pacific Islands, to the Seychelles, to Ceylon, and to countries remote from good markets, for fresh nuts, and where the value of the nuts is below 40s. per thousand. Owing to the lower value of coco-nuts in Ceylon, coco-nut oil can be actually manufactured there and shipped and sold in the West Indies at a lower rate than we can make it ourselves. If, by making the nuts into copra, the West Indian planter obtains only some 40s. per thousand for them, and if, by making them into oil, he only just clears his expenses, it is manifestly to his interest to dispose of the nuts in the green state, and especially at present prices of 70s. per thousand. For the American market

the nuts must have the outer husk removed; and latterly it is found more convenient and economical to ship the nuts in a similar state to the English market. In the latter case, the nuts are packed in gunny bags, and forwarded as merchandise instead of as "dunnage."

In the Bahamas, "the Madeira of the United States," the cultivation of tropical fruits, especially pine-apples, bananas, oranges, and coco-nuts, has assumed considerable importance. Under the fostering care of a former Governor—now Sir Wm. Robinson, K.C.M.G.—and a system of local boards of agriculture, tobacco, onions, tomatoes, and numerous other small industries, have also been started, which must eventually, in the aggregate, add greatly to the prosperity of these islands. The pine-apple trade of the Bahamas, chiefly confined to New Providence, is carried on both with England and the United States, a large proportion of which is in canned goods. The coco-nut plantations are confined chiefly to Inagua and islands to the south, whence the nuts are conveniently and easily shipped. At the Turks and Caicos Island in the neighbourhood, now under the Government of Jamaica, a very praiseworthy and energetic effort is being made by Mr. Llewelyn, the Commissioner, to cultivate oranges, pine-apples, and fibre-plants, which, so far, promises to be well seconded and supported by the inhabitants.

The fruit trade of Jamaica has now become an established industry, which is rapidly being taken up by both European and negro settlers. Nearly the whole of the fruit is shipped to the United States, to the ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Some of the trade is, however, in course of being diverted to New Orleans, which is within only three days of Jamaica, and in close communication with all large centres of industries in the Western States. The fruit trade of Jamaica, inasmuch as it fosters and strengthens other and more permanent industries, is deserving of every encouragement; and it is no doubt with this view the Government has promoted facilities for the employment of contract steamers between Jamaica and the United States, so as to find a ready and expeditious market for the produce. As shown, when discussing the prospects of cacao cultivation in Jamaica, the profits arising from the sales of bananas, for instance, enable planters to establish the land in cacao, and similarly the same facilities are offered for the cultivation of Liberian coffee, spices, india-rubber, and numerous other plants which would otherwise be beyond the reach of persons possessing small means. The

present position of the fruit trade in Jamaica will appear from the following table of exports for the year 1882:—

Fruit.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Bananas	887,370 bunches	88,737
Oranges	35,456,978	33,684
Coco-nuts	2,763,655	10,225
Lime-juice	78,820 gals.	3,941
Pine-apples	8,886 doz.	1,111
Limes	890 bls.	348
Mangoes	150,671	146
Tamarinds	7,696 lbs.	96
Plantain	20,412	57
Shaddocks	36 bls.	14
Total	——	£138,359

The great increase in the value of this trade during the last ten years may be gathered from the fact that in 1873 the export value of fruit shipped from Jamaica was only £8,750. That it will still continue to increase, and that, ultimately, numerous other industries will be promoted by it, is proved by the fact that greater attention is continually being paid to it; and by the increased demand which is arising in the United States and the Dominion of Canada for tropical fruits. These countries possess a prosperous population, nearly double that of the United Kingdom, and fruit of all kinds forms an important element in their daily food.

For men with only moderate capital, I know of no industry so promising as this cultivation of fruit, either for its own sake or for the purpose of ultimately establishing other and more permanent cultivations.

The cultivation of spices, such as nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, black pepper, and vanilla, has also been taken up, not only in Jamaica, but also in Trinidad, Grenada, and St. Vincent. Nutmegs especially do well at Grenada; and with regard to other spices, if they are so successfully and so energetically carried on throughout the West Indies as in the islands above mentioned, we shall have them known in the future, not as the sugar islands, but as the spice islands of the West.

With regard to the yield from nutmeg trees in Jamaica, trees at six years old give a return of about 1,500 to 2,000 nutmegs per annum. With trees, say, 30 feet apart, and allowing one-third to be male or barren trees, this would give a return of 1,500 × 30 = 45,000 nutmegs per acre. Taking an average of ninety nutmegs

to the pound, the return in cash value would be 500 pounds of nutmegs at, say, 2s. per pound, equal to £50 per acre.

In the Botanic Gardens, Trinidad, the yield per tree net in the market has been over twenty pounds (at ninety to the pound this would be 1,800 nutmegs), with an average price of 2s. 2d. per pound during the year. The value here, per acre, is at the rate of £60 per annum.

In both the above instances, it is only fair to mention that the calculations have been based on a comparatively small number of trees. The average yield over a large area of say 40, 50, or 100 acres would be correspondingly lower, but even under any circumstances it is evident that where suitable and favourable circumstances exist, as I believe they do in the West Indies, a nutmeg plantation is likely to be a very successful and remunerative undertaking.

The cardamom, a valuable East Indian spice, has lately been introduced to the West Indies with satisfactory results. It is adapted for cultivation in moist, shady situations, at elevations ranging from 2,000 to 3,500 feet. The plants have much of the appearance of the "wild ginger" of the West Indies, and require little cultivation beyond keeping the ground clear of rank-growing weeds. The return per acre is estimated, at the end of three years, at about 170 pounds of cardamoms, worth 3s. to 4s. per pound.

Tobacco, rubber-yielding plants, and numerous medicinal plants are also being introduced and cultivated in the West Indies with marked success. With the valuable aid and by the instrumentality of the Royal Gardens at Kew, the Botanical establishments in the West Indies, and through them the planters in these possessions, are being continually supplied with economic plants of great value, and by these means new industries are being founded, which in course of time should have most beneficial influences upon the commercial prosperity of these islands.

So far, tea has not been tried on a commercial scale in the West Indies. I have some five acres of tea under my care, which, being some seven or eight years old, indicates that the climate of Jamaica is admirably suited to the growth of the plant. I estimate that with indentured coolie labour and an experienced tea-planter from Ceylon or India, tea might be grown in the West Indies and placed in the market at a cost not exceeding 7½d. or 8d. per pound. At the present time, very inferior China tea is sold in the West Indies at 4s. 6d. per pound. Hence there is here a

very good opening for a tea industry—if only to supply local demands. I am glad to say, that an attempt is likely to be made to grow tea in Jamaica, under very favourable circumstances: and as the parish of Portland, with its warm, moist climate and splendid rich valleys, approaches so nearly the conditions which obtain in the best tea districts of India, the undertaking promises every hope of success.

Among the newer industries of Jamaica, I may mention that of cinchona, or the quinine-yielding trees of commerce.

For the first seeds of cinchona, Jamaica is indebted to the Home Government, who, at the recommendation of Sir J. D. Hooker, Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, sent liberal supplies of seeds of three species direct from Peru and Guayaquil. The industry owes its initiation, on a commercial scale, to Sir John Peter Grant, who established an experimental Government plantation on the Blue Mountains in 1869.

For several years, and indeed up to the close of 1879, cinchona cultivation had not been taken up by private planters. The number of plants grown by private enterprise in the whole island, up to 1880, would probably have not exceeded 900 or 1,000 plants: that is, a number barely sufficient to cover an acre of land. Owing, however, to the favourable results of the sales of cinchona bark grown on the Government plantations during the last three years, and to the facilities afforded by Government, in raising and distributing seeds and plants on a large scale, private enterprise has now been largely enlisted in the industry.

As indicating what has been done on the Government plantations, I may mention that up to a recent date they had cost, including all pioneering and experimental work, about £16,000. The sales of cinchona bark and cinchona seeds and plants have yielded a return of £12,000, whilst the plantations, as they now stand, have been valued by experienced planters from Ceylon at £20,000.

In my Report for the year ending September 30, 1880, I mentioned that the object of the Government in maintaining these plantations was not on account of the pecuniary returns likely to be yielded by them, but for the purpose of showing that cinchona barks of good quality could be successfully grown in Jamaica; and also, that cinchona planting, as an enterprise in private hands, possessed all the elements of a sound and remunerative industry.

The sales of Jamaica-grown cinchona bark, during the last three years, having fully proved both these points, the Government

plantations now naturally devote chief attention to the successful introduction and cultivation, on a small scale, of all the newer and richer kinds of cinchonas, for the purpose of successfully establishing them in the island; and also to such necessary experimental and scientific work relating to the industry which, for lack of means or of scientific knowledge, cannot be conveniently undertaken by private enterprise.

As already mentioned, much remains to be done in this respect; and as the plantations as a whole do not contain more than about 180 acres, this will not allow, on an average, more than about five acres for each of the twenty-five or thirty species, varieties, and forms of cinchona bark now the subject of careful experiment and investigation on these plantations.

In order to test the commercial value of Jamaica-grown bark, no better plan could be followed than to send it, in lots, to the open market, and place it in competition with barks from other countries. That it has so satisfactorily stood this test, and brought in a large return on the outlay, and, moreover, that the results of the sales have induced cinchona planting to be undertaken in the island, by private enterprise, with energy and success, are matters for which the Government, no less than the general public, are to be congratulated.

Three years ago, the kinds of cinchona bark under cultivation in Jamaica were only three, viz., Cinchona succirubra, Cinchona officinalis, and the so-called Cinchona calisaya, now proved to be identical with Cinchona hybrid or robusta of Ceylon and India.

Since that time, numerous kinds have been introduced which are now the subject of careful experiment to determine the most favourable circumstances of soil, elevation, rainfall, and aspect, suitable for their successful cultivation, the best methods for harvesting the bark and inducing the largest formation of alkaloids, as well as determining the simplest and most economical methods for their general treatment and management.

Among the kinds of bark now under experimental cultivation at the Government plantations in Jamaica are:—

Red Barks—Cinchona succirubra; Cinchona succirubra, var. sub pubescens.

Crown Barks—Cinchona officinalis; Cinchona officinalis, var. uritusinga; Cinchona officinalis, var. Bonplandiana; Cinchona officinalis, var. crispa; Cinchona officinalis, magnifolia; Cinchona officinalis, pubescens.

Hybrid Bark—Cinchona hybrid or robusta.

Ledgeriana Bark—Cinchona Ledgeriana.

Yellow Barks—Cinchona calisaya; Cinchona calisaya, vera; Cinchona calisaya, var. Josephiana; Cinchona calisaya, var. Javanica; Cinchona calisaya, verde; Cinchona calisaya, morada form.

Grey Barks—Cinchona Peruviana; Cinchona nitida; Cinchona micrantha.

Carthagena Bark—Cinchona lancifolia.

Cuprea Bark—Remija pedunculata (?).

The cinchona industry of Jamaica, as indicated above, has now entered upon a practical phase, and plantations are being opened by private parties on a large scale. During the last two years the Government has sold twelve patents, or runs of high forest land containing some 5,000 acres, under conditions which involve that, at least, one-sixth shall be planted with cinchona at the end of five years.

Besides this, some two thousand acres—portions of the higher coffee estates suitable for cinchona cultivation—are being gradually opened by their proprietors; so that in a few years valuable and extensive cinchona plantations will be thoroughly established in the island.

These cinchona plantations in Jamaica will probably remain for many years the only successful cinchona plantations in the New World. No cinchona can be grown in any portion of the United States territory—which is entirely outside the tropics. In all the other British West India Islands there is no suitable land, as far as I am aware, possessing the requisite elevation, soil, and climate for the successful cultivation of cinchona. It is very unlikely to thrive in either British Honduras or British Guiana, and although much has been written and said, respecting the systematic cultivation of cinchona, in its natural home in the South American States, I have entirely failed, so far, although I have met many men who have travelled through those States, interested in the subject, to hear of any plantation possessing say one hundred acres systematically established with this valuable tree.

The fact is, that for the successful and remunerative culture of cinchona plants in a new country such a peculiar combination of elevation, soil, and climate is requisite, that there are, comparatively, few areas wherein all these can possibly exist. Hence, we find that very few tropical countries can successfully enter upon the industry, and of these, so far as my experience goes, only two or three possess in so eminent a degree all the favourable conditions enjoyed by Jamaica.

As confirming this view by independent testimony, I may mention, that a Ceylon proprietor and planter, with some twelve years' experience in the cultivation of coffee and cinchona, after carefully inspecting the Jamaica Government plantations, refers to the growth and characteristics of the trees as follows: "I am perfectly convinced that were the bark of two equal-sized cinchona trees, one Ceylon, the other Jamaica, weighed, the Jamaica tree would outweigh the Ceylon tree considerably: this is particularly noticeable in young trees. The bark itself has a brighter and more taking colour, looks richer in quinine, and altogether healthier. It is generally (copiously) covered with lichen, and the growth of this I believe to have an effect similar to mossing in developing the alkaloids. The ready way in which the self-sown seedlings grow, and the number of them, surpass anything I have seen in Ceylon, and prove that the cinchona tree has found a most suitable home and congenial climate on the Blue Mountains of Jamaica. The land is self-drained, yet canker in the root, which destroys such a large proportion of Ceylon seedlings, is hardly felt, and would not probably be known were the land drained. The only difficulty I can foresee is labour; if this were removed (as it easily might be, by importing coolies) I believe Jamaica would produce more valuable cinchona bark for the acreage than any country in the world."

The cost of establishing cinchona plantations in Jamaica, is estimated at £35 per acre, which includes the purchase of land and all expenses up to the end of the fourth year, when the first crop of bark may be taken. The total yield of the plantation (deducting cost of barking, curing, and shipping expenses), up to the end of the ninth year, will probably be not less than £175 per acre, against a total outlay for planting operations for that period of about £50 per acre.

The estimate of cost is based upon land, at about 5s. per acre, and creole labour at existing rates, viz., men 1s. to 1s. 4½d. per day; women, 10½d. to 1s. per day. The estimate of return is based on an average of 2s. per pound, being obtained for the bark of all ages, which is practically only one-half of that actually realised by Jamaica-grown bark during the last three years.

In addition to the experimental cultivation and investigations respecting cinchona plants, an attempt is being made to manufacture cinchona febrifuge in the island for the purpose of placing this valuable but cheap preparation within reach of Her Majesty's subjects in the West Indies. This local utilisation of the Govern-

ment cinchona plantation, in Jamaica, is one which has long been kept in view, and should cinchona febrifuge be successfully and economically manufactured there, the plantation will be able to render an additional service in supplying, on the spot, the means for combating sickness and disease, and effectually coping with the scourges of fever which occasionally visit it. "This object, amongst others, has, I believe, been always in contemplation by the Home Government in encouraging cinchona planting in the Colonies; and it is an aim so noble and benevolent that it deserves the sympathy and support of all concerned." For, as one writer has well expressed it, "To England, with her numerous and extensive Colonial possessions, cinchona bark is simply priceless; and it is not too much to say that if portions of her tropical empire are upheld by the bayonet, the arm that wields the weapon would be nerveless but for cinchona bark and its active principles."

At the small, but beautiful island of Montserrat, in the Leeward Islands, which for a long time was in a languishing condition, new life and energy has been infused by the successful issue of an industry which a few years ago was confined to the desultory and spasmodic efforts of a few negroes. I refer to the lime-juice plantations and manufactory so ably and systematically established at Montserrat by the Messrs. Sturge. And I would here add, that the example of the Messrs. Sturge, not only in selecting and systematising the cultivation of a minor West Indian product, but in conferring great benefits upon the locality generally, deserves the warmest commendation. It is a somewhat remarkable fact, that while, at the time the Messrs. Sturge took up the cultivation of limes at Montserrat, in 1868, "the whole of the northern portion of the island had gone out of cultivation, and the export of sugar had gradually fallen from some 2,700 hogsheads to 950 hogsheads, while the white population had declined to about 240 persons, the effects produced by the energy and example of the Messrs. Sturge, have infused new life and energy to other industries. For instance, the cultivation of sugar has been greatly extended and improved of late years, and the exports have been increased to some 2,500 hogsheads; that is, nearly to what they were a hundred years ago, when 7,000 slaves were kept on the island.

The lime plantations of the Montserrat Company occupy about 1,000 acres, and contain about 200,000 trees of all ages. The export of lime juice, both crude and concentrated, is now nearly 100,000 gallons per annum.

The lime tree (*Citrus limetta*), a member of the orange family, grows well in all the West Indian Islands. It requires a light, loamy and somewhat stony soil, and an elevation, depending upon latitude, from sea level up to 500 feet. The trees are planted at 15 feet apart, giving about 200 trees per acre. They come into bearing in about six or seven years, but light crops are often gathered from trees at five years. To ensure large and permanent crops, the trees require to be regularly pruned, and to be kept free from all parasitic growths, such as Loranthus, &c. They are also greatly benefited by tillage: that is, loosening of the soil around the roots, and being kept free from grass and weeds.

The annual mean temperature of Montserrat at sea-level is given at 78° F., and the annual rainfall at 59 inches. These conditions are evidently those most suitable for the successful cultivation of lime trees, for at Montserrat the lime orchards present a most beautiful sight.

With regard to the manufacture and preparation of lime-juice, I cannot do better than quote the following description, which appeared in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* in January last (3rd Series, No. 657, p. 606):—

"In Montserrat the lime fruit harvest is heaviest from September to January, but a good supply of fruit is yielded throughout the whole year. Here, where the lime tree is specially cultivated for the sake of the juice, the work is done in a systematic manner with suitable machinery. The fruit, after collection, is taken to two central factories, where it is sliced by water power, and then squeezed in huge wooden presses, the juice being run into puncheons and quickly bunged up. This is a most important point in preparing the juice in a tropical climate, for if exposed it would rapidly decompose. I am also informed that the choicest fruit is alone used, and that only about two-thirds of the juice is pressed out, thus ensuring greater freedom from mucilaginous and pulpy matter. The further pressings, together with the juice of unsound fruit, is evaporated to the consistence of treacle, and sent over to this country for the manufacture of nitric acid.

"It is chiefly owing to these precautions that Montserrat lime-juice is so much superior to that produced in Jamaica and elsewhere, where no care or supervision is exercised in its preparation."

It might not, for many reasons, be advisable to follow the example of the Montserrat Lime-juice Company as regards this particular industry, for the demand for lime-juice is somewhat

limited and precarious, but with so many other West Indian industries ready at hand, there can be little difficulty in founding hundreds of industries as successful and as promising as that of the Montserrat Lime-juice Company.

Turning now to British Honduras, which is closely connected with the West Indian Islands as being a dependency of Jamaica, I may mention that I lately had the pleasure of visiting it, at the request of the local Government, for the purpose of inquiring into its "flora, and the natural resources of its soil." My official report has lately been completed and presented, and as, probably, it will shortly be published, I need not dwell now at any particular length on the subjects treated therein.

By permission of Colonel Sir Robert W. Harley, the present Administrator of British Honduras, I am, however, enabled to lay before this meeting many interesting facts connected with the country, which I believe will place this hitherto much maligned and much neglected Colony in a new and not unfavourable light.

Up to a recent date British Honduras was merely a settlement for the purpose of cutting logwood and mahogany, and it was not until 1862 that it was raised to the dignity and importance of a British Colony.

Speaking of the want of accurate scientific knowledge of the natural resources and capabilities of British Honduras, the *Colonial Guardian*, published at Belize, recently remarked :—

"We have for a sufficiently long period lived without a knowledge of the capabilities of about three-fourths, and in total ignorance of even the physical configuration of more than one-half of the Colony. We have been willing quietly to allow, without a contradictory murmur, the climate and soil of British Honduras to be slandered, until the civilised world has come to look on her as a vast pestiferous swamp, unworthy the habitation of civilised man. So long as mahogany was plentiful and brought good prices, little did the more wealthy colonists reck whether this continuous slandering of her soil barred the way to colonisation. But fortunately mahogany is failing, and dire necessity is driving them to think of agriculture and of its only hope of development—immigration, as the true foundation of her progress. But the long lethargy has borne evil fruits, and British Honduras is only thought of in Europe as another Europeans' grave not dissimilar to the pestilential coast of Western Africa. To disabuse the world of this erroneous opinion will be no easy task, unless we can lay before it substantial proofs of our statements."

British Honduras contains an area of 7,562 square miles, that is, more than four times the size of Trinidad, nearly twice the size of Jamaica, and almost equal to that of the whole of the British West Indian Islands proper put together. A large portion of the country is practically unknown, but excluding the low swampy ground on the cays and some portions of the coast, and allowing a large proportion of the interior rocky country as being unfit for cultivation, there remain extensive areas of magnificent virgin soils in British Honduras, equal, if not superior, to anything else in the West Indies. As shown on the map, British Honduras has a seaboard of about 250 miles, stretching from the River Hondu on the north, abutting on Yucatan and Mexico, to the River Sarstoon on the south, bordering on the Republic of Guatemala. In general, the land rises from the sea-coast in a gentle slope towards the west, intersected by numerous deep and navigable rivers, until it meets, on the frontier line, the dividing mountain zone of Central America.

In the south, however, the Cockscomb Mountains and others are within some forty miles of the sea, and hence the country here is greatly diversified with hills and valleys, most of which are practically unexplored. A few years ago (1878), Mr. Fowler, the Colonial Secretary of British Honduras, made a journey through the south-western portion of the Colony, of which an interesting account is given in "Papers relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions" presented to Parliament: [c—2598] of 1880. Mr. Fowler went up the Belize River as far as the western frontier, and then made an oblique cut across the country at the back of the Cockscomb Mountains, eventually reaching the coast at Deep River. The country traversed "proved to be a succession of valleys and hills from 1,200 to 8,000 feet above the sea-level. The westerly portion was an open, undulating, grassy country forming magnificent pasturage lands. Towards the coast, it was all forest, full of valuable timber. No inhabitants were seen, but ancient Indian ruins consisting of large stone buildings were discovered. The soil generally was rich, but a few rugged spots were encountered."

Without anticipating, in the least degree, the information contained in my official report, I may mention that I travelled some nine hundred to a thousand miles in the Colony, and thanks to the courtesy of the Government and to the kindness and hospitality I everywhere received, I was enabled to accomplish the objects of my visit under very favourable circumstances. My first journey was through the settlements to the south of Belize, in which I had the

privilege of being accompanied by Captain Marriner, chief of the local police, who, I greatly regret to find, has since lost his life on the River Hondu.

Besides several large sugar estates in good order, numerous cocoanut and banana plantations are being established along the banks of the rivers to the south, many of them by small local companies with capitals ranging from £2,000 to £5,000. Steamers from New Orleans periodically call at the principal settlements, and take off the produce, paying high rates in cash as soon as deposited on board.

One of the most interesting spots visited in this journey was the Toledo settlement, established several years ago by settlers from the Southern States of America. About fourteen families came here, and took up their quarters in the virgin forest, with little or no capital. But, by undaunted courage and perseverance in overcoming the first difficulties, they have succeeded in establishing comfortable homesteads, and in placing under cultivation, chiefly in sugar-cane, some six hundred acres of land. The results of this experiment are in many respects very suggestive. Although, in tropical countries as a rule, and especially, as in this case, at sea-level, the white man is not suited for hard, laborious work in the sun, and it is better for him to possess capital and to employ negroes and coolies, yet it speaks well for the climate of British Honduras that the white settlers at the Toledo settlement, which is by no means exceptionally placed, should by their own hands have turned a wild tropical forest into a number of rich and prosperous plantations. Most of the settlers, at present, grow sugar-cane, and manufacture the produce into common Muscovado sugar in open pans. The quality of the sugar is exceptionally good, most of which is sold locally at prices ranging from 5 to 6 cents. per pound.

I returned from the southern settlements deeply impressed with the vast natural resources of the country, and the great future which lies before it when properly opened.

I next visited the central and western districts of the Colony. This country generally, with the exception of a few isolated ranges, rises so very gradually, from the sea coast to the interior, that points on the western frontier nearly one hundred miles from the coast are only three hundred feet high. This low, gently sloping land is also plentifully intersected by deep navigable rivers, which flow slowly towards the sea. Along the banks of these rivers the characteristics of the soil and climate were of a most favourable

character, and the vegetation essentially tropical and luxuriant. On further acquaintance with the interior portions of the country I found that the alluvial deposits along the river banks, extending some five or six, or in some instances some ten miles on each side, contained, chiefly, the rich valuable soils of the Colony. Beyond these were "broken lands" and "pine ridges."

The most important, as well as the richest river valley in the Colony is that of the Old River, sometimes called the Belize River. This extends in a wide sinuous course from the town of Belize at the sea-coast to the western frontier. In the upper portions, the valley widens into broad expanses of rich fertile plains covered by cohune palm, in some cases thirty or forty miles in breadth. I carefully examined this district, and worked my way to the frontier station—the Cayo—near which a coffee plantation has recently been established. With the exception of some six sugar estates, and the same number of banana plantations, this coffee plantation is the only attempt hitherto made to establish a systematic course of culture in the Colony, the bulk of the people being employed, and the chief trade of the Colony depending upon mahogany and logwood cutting, which, when good prices are ruling, are apparently very remunerative industries.

In the forests of the western districts I found the rubber-tree of Central America (Castilloa elastica) very abundant. This tree (a member of the Breadfruit family) is specially suitable for cultivation, on account of its preferring a loamy, sandy soil; and being a deep feeder it might be utilised as a shade tree in cultivated areas with great advantage. Trees at ten years old yield from four to seven pounds of rubber, which is valued at from 2s. 3d. to 8s. per pound. If carefully managed, the trees can be tapped every three or four years.

Another interesting plant, found wild in these forests, was the indigenous cacao of Central America: this differed from all kinds I had met previously. After careful inquiry, I found that it was the Tampasco cacao of the Atlantic slopes, and identical with the celebrated Socunusco cacao of the Pacific coast. In habit and character the trees approach those of the Cacao Criollo, and an examination of the pods, which are of a golden-yellow colour, led me to the conclusion that this Tampasco, or "Socunusco" cacao, is the yellow form of the celebrated "Caracas" cacao. Should such prove to be the case, there is little doubt that this yellow variety will prove as much superior to the red (Caracas) form, as the yellow Forastero does to the red (Trinidad) cacao.

Many other interesting plants of timber and dye woods, as well as of plants of medicinal and economic value, were met with, many of which I have no doubt are capable of being utilised both in British Honduras and in other British possessions.

With regard to the climate of British Honduras, to which I have already made a passing reference, there is no doubt in my mind that it has been greatly maligned. Belize, the capital, being surrounded by mangrove swamps, "is possibly the least healthy part of the colony." On the gradually rising ground of the interior the climate is equal, if not superior, to most tropical countries. Visitations of fever appear to be of rare occurrence, and owing to the level character of the country, the cool sea-breezes—especially those from the north-east—sweep uninterruptedly over it, entirely preventing the accumulation of miasmatic influences, so prevalent in other countries similarly situated.

That the legislature of British Honduras has a firm belief in the healthiness of the Colony is shown by the fact that a local ordinance, referring to the registration of medical practitioners, has a preamble somewhat as follows: "Whereas, owing to the salubriousness of the climate of British Honduras, there are few inducements for medical men to settle therein, it is hereby enacted," &c., &c.

For experienced planters, who have already lived in tropical countries, and especially in the East, British Honduras offers inducements superior, I believe, to those of most British Colonies. There are thousands of acres of magnificent land offered by Government at an upset price of a dollar an acre, capable of growing nearly every tropical product. Some of these lands are either near the banks of rivers, with easy communication with the coast, or on the coast itself. There is an abundant market for bananas, plantains, coco-nuts, oranges, pine-apples, and all tropical fruits in demand in America, and regular direct communication, by means of mail and other steamers, with both England and the States. For the cultivation of sugar-cane, coffee, tea, cacao, spices, tobacco, vanilla, and rice, British Honduras offers special advantages. The chief drawbacks to the advancement of the Colony are: (1) The scarcity and somewhat precarious nature of the labour supply, and (2) the want of cheap and effective communication with the rich back lands of the interior. The first of these drawbacks may in a great measure be overcome by the establishment of an effective system of coolie immigration, similar to that in force in Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, and more recently in Grenada. Coolies might be ob-

tained from India at the rate of £15 per head, the repayment of which would be spread over the five years during which the engagement lasts. During this time, the wages would be fixed at the rate of 1s. per diem, all things included. For light field work in the tropics the coolie is an invaluable worker. Demerara and Trinidad, without coolies, would never have attained to their present prosperous condition; and what has been done in these Colonies with coolies may likewise be done in British Honduras, which, from the richness of its natural resources, would eventually become one of the most prosperous British possessions in the West Indies.

For reaching the fine rich virgin lands on the upper portions of the Sibun and Belize rivers, as well as those previously described in the South, a system of cheap and light railways might be constructed, at a cost not exceeding £100,000.

The Colony is, at present, in a sound financial condition, and there should be no difficulty, as suggested by Mr. Fowler, in raising the above-mentioned sum in England, on loan, which, it may be observed, is only a little over two years' income.

Time will forbid my entering more fully upon the numberless resources of our West Indian possessions, or describing them so completely and so abundantly as they deserve. I cannot, however, close this brief and, I fear, very incomplete account of what is being done, or is capable of being done, in the West Indies without expressing confidence in the great future which lies before them, and also the hope that their abundant latent wealth will be so expanded and developed as to afford a prosperous outlet for English capital and enterprise, now too often diverted and absorbed in fruitless operations in foreign States.

Discussion.

Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G.: My Lord Duke, ladies and gentlemen,—I have been requested to open the discussion which usually follows on the reading of a paper on these occasions, and I very willingly do so by expressing my belief that the meeting will concur with me in thinking that we are all greatly indebted to Mr. Morris for his able, interesting, and instructive paper. It is only another of those debts we owe to him in the West Indies, and especially in Jamaica, for the earnest interest and keen solicitude which he has always shown in the performance of the duties of his office, and by the efforts he has made to do everything in his power to promote the prosperity and foster the best interests of the West

Indies in general, and particularly of Jamaica, with which he is specially connected. And I may here say, that among the many obligations which Jamaica is under to Sir J. Hooker and the officials at Kew Gardens, perhaps not the least is for their having secured for us the services of Mr. Morris. I am myself, however, specially interested in this paper, because it draws attention to many subjects which I think are not sufficiently understood with respect to a part of the world and a group of Colonies which has fallen rather into disrepute, and which scarcely meets with the consideration it deserves. I think there has been some want of what Mr. Matthew Arnold calls "lucidity" in dealing with West Indian affairs generally; but I speak more particularly of Jamaica, as the largest and most important of these islands, and possessing the most varied resources. I think there has been a great deal of misapprehension on many important points, which I hope the paper will help to clear up by calling the attention of persons in England to the real facts and circumstances, which are inconsistent with a great many popular but fallacious beliefs. I know it is commonly supposed that Jamaica is in a state of great decadence, and that the negro population has refused to labour, and altogether that it is going downhill as fast as it can. Now there are some facts from which you may draw your own inferences, but which appear to me to be totally inconsistent with such conclusions. During the last year, 1882, Jamaica sent away the largest crop of sugar and rum—making allowance for what is known as the difference in the size of the packages used formerly and now—the largest crop of sugar and rum made during the past forty years; at the same time it has exported fruit, which is a new trade and ndustry, to the value of £138,000, an industry which was in its infancy some ten years ago, when the value of exports was not more than £80,000, and a few years before it had not even begun to germinate. Coffee is holding its own in the world's markets, as well as in extent of cultivation, and some of the Jamaica coffee is the finest in the world. The cultivation of chocolate-cacao is being extended largely, and I hope before long that in respect of that product Jamaica will rival Trinidad in its exports. At the same time cinchona cultivation has been undertaken by a great number of private individuals, and promises to be a great and lucrative industry in time to come. Mr. Morris's paper in one place where it is mentioned does not, it seems to me, give a complete statement of the actual results of cultivation. He mentions that the returns in nine years would amount to £139 per acre; but that, though it

more than covers the expenses of the cultivation up to that time, leaves the bulk of the crop then untouched remaining to be reaped, and this is known to have reached from £1,000 to £2,000 per acre in Java. Some which has been reaped in Jamaica—planted some years ago, and almost forgotten—when it came to be reaped ten or twelve years after the trees were planted, is known to have yielded at the rate of £1,600 per acre. Well, any Colony that has all these industries proceeding *pari passu*, in which the principal interests are being maintained and developed—the pen-keepers doing also fairly well, as the consumption of cattle for butchers' meat is greatly larger than it was six years ago, when I first assumed the government of the Colony—I say, any Colony which presents these circumstances to your view cannot be regarded as a Colony in a state of decadence. I myself do not believe that there is any greater labour question, or one more difficult of solution, in Jamaica than exists in other parts of the world. In all parts of the world, in every agricultural country at crop times, there will be a pressing demand on all sides for labour, which cannot then be obtained always at the rates which employers like to give. The railway contractors are at work upon extensions in two directions in Jamaica, and the pay is not higher than in other employments, and yet the contractors find no difficulty. I was on those works three days before I left Jamaica, not more than six weeks or two months ago, and the contractor assured me that he had 5,000 persons employed on the work, and that he had only had one dispute before the magistrate with respect to any one of them, and that he could get as many more labourers if he required them. At the same time, within the last eighteen months or two years nearly 9,000 labourers have gone away to work on the Panama Canal, and it was anticipated by the railway contractors and others that that large exodus must produce a visible effect upon the labour market, and produce disturbance, if not disorganisation; but it was found not to be the case, and the contractors lost no labourers. At the same time, during the period I speak of, to which these remarks apply, the largest crop was reaped and exported ever known, and there were no extraordinary complaints of any want of labour at that time. There is no doubt that recently in some districts, where the crop promises to be good, parties begin to be afraid that there will be some pressure, and there is a little unrest on that account. But I believe it will not be justified by results; and that that large population which cannot be employed by the sugar estates will distribute itself. It was brought to my notice by

persons capable of forming an opinion on the subject, that the population of Jamaica has become much more migratory in its habits; and the coasting steamers now running round the island on every journey carry native passengers from one part of the coast to the other, thus facilitating the transfer of labour from one district to another where work was obtainable, a fact that had never been known to be the case before. There is a population in Jamaica of 580,000, and of that number fully 500,000 are labourers; the 80,000 remainder is a full allotment for the classes above them. Of those 500,000 undoubtedly sugar estates cannot employ more than five per cent., and this brings me to the point I desire to make. I desire to call attention to the fact that the true difficulty to be dealt with by any Administration is not so much to find the labour for any industry, as it is to find the industries for the labour. Really this is what has to be done, and if the population are not put in the right way of earning an honest living by the promotion of the minor industries, they will lapse into a condition of barbarism and theft. The population is increasing at the rate of 7,000 a year, fully that, if not more; and it does not appear to me that the question is, how to find labour for coffee or cinchona, of which latter I am a cultivator. I have the honour to be a Jamaica proprietor. besides having been the Governor of that island; I am convinced that the true difficulty in the future is what I have mentioned, and anything which tends to introduce capital and intelligence to organise that labour is the thing required, because the labourers will not refuse to work under acceptable conditions; that is proved by the exodus to Panama, whither they go and return again. I believe that the names of every man, woman, and child who have gone, if required, can be furnished, and we have returns of those who have come back—about 3,000 altogether. I suppose the nett emigration at present may be said to be about 6,000, and probably almost all will return in process of time with improved notions about labour, and with enlarged ideas as to the necessity of working steadily to earn their livelihood. For when they go to the Canal they are not allowed to obtain wages without working for them; the life of labourers there is hard, and, notwithstanding the knowledge of that fact, they face it deliberately. This shows, I think, that the negro is not necessarily an idle squatter, but does work when he has inducement. The testimony of the railway contractors ought to be very valuable. I had many conversations with Mr. Campbell upon the subject, for, of course, I am aware that there is a difference of opinion. I desired to get at the truth, and I thought he

a an impartial witness. He assured me that he had never, ı India or Ceylon, or in his earlier days when engaged on ı in Scotland, known better labourers, or men who gave less

I do not think these facts are sufficiently considered, or ›rences drawn from them in England, and therefore any- hich tends to enlighten the views of persons who take an in West Indian affairs, and especially in those of Jamaica, ıliarly valuable indeed. For this reason I regard Mr. ı paper as an important contribution to our information on ject.

REDERICK P. BARLEE, K.C.M.G. : After what has fallen from hony Musgrave, and his encomiums on Mr. Morris, both as an of Jamaica and for the instructive paper which he has read o-night, I should not have ventured to intrude myself but fact that I think I may say I am one of the very few people ı speak with any authority of that small slice of Central ı which has been alluded to by the lecturer—British Hon- -the only part of Central America where the British flag ınd, as I have administered the government of that Colony the last six years, I may fairly be expected to say some- ıbout it. Before I came here this evening, and before I was that Mr. Morris was going to read a paper in connection ıe West Indies and British Honduras, I had seen a few notes he had written before his departure from British Honduras, ead those rough notes with very great interest indeed, and I ›onished to find in those notes that Mr. Morris has put down ı words what had been the impression I had formed during years I had been in the Colony. He has alluded to what ony may be hereafter, to the nature of the population it pos- what the land is, what may be done with it, and what it e expected to produce. He has alluded to the lethargy that over the Colony, which he found out during the few days he ıere, and he can well understand that I realised it to my cost my six years' sojourn there. When I first went there s were in a somewhat depressed state; the timber trade, ...o the mainstay of the Colony—mahogany and logwood— was in a state of stagnation. The mode in which the timber of the Colony was got out, and is got out to this day, is simply what it was when it first commenced nearly one hundred years ago. No newer means or appliances for getting the timber out are in vogue than was then the case—viz., by working with bullocks and large gangs of men—and the heat is so intense at times that the

timber has to be brought out at night from the forest to the riverside, from whence it is floated down to the port of shipment. I am glad to say that attention has now been called to what may be done in the Colony, in which a vast amount of timber still remains in the back ranges, and arrangements are being made to survey the country for railways to open up a large extent of the timber forests. But, as Mr. Morris has properly said, the timber trade is more or less of an evanescent character, and other industries are required at Honduras than that. Besides two or three sugar estates, a few cocoa-nut walks, and one or two other matters, there was really little else at Honduras when I went there in 1877, with the exception of the timber trade. I am glad to say during my stay there some interest was created in the starting of new industries, and a very fair fruit trade has been commenced with the United States. At the present time steamers are constantly taking fruit between British Honduras and the United States, and it is nothing at all out of the way to say that fruit may be gathered in Honduras on the Monday and eaten in Chicago on the Saturday following. What I long felt the need of when in the Colony, and what I endeavoured to create, was new industries, and I was enabled to afford facilities to the people to acquire land at a cheap rate, and I endeavoured to induce other landholders to do the same thing; but with people holding large estates I was not successful in getting them to follow the example set by the Government. But I always felt that what was done in consequence of my own individual opinion and exertions among the people—an opinion carrying no scientific knowledge with it—could not be expected to have any great effect, and I endeavoured to get Mr. Morris to visit the Colony, but he was unable to do so while I was there. I should have been glad to have travelled with him from end to end of the Colony, to have facilitated his means of moving about it, to enable him to form an opinion of it. I believe he has formed an accurate and clear opinion upon it, and I have faith that his opinion will carry great weight. Much attention has been directed to British Honduras from the United States. There are a great many people from thence watching the Colony, and I have not the least doubt that, with a reasonable expenditure of capital, which I do not doubt will be forthcoming, great results will follow the visit of Mr. Morris, whose remarks on the Colony and its resources will be received with the value which so justly attaches to them. I am sure he has not exaggerated its resources, and I am confident that a great deal of attention will be directed to it from the United States; and I do

not see why it should be confined to the States, or why people in this country should not turn their attention to the cultivation of fruit and other industries in the Colony—such as coffee, cacao, and other products—for I am certain if they do they will find it will pay hand over hand. Another question raised by Mr. Morris is that of labour; and perhaps this is the only point on which I do not altogether agree with him. I do not think that, with so small a population as British Honduras, any attempt to introduce coolie labour could be profitably carried into effect. But in my opinion there is no real difficulty in British Honduras procuring such labour as it requires. I am sure there would be small difficulty in their getting labour from the United States, where the price of labour is not much in excess of that in the Colony. Again, at St. Thomas and the islands adjacent to it there is an ample supply of labour available, and at the Bahamas there is also a large number of the labouring population unable to procure remunerative labour who would be glad to find their way to British Honduras on reasonable terms. I am glad to have the opportunity of stating these things, for they are facts; and I am sure that people who will take the trouble to invest their money in the Colony will find themselves repaid over and over again. I am sure that what has fallen from Mr. Morris to-night will be read with interest, not only in this country, but the United States; and I am confident it will have considerable effect. I will only add my thanks to Mr. Morris for the exceedingly instructive and interesting paper he has read.

Mr. J. L. Ohlson: As representing the sugar-planting interest of the West Indies in this country, it might be assumed that very considerable interest would be felt by me in the paper which has been read. I quite agree with the good opinion which has been expressed as to the value of the paper. It is just possible, perhaps, that someone coming into the room in the middle of the paper might have supposed that the principal production of the West Indies was coco-nuts, considering the great importance which was apparently attached to those articles, and the extent of the reference to them. There seemed, also, running through the paper, a kind of gentle depreciation of the sugar industry—(no)—thus suggesting a view with which I do not concur. At the same time the manner in which this paper—valuable and instructive as it has been in its main features—has been received by this audience is, perhaps, one of the best signs of the revived interest which is now taking place in the fortunes of the West Indian Colonies.

Another of those signs of reviving interest is the number of inquiries which are made by gentlemen wishing to settle in Jamaica, possessed of a moderate amount of capital, and intending to proceed there to grow cinchona, or cocoa, or coffee, or some other suitable production. Upon this point I should like to make a suggestion. Many of these inquiries have been addressed to me during the last two or three years. I have given, of course, all the information that I had, but that information was necessarily incomplete; and if Mr. Morris, on his return to the island, would compile a register of the lands which are at the disposal of purchasers —if he would state on the register the position of the lands, the amount of purchase-money required, what they are capable of doing, whether they are cleared or not, what is the condition of the labour in the district, and send that register home to some central place, either to the headquarters of the West Indian body, or to the Hon. Secretary of the Royal Colonial Institute, I feel quite sure that Jamaica would be much benefited by it. With regard to the question of labour in Jamaica, we have had one important statement from his Excellency the Governor. That is, that a large number of people are engaged upon railway works. But a large number of people may be engaged upon the special work required by the railway; they may be induced, perhaps, to give one or two days' labour in the course of a week by high wages and by the perfect freedom enjoyed in getting about, but that is no criterion whatever as to the state of the labour supply for the great staple of the Colony. We do not accept that for a moment as any important contribution towards the settlement of this labour question. That there is a very great necessity for labour, all the practical experience that we can accumulate conclusively proves. And, even on the part of those gentlemen who, upon the representations which they have received, have gone out to grow cinchona in the higher lands of Jamaica, I was informed the other day that they had—or one of them, at all events, and it may be taken as a representative case—great difficulty in obtaining labour for clearing the ground, and great difficulty in preventing the people from striking, although the rate of wage he was paying them was 4s. a day. There are gentlemen in the room who will confirm that statement. We have had before us during the last few years this important question of immigration, and it seems to me that the future of Jamaica depends to a great extent upon the supply of coolie labour. There can be no extension of the sugar cultivation unless there is a security that the

capital put into the soil will give a remunerative return. That security only can be obtained by means of continuous labour, which is absolutely necessary for the estates operations. If the planter cannot depend upon the continuity of the labour on his estate, if he cannot get the work done when he requires it, then he will not continue his cultivation, and no new capital will be put into the soil. I have no doubt that some gentlemen in the room would laugh at the suggestion, but it seems to me to be in accordance with sound principles of colonisation, that labour under indenture should be introduced partly at the expense of the Government, and that free (or unindentured) Chinese labour might be introduced and paid for entirely by the Government. Chinese would engage in the fruit-growing industry and other industries so graphically described by the lecturer, and they would be a valuable addition to the population. This question of labour is an important one, and we are about to approach the Secretary of State with respect to certain modifications in the immigration arrangements of Jamaica; and Jamaica is so favourably situated with regard to its large population, that a small supply, forming as it were a kind of nucleus, would be more beneficial there than it would be in the more sparsely populated Colonies. Just think what even this 38,000 hogsheads of sugar exported from Jamaica in 1882 means with regard to the maintenance of the population. It is true that it is the largest crop for some years. But on looking through the tables we only find it is a kind of fluctuation depending on very good seasons; for during the last twenty years the crop has sometimes reached 36,000 and even 37,000 hogsheads. Well, we are glad to see this 38,000 hogsheads of sugar, which has only been produced by the aid of immigrant labour; but it means the distribution among all classes of people of something like £300,000 or £400,000 for labour in one form or another: and for the purpose of giving this benefit to the whole population it is absolutely necessary that some security with regard to the continuous operations on the estates should be obtained. It is not necessary at all to defend this system of immigration; it is admitted that it is a good thing. I heard a Colonial Governor of great eminence some three or four years ago say in this room that, with regard to India itself, this coolie immigration system, were it not for some commercial elements mixed up with it, would be one of the greatest schemes of philanthropy that could be devised. It is good for the population of the Colonies, because it supports the staple industries and leads to the circulation of wages; it is good for the merchant and the storekeeper, in the

expansion of commerce and shipping; and it is good for the Government, in obtaining the revenue necessary for the support of the institutions of the Colony. Now, what I should like to see would be a larger amount of coolie labour in Jamaica for the purpose of producing these benefits. I find that Jamaica produced 38,000 hogsheads of sugar last year, and she has 600,000 population. Compared with other Colonies this result is very small. What the people are doing is just the question we want answered. If Mr. Morris or the Governor would be so good as to say what the people are doing, it would throw very great light indeed upon matters which at present are in Egyptian darkness.

Sir Anthony Musgrave: If I may interpose an observation, I would say that they are occupied in paying a greater part of the taxes.

Mr. Ohlson: That is a point I do not accept. Of course all the classes join in paying the taxes; and even supposing that the labouring people do pay a proportion of the taxes, it is only by the maintenance of the sugar industry and the operations of the planters that they are put in the position to do so. But what are these people doing? The Governor says there are only 25,000 people engaged on the sugar estates out of 600,000. They cannot all be growing fruit, for the fruit is produced in those parishes where the population is least. They cannot all be engaged in growing provisions, because there is a large quantity of imported food. What, then, are those people doing? I came across, the other day, a report by Sir Joseph Hooker upon certain information sent to him by Mr. Morris, and now that we have a high West India official face to face, and bound to answer certain questions that may be put to him, I may take the opportunity of quoting a sentence from this report. Sir J. Hooker says:—"The system of 'provision-ground letting' so obviously stands self-condemned that it is almost unnecessary to discuss it. To allow the negroes to destroy acre after acre of woodland, of even small value at a rent of 10s. a year, seems economically ridiculous. It is almost incredible to learn, on the authority of the Crown surveyor, that this process is going on at the rate of 30,000 acres a year. As described by Mr. Morris, it amounts to an organised system of impoverishment of the soil. The migratory character of the procedure is bad enough, but when it is accompanied with such waste as the destruction by fire of fifty acres of forest to clear half an acre to grow yams, it amounts to a positive scandal. The continuance of such a state of things would pauperise any Colony, and on moral grounds alone the

migratory and squatting habits of the negroes should be as far as possible arrested." If that is a true picture, the Government of Jamaica are responsible to a great extent; and, if it is not a true picture, it ought to be denied at once upon the highest authority. I do not wish to extend these observations, but I should just like to point out the relative position of the sugar and the other industries. Mr. Morris has stated it, but he has not put it perhaps very perspicuously. The sugar industry produced one million sterling of the exports last year. The other industries, say a dozen, including fruit, bananas, logwood, and other things, produced another half-million. I think we have every right to assume that sugar is the staple of the islands, and that it can be naturally and properly grown there. Sugar is one great article of food all over the world. It is increasing in consumption. Cinchona will never be consumed to the same extent as sugar. And while this demand grows, so long will planters expect that sugar will give a proper return for the capital put into the soil; and so long as the natural capabilities of islands in the West Indies are adapted to the growth and manufacture of sugar there is no reason in the world why its culture should be called an artificial system, and there is no reason to put it down to-night as almost beneath cocoanuts. We want, of course, the great labour question settled in the proper way. The growth of these minor industries is very interesting and important. I believe there is no friend of Jamaica but what would encourage very much indeed the growth of cinchona, cocoa, coffee, and all those articles on which Mr. Morris expatiated to-night. It is quite true, as he says, that a great agricultural country ought not to put all her eggs in one basket. But, at the same time, we want a proper consideration paid to the staple of the Colony; and then we shall find that, with this great staple, all these minor industries will grow and grow around it, and so conduce to the general prosperity of the island.

Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.: At this late hour I think I ought not to trespass upon the time of the ladies and gentlemen assembled here, and therefore I will say a very few words indeed. As a former Governor of two of the principal Colonies adverted to in the paper—Jamaica and British Guiana—I have listened with the greatest pleasure to the admirable sketch which Mr. Morris has given of the present commercial position and agricultural condition of our West Indian Colonies; and, in particular, I have been much struck—and I must say it with all deference to my friend Mr. Ohlson—by his sensible and practical remarks

on what used to be called by the planters in my days—as Mr. Ohlson contemptuously terms them *now*—the minor products, which, although minor, are certainly of considerable importance, and would seem from Mr. Morris's account to be treading, or likely to be treading at no distant date, close upon the heels of the old staples, sugar and rum. In particular, I have been very much interested in the account given by Mr. Morris of the introduction and successful progress and cultivation of the cinchona tree, the bark of which is undoubtedly becoming, as shown by the figures quoted, an article of great commercial importance so far as Jamaica is concerned. I believe much of this progress is due to the judicious measures adopted by the Government of Jamaica, under Sir Anthony Musgrave, for the promotion of that experiment, in the first place by taking pains to introduce the best species of cinchona, and in the next place, by holding out inducements to private individuals to embark in the cultivation of the cinchona themselves. If, according to the old adage, the gratitude of posterity is due to anyone who makes a blade of grass to grow where it has not grown before, what must be the gratitude due to those who have introduced and extended the cultivation of that most useful plant from which is made sulphate of quinine? I will only, in conclusion, say that it always gives me pleasure to hear of the prosperity, or at any rate of the advance towards prosperity, of any Colony with which I have been connected, and more particularly is that the case with regard to Jamaica, which has, no one can doubt, suffered severely from the adverse conditions to which its planting industry has been subjected. Whilst, therefore, I rejoice to hear of these new industries being introduced, I am, at the same time, even more glad to hear that the largest sugar crop made for many years was that of last year.

Mr. H. Liggins, of Antigua: After the interesting paper we have had, I think it is right to say a little in defence of the class of sugar-planters, to which I belong. We are told that the whole of the West Indies contain 100,000 square miles, and we are also told by the able lecturer that the opinion in England is that they are in a state of stagnation and decay; and therefore I will as shortly as possible give the reason why that stagnation has arisen. We are informed that we have been all wrong in the past, that we have grown sugar as a staple commodity, and that it is a great mistake, and that we should look for our profits to the subsidiary products. I deny that entirely. We are told that fruits and bananas are grown, for which new markets are opening up in the

United States. But we are in England. We are English Colonists, and we are a Colonial Society for promoting the interests of the Colonies of England; and I deny entirely that those interests are to be promoted and fostered by our products being sent to the United States.

The Noble CHAIRMAN: But you get their money for the product.

Mr. LIGGINS: True, your Grace, the grower gets their money, but not from friendly hands. The merchants who sell those things get the commission on them; they are foreigners, and the ships which carry them are not English ships, but American. I saw in the *Times* paper not many weeks ago that half the crop of Barbados last year went to New York—viz., 24,000 hogsheads of sugar and 37,000 puncheons of molasses; about a similar average I know went from some of the other Colonies. Is that for the benefit of English shipowners, and do the merchants in London profit by that? The West Indian Islands contain the most fertile and beautiful land to look upon, the most enjoyable and healthy climate to live in. I have been in sixteen islands in the West Indies, and have never had an hour's illness in any one of them. I know no reason why English gentlemen should not cultivate these fertile lands, except that their capital would be in the greatest possible jeopardy through England's mismanagement of her Colonies. I will tell you why Jamaica, and most of the islands, are in a state of depression and decay. It is the fact that we are losing the trade of our British Colonies because we prefer to take the goods which come from foreign countries. It stands to reason that if you bring a large quantity of foreign products into the market to compete with our supply, it must surely lower the price. That is the only reason why the West Indies are in a state of decay and depression—not my words, but the lecturer's, and I agree with them; but I think he ought to have told us the reason why, and not raise hopes, which I believe will end in disappointment, about growing pineapples for New York, or cinchona for the sick. And when the Governor of Jamaica tells you there is no scarcity of labour because he saw 5,000 labourers on the railway, depend upon it that there is no profitable occupation for their work on the estates, because the planter cannot successfully cultivate the land with the uncertain and unsteady labour for three or four days a week only—and even that minimum of work is done at a rate above its value and the means of the planter—and that is why they are working on the railway. If there was prosperity on the plantations, they would not go on the

railway. I maintain that the labourers of the West Indies, although they pay taxes because they are levied on their food, are not a prosperous people on the whole, and are not in the high state of civilisation in which they were some years ago, and which they would be now if they were working for a prosperous proprietary. The proprietors of Jamaica as a class have been a ruined body, and as a consequence cannot do the useful work for the benefit of the lower classes which is so desirable for the benefit of a great community. I think our warmest thanks are due to Mr. Morris for the great industry and ability his paper displays. However much I may from a life-long experience of the West Indies differ from him, I give him credit for doing his best to aid us in our almost ruined condition; but I cannot think that much practical value is to come by neglecting the staple for which our soil is suited, and relying upon by-products, such as cinchona, spices, cocoa, and cocoa-nuts. I believe our planters of to-day have availed themselves of all the agricultural aids and mechanical skill known to us, to find disappointment and ruin their reward, caused by no fault of theirs or the land they own, but due entirely to an error in legislation, that is fast driving their splendid lands into the hands of a great, noble, and sensible foreign nation, who act on the principle of protection to native industry, and who will in a few years gain possession of our once glorious Colonies by peaceful means, to the destruction of England's interest—the policy of whose action has brought about the evil and ruin which as Britons we ought to deplore.

Mr. Thiselton Dyer, C.M.G.: I certainly had no intention of attending this meeting for any other purpose than to hear the paper of Mr. Morris read, and after hearing it I was less inclined than ever to address you, for there was scarcely any subject on which I could say a word with profit which has not been ably taken up in the slips placed in my hands. But there is one point on which I might be permitted to make a few remarks. It seems to me that the course of the discussion this evening has rather gravitated into a kind of controversy between sugar on the one hand and minor products on the other. Now that, I think, has arisen from a misapprehension of the situation. It would never occur to any one who took an interest in Jamaica or its prospects, or the fortunes of any other Colony which has to seek its profits from the soil, to exhibit any fanciful preference for one kind of staple more than another, or to promote the cultivation of anything but what was remunerative. If sugar would pay better than other industries, I do not suppose

that, human nature being what it is, you would induce people to cultivate other things as a matter of sentiment. Therefore I apprehend that the facts which Mr. Morris has laid before us to-night are not mere speculative suggestions as to what Jamaica might grow, but represent a deliberate attempt on the part of persons who have resided in the Colony, who have learned its capacities and seek its good, to place before those who are interested in its fortunes authentic facts as to the actual staples which it is possible for Jamaica to grow with profit. I therefore feel that the kind of controversy between sugar and cinchona, cocoa, coffee, and so on, upon which the last speaker was so vehement, becomes for all men of practical business minds simply a matter of commercial common sense. I certainly, for my own part, have felt the keenest personal interest in what Mr. Morris is doing. I believe I may say, that while it was due in the first instance to the patriotic interest which his Excellency the late Governor has taken in the island that Mr. Morris was transferred from Ceylon to Jamaica, in order to carry out the organisation of the Botanical Department which Sir Anthony Musgrave suggested to the Colonial Office, it was also due to the department to which I have the honour to belong that Mr. Morris was selected to carry out the duties of the office he now so worthily fills. It is a matter, therefore, of no small satisfaction to hear the way in which his paper, which is a kind of account of his stewardship, has been received, and the approval of his work by one so competent to give an opinion as the Governor. Now, returning to the question of minor products, it seems to me quite amazing that they should be thought so lightly of; and I merely rose to-night to place before the meeting one or two facts in order to give an idea of what the minor products mean. It seems to me that when a speaker calls a thing a minor product he thinks he has demolished it; but it is only persons who live in the centre of the Empire, and have means of information from all parts of our dependencies, that can have any idea of the importance, in such an enormous trade as this Empire possesses, that these small products have. I will give one small illustration, which has the merit of having no kind of political relation to anything connected with the West Indies. For example, one of the most difficult political questions ever solved by an official of the British Empire arose on the East Coast of Africa, when it was desired to suppress the slave trade there. That had to be done; but you cannot disorganise even such a commerce as that in slaves without depriving whole classes of their occupation; and it was a matter of political conse-

quence to those having to do with it, how the difficulty was to be tided over. Well, Sir John Kirk, who is now Political Resident of Zanzibar, happens to be an accomplished botanist, and is besides one of those quick-witted men who know how to turn everything to advantage. He discovered that the East Coast abounded with india-rubber vines similar to those producing that substance in Madagascar; he started the collection of india-rubber, and this finally resulted in a large trade. This minor product is now more than sufficient, I believe, to give occupation to the people thrown out of employment by the abolition of the slave trade. A very similar story might be told of East African copal. Now let us turn to Ceylon, as a contrast to Jamaica; and I venture to think that the argument is of consequence with regard to the direction which the discussion has taken to-night. You have in Ceylon an island dependent on what Jamaica people would call minor products. The coffee is not so productive as it was formerly, but cinchona has greatly taken its place, and all kinds of other planting industries are gradually being developed, much in the same way as it is so desirable should be done in Jamaica. Everything that Ceylon can grow the planters are only too anxious to grow. When you have a Colony which is certainly not of less importance than Jamaica, entirely absorbed in industries of this kind, I think one cannot but feel that, looking at the group of West India Islands, it would be an extreme want of duty on the part of those having an interest in the matter if they neglected any industry to which those islands are fitted. Let them grow sugar, as Demerara does, to any extent; and let them grow anything else that they like, but, for my part, I cannot see the faintest ground for jealousy amongst the various industries. As to the objection that these industries will supply markets other than the English, it does not appear to me that, looking at the object in view, which is the prosperity of the dependency, this is an objection of the smallest consequence. The Ceylon planters are, I believe, seeking a market for their Liberian coffee in the United States, and as they grow it for their own profit, I cannot see why they should not dispose of it in the market which will yield the best return. I can only hope that no jealousy of "minor products," or theoretical objections as to the course of trade, will hinder the spirited and successful efforts which are being made to develop the latent wealth of the splendid possession of the Crown which has been the subject of the paper to-night.

Mr. R. A. Macfie: I wish to say something practical. I might enter upon matter controversial, but it is better not. I have been

reminded of an incident that occurred in my youth. An eminent Glasgow house having an establishment in Kingston, sent out at the beginning of the century a manager; he altered the policy on which the business of the firm had been constructed before his time. In place of holding on large stocks, he threw them energetically on the market. The result was unexampled prosperity. Let the British Government, for the British people, who have heard to-night of these large stocks of available land in the West Indies, endeavour to get them disposed of, so as to be occupied and be made productive, that our countrymen may there increase the wealth and strength of the Empire. Parliament about fourteen years ago, on a motion of mine, was good enough to order a return of the unoccupied land in Australia, Africa, and Canada which was still available for emigration, but so little was thought at the time of the West Indies, that they do not appear in the return at all; yet we have heard to-night that there are large areas, of extreme value, and near ourselves, absolutely unoccupied. What better service could the Royal Colonial Institute render to mankind and the nation for whom we are acting than to ask the British Government to do two things—first, to know what these lands are; and secondly, how we can get our sons and grandchildren, and our brothers and neighbours, who want employment, settled there? Let there be an office in London to dispose of these properties, and not allow them to remain jungle or sources of fever, when they might be made sources of production and well-being.

Mr. Liggins: You would not get a bid.

Mr. Macfie: I will show what can be done by our countrymen on the high lands. I was visited a few days ago by a gentleman from the Pacific. They hold and work large estates there; and they live in a most delightful residence, more than 1,800 feet above the sea level. They say it is charming. My practical suggestion is, that this Institute should ask the Government or Lord Derby to let it be known when, and to what extent, lands within the Empire are available, and how they are to be got at.

Mr. R. C. Haldane: I am an old Ceylon planter, who lately paid a visit to Jamaica, and was much struck with what I saw there, especially in the cultivation of cinchona and coffee, products with which I have been engaged for a good many years of my life. Mr. Morris has done me the honour to allude to a few remarks which I lately made to him in a letter. I can say that the cinchona I saw in Jamaica was perhaps the finest I have ever seen; and there is room on the blue mountains of Jamaica to produce the "100,000

acres of cinchona" which some gentleman said has not yet been seen anywhere. But I have seen something like 50,000 acres of it; and why Jamaica should not have its 100,000 acres in time I cannot tell. One of the chief products of Jamaica, which has not been alluded to at any great length, is coffee. The climate and soil for coffee are simply perfect, and there is still a considerable amount of virgin land to be had, and the usual plagues of the coffee-planters are there unknown. The Blue Mountain coffee is the finest sample of coffee I have ever seen. I lately brought home a little from the estate of Sir Anthony Musgrave, and showed it to some gentlemen in the City—one a Ceylon merchant, another a Ceylon planter of great experience, and the other was a South Indian planter—and they told me they had never seen anything to equal it, as it was a larger and bolder bean, of finer colour than any they had met with before. A remark was made by Mr. Ohlson about a friend of mine who is opening land on the Blue Mountains, and who found great difficulty in obtaining labour. Two months ago, when I left Jamaica, he said it was quite heart-breaking to find the negroes refuse to work for him; however, lately I had a letter, by which I learned that, after thinking the matter over, the negroes had come to him with a rush, and he is able to obtain a hundred men a day. Clearing land is always expensive: in Ceylon, where labour is cheap, an axeman made 2s. 6d. a day, and a man who does such hard work is entitled to good pay. After all, it is a primary charge, which, once done, has not to be done over again. I must say I would like to have seen some coolies on a Jamaica property; perhaps because I have been accustomed to them, and like them as labourers. I have travelled a good deal in the world, and seen other countries besides Jamaica and Ceylon, and I think that in no British Colony is there the same opening for a man with small capital—say, £1,000 to £6,000—provided he is steady and energetic, that there is in Jamaica.

Mr. E. G. Levy: I shall detain the company only for a few minutes; but as a native of Jamaica practically interested in sugar-planting, and also some of the minor industries, I rise to say how much I appreciate Mr. Morris's paper. I think it cannot but tend to do Jamaica a great deal of good when we get statements put forth to the English public such as that made by Mr. Morris. His Excellency has ably alluded to certain points which attracted general attention. There are, of course, varied opinions as to the labour question in Jamaica, and as to our prosperity generally; but this much I will say, as I am interested in the prosperity of

Jamaica as a large landowner there, that in the most unqualified way, any one with a capital, say of £5,000 or £6,000, with energy and intelligence applied in Jamaica will, I am perfectly sure, reap better results than the same amount of money occupied in the Eastern portions of the globe to which Mr. Morris referred. I think myself that, whilst I am entirely opposed to an excessive feeling of optimism being displayed about Jamaica, we should also guard against a spirit of pessimism, which unfortunately prevails to a great extent. I shall not touch upon Jamaica's political condition—that is outside the question before us. We are speaking of its agricultural resources, which undoubtedly possess very great advantages, and is a field well worthy the attention of any man with some money, intelligence, and willing to invest his cash and his brains in earnest, steady agricultural work. I am quite satisfied of this, and personally, to such extent as I am able, I should be glad to afford any facilities and courtesy to any gentleman who finds it desirable to go out to Jamaica with the view of acquiring property and settling there.

The Noble Chairman: Now we can do no more than express our thanks to Mr. Morris for his able and excellent paper. I must say I found it extremely interesting and extremely well written. I am very glad to hear that gratifying account which he has given us of an island of which I have heard from my earliest childhood. I wish him success in the career he has before him, and I hope that what he has written and read to us may be productive of the greatest and lasting benefit to the island on which his discourse was founded.

The vote of thanks was passed unanimously.

Mr. Morris: I am extremely touched by the kind remarks which have fallen from his Grace the Chairman, and also by the very flattering reception which my paper has received from this large and influential meeting. If time permitted, I would have been most happy, as I would have been most willing, to have given much fuller information respecting our West Indian possessions. In my paper I had no interest to serve beyond to do my duty and to place all the circumstances of the people, as well as the position of local industries, in the West Indies before you in as fair, as honest, and as practical a manner as possible. This remark has reference to no particular industry or set of industries, but embraces all capable of being successfully carried on in our West Indian possessions. I could say a great deal in reply to the remarks which have fallen from Mr. Ohlsen; but I fear, as that gentleman has never been in the West

Indies, and as he has never been brought face to face with the circumstances which obtain there, his conclusions must naturally be somewhat at variance with the actual facts as we, who live there, find them. I mention this because having, as I believe, given in my paper every industry its due prominence, and having tried to speak impartially and fairly of each one, Mr. Ohlson's sympathies are so strong on one side that he hints at a deprecatory tone which he has found, but which no one else I am sure has found, in my paper with regard to the sugar industry. Among the sugar-planters of the West Indies are some of my most valued friends, and I have endeavoured, as far as in me lies, to further their interests and to help them in all matters which fall within my sphere. For the West Indies, however, to prosper, every industry should have fair play and receive due attention. The question of forest conservation is a very important one, and the squatting of negroes, which in Jamaica, at least, is confined to private lands—many of them hill lands attached to sugar estates—can only be dealt with by the proprietors of those estates. The Government is unable to interfere in the matter, as it would be infringement of private rights. The quotation given by Mr. Ohlson is from one of my official reports, and, I regret to say, represents what is going on now in Jamaica in connection with the reckless cutting down of valuable forest lands merely to plant a few yams, peas, &c. With regard to the supply of labour for cinchona planting and the statement made by Mr. Ohlson that labourers were being paid at the rate of 4s. per day, the facts are few and simple. A gentleman now opening land, instead of paying wages by the day, pays for task work at the rate of 4s. *per chain.* He has plenty of men at this rate, which really only comes to about £2 per acre for work which I have estimated would cost about £3 10s. or £4 per acre. Hence, instead of a bad bargain, I think the gentleman in question has really made a very good one. This is only one out of many statements made this evening which, if I had time, I would be very happy to discuss and explain. As there is a good system of coolie immigration in Jamaica, and as planters, if they wish, can have coolies at rates more favourable than in either Trinidad or Demerara, it seems a matter of regret that they do not apply largely and systematically for them. For two years, I believe, few, if any, coolies have been asked for. If I may be allowed to express my own views in the matter, I would sincerely desire that not only the sugar-planter, but the coffee-planter, the banana-planter, and indeed all who depend upon labour, should be abundantly and cheaply supplied with

labour, either creole or coolie, according to circumstances, in order that they should all prosper, and in order that they might do the best with lands under their care. In reply to Mr. Liggins I would merely remark that I think the planter in the West Indies has a perfect right to sell his produce in the best market; and if that market happens to be the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada, it cannot be helped. Surely an Englishman need not restrict his entire sales to the Mother Country when other and more favourable openings exist at his very door. As long as he thrives and prospers so will his country. Again, I would express my thanks for the very kind manner in which you have received my paper, and thank you much for your courteous attention to what I have had to say this evening.

Mr. Frederick Young: As this is our last meeting, I think every one present will agree with me that we have had a most successful conclusion to our Session of 1882-83—a most valuable paper and a most animated discussion.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

A Special General Meeting of the Fellows was held at the Charing Cross Hotel, on Wednesday, 20th June, to receive a Report from the Council on the subject of New Premises.

His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P., presided.

The Honorary Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The following is a copy of the Report:—

Report of the New Rooms Committee to the Council.

The New Rooms Committee now submit to the Council a Report of their proceedings since the Council Meeting of the 29th May, when they were authorised to call in the professional services of Mr. W. G. Habershon (a well-known and experienced architect), to advise them respecting the site in Northumberland Avenue, under offer by Mr. F. Statham Hobson.

They accordingly placed themselves in communication with Mr. Habershon, gave him instructions as to the accommodation required by the Institute, and requested him to furnish plans of the land and the proposed building, with a general report thereupon.

The Committee have carefully considered the Architect's report, which they strongly recommend to the Council for adoption and submission to the Special General Meeting of Fellows which has been convened for the 20th June.

It will be observed that Mr. Habershon is of opinion that the site on Northumberland Avenue, now under offer, is without doubt one of the very best positions which could be found in the metropolis for the purposes of the Institute, on account of its immediate proximity to Charing Cross and the great arteries of communication and business, as well as the Houses of Parliament and the Public Offices.

The Committee especially invite the attention of the Council to the financial section of Mr. Habershon's Report. He estimates the total cost of a building of six stories, according to the plans submitted, at close on £12,000, which sum at four per cent. represents an annual interest of £480. He considers it safe to compute that the whole number of rooms available for letting,

forty-one in all, would produce, at £28 each, an average yearly revenue of £1,141; or if 10 per cent. be deducted for wear and tear and occasional intervals of non-occupation, a net income of, say, £1,000 would be secured.

The following statement shows the estimated annual outlay upon the proposed building:—

		£	s.	d.
Ground Rent		1,000	0	0
Building Capital—				
Say £3,000 Funds of Institute, at 4 %		120	0	0
£9,000, raised by Debentures (or found by Mr. Hobson), at 4 %		360	0	0
Sundries		150	0	0
Furniture—£1,200, at 4 % say		50	0	0
Rates and Taxes		300	0	0
Hall Porter and Housekeeper		200	0	0
Depreciation on Furniture, 7½ % per annum		90	0	0
Repairs, Painting, &c.		100	0	0
		£2,370	0	0
Deduct—Rent of present Rooms	£230 0 0			
Recouped to Institute by letting portion of Building, say	1,000 0 0			
		1,230	0	0
Net Annual Charge to the Institute		£1,140	0	0

JNO. COODE,

Chairman of the New Rooms Committee,

Approved by the Council, and recommended to the Fellows for adoption at the Special General Meeting to be held on 20th June.

MANCHESTER,

Chairman of the Council

14*th June*, 1883.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

Revenue and Expenditure for the Five Years ended 11*th June*, 1883.

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83
REVENUE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Entrance Fees	273 0 0	246 0 0	240 0 0	375 0 0	463 18 0
Subscriptions	1,170 2 0	1,439 12 0	1,679 14 0	1,974 4 0	2,351 13 0
Life Members	250 0 0	385 0 0	430 0 0	720 0 0	648 0 0
	1,693 2 0	2,070 12 0	2,349 14 0	3,069 4 0	3,462 11 0
Interest on Sum Invested	55 6 6	63 3 4	98 19 8	137 1 10	182 8 6
Sales of Papers ...	4 9 8	7 5 6	11 1 10	30 2 5	2 10 6
Total	1,752 18 2	2,141 0 10	2,459 15 6	3,236 8 3	3,647 10 0
Surplus Income ...	478 5 11	627 3 2	936 2 3	1,201 17 4	1,632 7 10*
EXPENDITURE.					
Salaries	208 0 0	246 10 0	277 10 0	480 0 0	499 7 6
Printing, Stationery, Advertising, &c. ...	548 13 3	748 10 8	802 12 3	1,178 7 11	1,160 8 8
Conversazione	107 19 0	138 17 0	93 11 0	146 3 0	125 6 0
Petty Cash	180 0 0	150 0 0	120 0 0	...	...
Rent	230 0 0	230 0 0	230 0 0	230 0 0	230 0 0
Royal Charter	...	...	...	...	220 7 6
Total	1,274 12 3	1,513 17 8	1,523 13 3	2,034 10 11	2,235 9 2
MEMO. INVESTMENTS ...	289 7 6	566 10 0	923 10 0	1,025 17 6	1,521 7 6

Total Investments, £5,500.

* Omitting cost of Royal Charter, which is an exceptional item.

15, STRAND,
14*th June*, 1883.

The CHAIRMAN: I do not know whether any Fellows of the Institute have any remarks to make on the Report before us, but if anybody has any questions to put or suggestions to make, they had better do so now.

Mr. MACFIE: Perhaps your Grace will give us a slight *résumé* of the Report, for I have not had the good fortune to receive mine.

The CHAIRMAN: I will tell you the purport of it as far as I can. We found that the site in Northumberland Avenue was to be had from Mr. Hobson at six shillings a foot. It is a very extensive site, running back into Craven-street, and affording a double entrance. The Committee of the Council appointed to investigate it, with Sir John Coode at their head, took a very great deal of trouble; and ultimately, by leave of the Council, employed Mr. Habershon, the architect, to report upon the site and its adaptability for the purposes of the Institute. He reports most highly in favour of it; and

as to the price, he says he has found that both the Metropolitan Board of Works and the Government Board of Works are asking the same price or more. He says that no other sites in Northumberland Avenue are available, having inquired into that matter; and therefore he strongly recommends our taking the proposed one, being certain that the value will enormously increase in future years. He suggested that there should be a basement floor, containing a room for a museum (which would in case of necessity seat comfortably 200 people), and likewise afford a dwelling for the caretaker of the building. Then, on the first floor, which would be a few feet above the ground level, he proposes two very handsome front rooms, a smoking saloon and other accommodation. Then there was to be a second floor also, for the purposes of the Institute, all these united by one central staircase. Between the first floor and the basement, on the ground floor, are to be the rooms and offices of the Institute, the Secretary's and Council room, and so forth. Then it is proposed that there should be three floors above, which would not be used by the Institute, the access to which would be from Craven Street alone; and as the plans were first drawn, Mr. Habershon proposed to carry up the main staircase to the top of the building. I suggested that it would not be necessary, if, as was proposed, these floors were to be let as offices or apartments for independent purposes. Then Mr. Habershon said that the upper part of the staircase could be utilised for rooms without injuring the building if we wished to dispose of it afterwards, and that gives us three additional good sized rooms, one on each floor. In Mr. Habershon's report he calculates that there would be 41 rooms available for letting, the rent for which he puts down at the lowest as £28 each per annum; that would afford a rental of over £1,000 a year, which would cover the ground-rent that we should have to pay. But altogether it is estimated that we should obtain from the rents about £1,800 a year, and probably more; that is on the basis of the £28 rental, and those who are acquainted with these matters say that £28 is a very low average for such a site as that; so I think we may safely depend upon the £1,800 a year, if not more, to be obtained from letting these rooms. Mr. Habershon is certain that the expenses of the building would be within £12,000, that it can be done for that sum. Well, by the detailed estimate in the Report you will see (if you consider, as I think you ought to consider, these estimates fairly given and sufficient for the purpose), that there is a balance in favour of the Institute, supposing that we do not increase the number of our Fellows at all in the

future. For myself, of course it is a surmise, but it is one I think we may safely entertain, that when we have secured much more favourable accommodation, we shall probably increase our numbers in a larger proportion than hitherto. Perhaps Sir John Coode will explain matters more fully.

Sir JOHN COODE: Considering that the appropriation of all parts of the building is so clearly set forth in Mr. Habershon's report, which has been circulated among the members, I had no idea that any further information would be necessary from me on this occasion. The object of the meeting to-day is, I assume, more to decide on the general mode of procedure than of detail. If the Fellows think fit to approve of the motion before them, a Building Committee should be appointed who would take the whole of this matter into consideration, and carry it through in the interests of the Institute. Having had a great deal to do with this matter of providing a building for the Institute, I shall be happy to afford any information that may be desired.

Mr. MACFIE: Some gentlemen would like to know the extent of the frontage.

Mr. HABERSHON: Sixty-five feet to Northumberland Avenue.

Mr. WEBSTER: After admitting the principle of our having this new building, the question might have been asked of the Committee whether there is a room large enough to hold meetings of the Institute. I think a room which would only hold 200 or 250 persons scarcely large enough for us. As it is, we may presume in the future that our numbers will be increased, and that is why I ask this question.

The Noble CHAIRMAN: We went closely into that question, and it was urged that even on this site we should endeavour to provide a room large enough to hold our meetings, but on consideration it appeared that it would not only be very difficult, but most expensive. It was thought that perhaps ultimately even this site might not be sufficient for our purposes, and if we had a large room like the one suggested, it might interefere with the sale of the building, and reduce its market value, should we ever decide upon its disposal. Sir John Coode has pointed out that the area to be occupied by a room for us to hold our meetings in was a question also of so much rental, or so much ground-rent, for each sitting furnished in the room, and he calculated that that would amount to £250.

Sir JOHN COODE: For the ground-rent alone; but in addition to that you must take into consideration the preparation of the walls,

and the expenses of the building, and I think that would cost the Institute at least £800 a year.

The Noble CHAIRMAN: Therefore we reluctantly came to the conclusion that it would be inadvisable to provide a room for our meetings. Of course, as you will see in one of these plans, there are rooms of considerable size on the first floor, which might be occasionally used for smaller meetings; one room would hold 400 people, if it is thought advisable to remove a wall. But there is another question. Near that site there is one large hotel already, and two others in course of erection in the immediate neighbourhood, and probably we should not find any great inconvenience in the practice hitherto adopted, of having our meetings in some hotel, where the Council and their friends could dine before the meeting. On that ground we abandoned this question of the large room for our meetings in this building.

Mr. DENNISTOUN WOOD: Will you state what we now pay for the rent of a hall?

Mr. FREDERICK YOUNG: I should like to make one or two remarks with regard to the whole question, on which I personally have a great interest. I feel the time has arrived when we ought to take some bold but prudent step for locating the Royal Colonial Institute in a building of its own, and one worthy of its great objects. We have gone on for a long number of years in very inadequate premises, and I may say personally it has been attended with considerable inconvenience to me as well as to the staff occupied in carrying out the executive portion of the duties which pertain to this Institute. Therefore I think we ought to make such a move as will place us in a position compatible with the aims and the name of the Institute itself. One thing has been apparent to the Council, that we do not wish to go beyond our tether in asking the Fellows to undertake a responsibility they would not fully face and feel they could conscientiously carry out. Of course, if money was no object, we should like to come before you and propose a very much larger scheme than that which we have now the honour of submitting. I should like, personally, to see that we had a room in which we could hold all our meetings, but on a valuable situation and site like that proposed, it seems to be almost impracticable with the limited funds at our command. With regard to the question put to me by Mr. Dennistoun Wood, as to the cost of the hall for our meetings, I may state that we now pay about five guineas for each meeting for the use of the Grosvenor Gallery, which is under £50 a year. Sir John Coode

has told us that if we erect a hall on this site it would cost us at least £300 a year for the advantage of the meetings alone. Besides that, his Grace has just called your attention to the fact that in case the Institute should develop itself at some future period to anything beyond what we contemplate at this moment, it would interfere with our getting rid of the premises erected on this valuable site, which, our architect tells us, would increase in value in the course of a few years by 20 or 40 per cent. Therefore, that is an important consideration, and an element in reference to that especial site which we have called upon you to consider. I hope the meeting will endorse the action of the Council, and support them fully in carrying out this project. It seems to me that it is a very moderate proposal altogether, yet, at the same time, it is a very valuable one. We should get, according to the plans, ample accommodation for the executive part of the staff, and also a handsome library, a good colonists' room, and all things required in the establishment; and although the expense in the first instance seems to be considerable, without the ground-rent, yet we are told upon the high authority of our architect, that we may reasonably calculate to let off a portion of the building, if we do not occupy all, to recoup ourselves for the high ground-rent we have to pay. I should be most happy to answer any question put to me in my capacity as Honorary Secretary, but I do hope that this meeting will support the action of the Council, and give them authority to carry this project into effect.

Mr. W. H. Maturin, C.B.: What is about the largest number of persons who ever attended our meetings hitherto at one time, and will the proposed rooms accommodate that number?

Mr. Frederick Young: We have had 300 and 400 on an average, but we have had 500 and 600; and we do not contemplate that any rooms sketched out on the plans would be large enough to hold extraordinary meetings, or, in fact, ordinary meetings, and therefore we propose to hire a hall in the immediate neighbourhood.

Mr. Godson: Is it intended to make any arrangements with regard to refreshments?

The Noble Chairman: No.

Mr. Godson: Would that not be an important point for consideration?

The Noble Chairman: We have thought it advisable not to make any provision for refreshments, because with the hotels so close there would not be any difficulty on this score. The Council have considered that question, and they have always come to the con-

clusion that it would not be advisable to alter the nature of this Institute which that innovation would entail. It appears to us that this Institution is more in the form of a scientific or literary association, and not of a club, and the suggested proposal would convert it into a club. We have therefore thought we had better retain its present form, and especially with three first-class hotels so close it seems quite unnecessary for us also to afford additional accommodation, which could be so much better obtained elsewhere. We should want a room specially for that department, besides a cook, servants, stores, &c., and they would consume a large portion of the building and ground.

Sir John Coode: This is only one of a thousand matters of detail which might be brought under discussion when the building comes to be considered. We must be careful in arranging these matters that we are dealing with the Royal Colonial Institute, and not a club. Therefore I would suggest that that, as a matter of detail, might be postponed.

Mr. Macfie: I am gratified to hear that it is not proposed to make this a rival club to others; there are plenty already, and it is not intended to be a place for amusement, or anything of that sort. It does, however, seem to me that terms could be made with one of the clubs or hotels for the accommodation of the members.

The Hon. J. G. Grant (Barbados): I believe there is but one opinion, that we should endeavour to obtain some permanent position for the Institute, and I do not consider a better site could be chosen than the one selected. I find in erecting the building provision is made for forty-one additional rooms which would not be required for the Institute. It is said that that would be a good way of increasing our funds, but I apprehend the object of the meeting is not so much to erect a building with the view of obtaining pecuniary assistance as for the purpose of accommodating the members generally. Now, according to the Report, the building will cost £12,000, and the estimated annual outlay in respect thereof will be £2,370. Our present expenses I believe amount to £2,235, making a total of £4,605; and if we deduct therefrom the present rent of rooms and housekeeper's salary, and also the amount paid for the Royal Charter, we then should have an annual expenditure of about £4,114; and I find that the whole amount of revenue realised this year was £3,647, leaving nothing in future to go towards the sinking fund to assist in paying the debentures, except from rents of rooms. Now, the idea which occurs to me is this, is it necessary

that we should have these forty-one rooms? Shall we confine ourselves simply to what is necessary for the accommodation of the Institute, or shall we have the forty-one rooms, which will naturally increase the expense of the building, with the view of making profit? I find it there stated that if a certain number of these rooms are omitted the building will cost £10,000; now, if the whole forty-one rooms were omitted I apprehend that the building would scarcely exceed £8,000. In that case we have £5,500 invested, which would go a great way towards paying the expenses of building, and leaving us to raise very few debentures for the purpose of meeting it, which I consider in a very short time we should be able to pay off. I make these suggestions not in any opposition to the Report, thinking it fair that I should just throw them out for the consideration of the meeting. Moreover, it does not appear by this Report what length of time the lease is for.

The Noble CHAIRMAN: Eighty years. First, with regard to these additional rooms; the elevation would be rather insignificant if it were confined to the floors required for the purposes of the Institute; it would be like a dwarf building, especially by the side of those buildings contiguous to it. But when you come to consider that the outlay would not be more than £3,000 for the additional floors, which would bring you in £1,000 a year, it is money well spent, and it gives us our land rent-free.

Mr. FREDERICK YOUNG: In addition to which, I believe, the conditions of building in Northumberland Avenue require that the buildings should be erected at a specified height.

Mr. HABERSHON: Yes.

General Sir H. C. B. DAUBENEY, K.C.B.: I can speak with perfect confidence as to that, for when we were erecting the building for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which is just opposite this site, we were bound by the Metropolitan Board of Works as to the elevation; and, in fact, a question was put the other night in the House to Sir J. McGarel Hogg, who was called to account about the Hotel Métropole because he had not allowed he Board's architect to have their way entirely. In fact, I know there are stringent regulations as to the elevation of buildings fronting the Avenue.

Mr. STRANGWAYS: I would ask whether any reduction has been made in the ground-rent?

Mr. HABERSHON: The reduction that has been made is in the £1,000 being given as a peppercorn; or, say, one year's rent, which comes to £1,000, is surrendered to us as a peppercorn; we cannot

get it for less than six shillings per foot, because the vendors have had a great many offers; I have seen them, and managed to get this concession from them.

Mr. Strangways: Who pays the rates and taxes until the place is occupied?

Mr. Habershon: There will not be any,

Mr. Strangways: But there will be rates.

Mr. Habershon: We shall not pay them.

A Fellow inquired whether the £12,000 would meet all the requirements of the Metropolitan Board of Works?

Mr. Habershon: Yes, entirely.

Mr. G. Duddell: I am sorry to say, in my opinion, the site is not large enough, and so far I differ from the Council. I am sorry likewise to say, in my opinion, the ground-rent is very excessive. I think ground is to be obtained at a much less figure than that of the site proposed. I have likewise heard in the room various regrets of the inadequacy of the accommodation. I have not been able to look at the plans, but I think the Fellows at large have not had sufficient opportunity of inspecting, scrutinising, and seriously thinking over the operations we are about to perform. I cannot help thinking that we are taking a very grave step by initiating a public building to represent this great and rising Institution. I cannot help thinking that by locating ourselves in a crowded public thoroughfare, edged in and surrounded by other buildings, that our Colonial friends, who are in the habit of having wide extent of territory, will think that we have indeed commenced the nucleus of our great undertaking in a very limited and contracted sphere, without the possibility of extension or enlargement. I am drawn to these conclusions, because I am not yet acquainted with the fact whether or not any application has been made to our Colonial Fellows or the Colonies in general regarding their idea as to the advisability of establishing the Colonial Institute in permanence on the proposed building site. I think if the Colonies had been applied to for a contribution in aid, and their views elicited in initiating this great undertaking, that we should not be called here together to establish the Royal Colonial Institute in a sixty-five foot frontage in the Northumberland Avenue, with a paltry forty feet frontage in Craven-street, with a contracted area and with a lot of paltry rooms on the upper stories. I cannot help thinking we are being led astray, and I cannot help urging that there are much better places to be had, and with greater latitude, under the auspices of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests. I should be

more proud to see this Institute their tenant than under the Metropolitan Board of Works. I think we should get much more benefit hereafter in any great endeavour we might make when wishing to extend our Institute. I hope you will not think I am stepping in at a late hour and interfering in this matter, but I do beg of you to consider this question most seriously. Look beyond this little room, and look beyond your present small Colonial Institute! Imagine what we hope to see it in the future! Surely you have not taken up a piece of land at six shillings a foot, when, I assure you, there is land in the immediate vicinity much less, and possessing greater facilities, much larger area; and therefore you should allow the Fellows of the Institute to consider these plans once more. It has been held forth here that there is not in the proposed new buildings a room large enough to hold our meetings or sufficient accommodation. I request you to send back this proposition to the Council, and request them to look round and inquire of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests whether there is not land in the immediate vicinity at one-half the proposed ground-rent.

The Noble Chairman: Mr. Duddell is wrong in assuming that there are sites to be had at any lower rate; every inquiry has been made, and they have not been found.

Mr. Duddell: May I inform your Grace that opposite the Avenue Theatre there is a site of land which the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests showed me this morning at about three shillings rental per square foot.

Mr. Habershon: I called upon Mr. Cates, Her Majesty's Representative at the Office of Works, and I went over the plans with him, and he assured me that there was not a single site that he could offer me. He said in the Fife House division, which I wished an opportunity of inquiring about, there was no site to offer me; all that was undertaken by a large Company in one mass, and they would not divide it in any way. I then went to Mr. Vulliamy, who said he had not a single site to offer at any price.

Mr. Strangways: Did the officers of the Woods and Forests offer the land to you?

Mr. Duddell: Mr. Cates told me a portion of the land was to be had at about three shillings a foot.

Mr. Strangways: And what size is the block?

Mr. Duddell: The land I mention to you is large enough for all our purposes, it has 550 feet frontage on the Thames Embankment and is 170 feet deep.

The Noble CHAIRMAN: That is a sufficient answer.

Colonel Sir CHARLES MITCHELL, K.C.M.G.: I may remind your Grace that a project was started two or three years ago to found a Colonial Museum and Institute, and a vast amount of trouble was taken in circulating that scheme among the Colonies, in the hope that they would join to start and maintain this Institute on a large scale, and it was found that the Colonies would not so support it from public funds; I think the little Colony of Natal was the only one that placed on its estimates a sum of money to enable that building to be erected. I, as one from the Colonies, am delighted that this meeting has been called, and I trust there will be no more delay in initiating the construction of a local habitation for our Institute. I trust that the delay asked for by a previous speaker will not be allowed to operate, and that this meeting will come to a distinct decision one way or another, as to whether we shall or shall not have the building. I submit to this meeting that if this building does not by and by turn out to be sufficiently large, and we find we are able—as I have no doubt we shall be able some day—to move to larger quarters, that we shall, according to our architect's report, be in a position to dispose of this building at a considerably advanced price. Therefore I think the time has come for proceeding to action on the information before us. I would say, also, that the fact of our having such a building cannot fail to enhance the value of the Institute or to bring in a large number of new members to increase our funds, and it may be necessary to increase the entrance-money some day, and to accumulate capital enough to erect a building worthy of our name. I would add, with reference to the objection urged by a previous speaker, that the larger the number of rooms we have the better for us, as we may require extra accommodation as we go on from year to year, and rooms not wanted now may be taken into the occupation of the Institute as we go on; whereas had we to constantly add a room to our Institute as the increase of our numbers demanded, we should have the builders always in the place, but, if we have these rooms, as we require them they can be taken into occupation as we wish.

Mr. N. DARNELL DAVIS (British Guiana): I beg to thank his Grace and the Council for having brought this matter to a point. We colonials who come home would like the Institute to be housed in a building of its own that would really represent the wealth and importance of our Colonies. We feel that to be housed in lodgings in England, as we are at present, is a most unworthy position. With regard to the high rate charged for ground-rent, I made inquiries

at the Grand Hotel, and to give the meeting an idea of what rates are charged, I found they pay over £10,000 a-year for ground-rent. I went to the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and inquired of the accountant, and found that they pay no ground-rent, because they bought the freehold, but if they had to pay rent for that freehold, they would have had to pay £1,620 a-year.

Sir H. C. B. Daubeney: We paid £40,500 for the site.

Mr. Davis: We must remember that the present spot is the only one remaining on the site, and therefore we must not be surprised at being asked a very high sum. As to the position itself, I do not think anyone need waste words in supporting the Resolution approving the site selected. With regard to the objection taken as to the want of size, why the Council are making a move in order to relieve us from the present want of accommodation, and we are going to have a building of our own. We are going gradually, as has been pointed out, to occupy the building as required. I maintain we are quite in our infancy now. I expect to see thousands and thousands of members join us yet. I remember that I used myself, in the early days of this Society, to ask half a dozen men to come and dine with me, to make up a decent number for a Council dinner; and I remember my friend Mr. Eddy, in order to push on this Society, would put a paragraph into the *Globe* newspaper, to try and advertise the Institute. But within a few years we have reached such a point that we are really a very formidable society; and I think if we have come to that within a few years, why, we may take heart, for I remember hearing Sir Henry Rawlinson say that in the early days of the Geographical Society, of which the Institute is the sister society—because they discover and we colonise—a meeting of the Council was held to consider whether they should not give up the society. I have been told recently by a lady that Sir Roderick Murchison used to thank her for coming to their meetings in the early days of that Society; and here we are now, apprehending that, as so many people attend our meetings, this new building will not afford accommodation for all those who will attend to hear the papers read. I would, by the way, remark with regard to that, that I do hope your Grace and the Council will try yet to get us the same accommodation in the Theatre of Burlington House for our meetings as the Geographical Society now enjoys. As to what members would do—who would not live in a palace if he could? We should all like better and larger premises. I have heard one gentleman say he would like a freehold instead of a leasehold; who would not? We all want to be better off than we are. I don't

know whether Mr. Duddell is the exception to the rule, but I think they have a very practical way in some parts of America. When a man dies there, and a survivor says, "I'm sorry for him," another man asks, "How much are you sorry for him? Are you sorry five dollars?" If Mr. Duddell, who has taken such objection, and is so sorry for us, wants us to take a grand building, I would first ask him, "How much are you sorry?" Will he take some of the debentures, or would he make a free gift, if he is too proud to invest in our four per cents? As Sir Charles Mitchell says, if we do outgrow this building, then we can sell the place and move into larger premises, and I feel sure we shall be able soon to do that.

Mr. Duddell: I will make this offer: I will put down according to my means a sum equal to any other Fellow's, and I will start with one hundred guineas.

The Noble Chairman: I now move the first Resolution:—

"That this meeting adopts the recommendation of the Council, as contained in the Report now submitted to the Fellows, and authorises the Council to take the necessary steps for acquiring the site in Northumberland Avenue under offer by Mr. Hobson, and erecting thereon, in general conformity with Mr. Habershon's Report of 12th June, 1883, a suitable building for the Royal Colonial Institute; the details of the arrangement for the acquisition of such site and the character of the building to be erected thereon to be left in the hands of the Council."

The Hon. Wm. Wilson (Victoria): I suppose I have been asked to second the Resolution on account of being the last Fellow to arrive from Victoria, and I suppose that may be called an important Colony connected with Australia. You are all aware how essential it is, if the Royal Colonial Institute is to go on increasing in importance, to have a habitable dwelling in some place where the Fellows can meet; and no doubt with increased communication with distant parts of our Empire, the accession of new members will continue with greater pace in the future than it has done in the past, and in these circumstances it is desirable we should have a good building wherein we can ask the Fellows to come and meet each other. I agree that we should not constitute it into a club, for if you do that your entrance-fee must be increased forty-fold, and your annual subscription ten-fold; and therefore it would destroy the original intention of the framers of this grand Royal Colonial Institute. All we want is a place where we can meet and consult together, and members from all parts of the world

can assemble and exchange views. In adopting the Resolution we are assured by the Council, who are practical men, that should our growth be such that we require larger premises, we will be readily able to dispose of the site and building we propose to erect, at a profit. That should be an answer to those who would have us remain in the miserable place at Charing Cross until we are in a position to undertake the erection of a larger building. In reply to Mr. Duddell, who would have us hold our hand in passing this Resolution, because land, he states, can be secured not far from the proposed site at three shillings per foot instead of six as proposed, we are entrusting the carrying out of this scheme to practical men, who I am certain will not pledge themselves to the site mentioned in the Resolution if a cheaper can be secured equally eligible; and should they find that, they can easily summon us to get our consent to alter the site, but we should go on with the building by all means.

The Hon. Thomas Holt (New South Wales): I am perfectly satisfied with the arrangements proposed by the Council for carrying on the work, but it is in consequence of what the architect says that I rise to speak. He says that if sufficient pressure were put upon the vendors they would reduce the rate. Now, we must recollect that whatever is settled is fixed for eighty years. He has good reason, no doubt, to believe that by putting pressure upon them he will be able to reduce the rate; and I do not consider it much of a reduction in the rate, merely giving one year's rent or a peppercorn rent. I think if the Council were to put this pressure on, and in the first instance limit the amount to be paid to five shillings per foot, and more especially after what we have heard of land being offered in the neighbourhood at three shillings per foot, we might get it at the reduced price. I do feel, your Grace, that we ought to put pressure upon the Council, and the Council upon the proprietor, and try and get the long term of eighty years at five shillings per foot.

The Noble Chairman: Every endeavour was made to obtain it at five shillings and sixpence per foot, but as Mr. Habershon told us when we last saw him, all we could get was that we were to say "Yes" or "No" to-day, because the person who has the land (Mr. Hobson) showed him an offer on behalf of a club, at six shillings per foot; that was his lowest rate. He would not wait beyond to-day for our decision, and to-day we have to say "Yes" or "No," as to this site; and we are of opinion that the wisest course to pursue is to take a decided course in favour of it. I think there must be some mistake in what Mr. Duddell says about the three shillings.

Mr. Duddell: I hope you will not doubt my word.

The Noble Chairman: I do not doubt what you say; but I say that there must be something that we do not understand about it; but for my part I should not like to lose the chance of getting this site for the prospect of obtaining the other at three shillings, and I think it wise for us to decide in favour of this now, and give the Council authority to deal with it.

Mr. Strangways: It is now three years ago that the Council of this Institute first went into the question of providing larger premises. A Commitee was appointed; Sir Henry Barkly was on it, and others of those present also. I was one of them. We searched every place likely to suit the requirements of the Institute, and we could not find any place within the limit of the funds available. Last year a similar course was adopted. A Committee was again appointed to inquire into the subject. They searched everywhere, and could not find a place. This year the course of appointing a Committee to inquire into the subject was again adopted by the Council; the present Committee, of which Sir John Coode is Chairman, was appointed, and they have succeeded in obtaining this offer. Now, his Grace, the Chairman, and many members of the Council know I was very much opposed to the adoption of this proposal, on financial grounds; but I am bound to state, not only to the members of the Council but to the Fellows of the Institute present, that I believe they may safely adopt the recommendation of the Council, if they are prepared, should the emergency arise, to make up an additional £500 or £600 a year. That is what I believe would most probably result from carrying out the proposal of the Council. I do not believe it can be done for the amounts stated in the estimate of the Committee or the architect's report. I never knew an instance yet of a man getting clear of an architect at his original estimate; and I do not suppose we are likely to be an exception. My belief is that we shall have to spend £15,000 in connection with this building. To show you I am not exaggerating, I will give you some of the figures I have adopted. They are as favourable as I have felt justified in making them; but you may take them as giving the worst aspect of the case. The ground-rent is £1,000 a year. The building capital is stated by the architect to be £12,000, but I am sure we should not get clear of it for that. The architect's commission is not provided for, and there are many other items not alluded to; I place the capital required at £15,000; that, at 4 per cent. will amount to £600 a year; and I put the furniture and fittings at £3,000 at 12 per cent.,

allowing for depreciation, the amount allowed by the Committee for that item being too small. When we go into new buildings we shall have to make other arrangements, for the present arrangements will not continue; we must have a paid secretary, for which you will have to pay extra, and we shall require extra clerks' assistance. The extra outlay will come to £3,310. The expenditure of the Institute as it stands is £2,030. The average increase on the outlay has been £200. So that the next year the cost of this building, according to my estimate, would be £5,540. Then our total income for the present year from all sources is £3,462, and the average increase on that I find amounts to about £300 a year. The figures will stand thus:

INCOME.

Subscriptions, Entrances, and Commutations, 1882-3	£3,462	11	0
Average Annual Increase	300	0	
Interest on £2,500 at 4 per cent.	100	0	0
Sale of Papers	2	10	6
Conversazione	322	15	0
	£4,187	16	6

N.B.—The outlay connected with the Conversazione is included in the item £2,030, under the head of expenditure.

EXPENDITURE.

Ground Rent	£1,000	0	0
Capital £15,000, at 4 per cent.	600	0	0
Furniture and Fittings, £3000, at 12 per cent	360	0	0
Rates and Taxes	500	0	0
Extra Servants and Board	300	0	0
Repairs, &c.	150	0	0
Extra Fuel and Light	100	0	0
Extra for Secretary	150	0	0
Extra Clerical Assistance	150	0	0
	£3,310	0	0
Present Outlay	2,030	0	0
Average Annual Increase	200	0	0
	£5,540	0	0

Leaving a nett deficit of £1,352 3s. 6d.; from which sum we are assured by the architect, and members of the Committee also, who have adopted the Report, that we may safely consider that we can deduct the rent of the chambers at £1,000 a year, and that leaves for the first year a balance short of only £352.

Now, having gone into these figures again, after what took place at a recent meeting of the Council, I feel bound to say to my colleagues on the Council and to the Fellows of the Institute who are present now, that I think they may, without any material risk, adopt the recommendation of the Committee. One point we must not forget, and that is, where is the money to come from? We cannot do as the Royal College of Music did, that is, distribute titles to those making large contributions. If we could distribute, say, half a dozen knighthoods and three or four baronetcies, we should have no difficulty in getting the money; but if I could not do it in that way I might send the titles down to Christie's, where they could readily command very large sums. But the money must be forthcoming in one way or other, and I do not see why we should not place the matter before the Fellows of the Institute without any modesty whatever. There is no modesty in asking members to subscribe, you will have no hesitation in that; and there is no hesitation as to issuing debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent. But, instead of doing this, why not issue debentures in small amounts not bearing interest at all, but merely redeemable when the funds of the Institute will allow? I believe if you issue debentures for small amounts, say even as small as £5 each, a great many Fellows will come forward who would not put their names down for larger sums. It is unnecessary to remind you that colonists do not want to invest money at four per cent. in England. They know how to get a great deal more for it. I dare say if you ask them to place it out at four per cent. they will not care to do so. I should not have occupied so long but for the opposition now shown towards the proposal of the Council, and in explanation of that part in the opposition which I have elsewhere taken, and which I do not feel it necessary to continue.

Mr. Rusden: It is clearly impossible for a meeting of this sort to discuss questions of this kind, and it is better, therefore, to put the Resolution. No doubt Mr. Strangway's statement is interesting, and no doubt Mr. Strangways will bring his interest to bear with the Council; and the fact that he is on the Council, and with such practical persons as Sir John Coode, and with your Grace's own exertions, I think we can fully say, "Leave it in the hands of the Council."

The Noble Chairman: Mr. Duddell has proposed the following Amendment:—

"That the decision of the Council be referred back for further inquiry as to a better site, and that the Fellows and Colonists at

large be appealed to for subscriptions or donations toward a building fund for the Colonial Institute."

I will ask if Mr. Duddell's proposal is seconded?

No one appearing to second it, the Noble CHAIRMAN declared it lost. He then submitted the original Resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Sir JOHN COODE: This is not the place to discuss matters of detail, or I could have answered many of the statements made; but, as I take it, you are all men of business, and the afternoon is moving on, I will move the Resolution which I will read:

"That the Council be authorised to issue debentures for the amount of £13,000 in sums of £100 each, having a currency of not less than seven years, subject to redemption at par, and bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum."

You will observe that the sum mentioned in this Resolution is £13,000, while the nett cost of the building is £12,000. That extra amount is put down to cover the architect's and solicitor's expenses, and I believe it to be ample for the purpose. I am satisfied in my own mind that there is no question about the Institute being able to meet the original outlay on the building. I have gone into the matter thoroughly, and the only thing in which I differ from Mr. Habershon is the amount of £28 per annum which he has put down for the rent of the rooms. I regard this as decidedly too low an estimate. However, I will now simply content myself with moving the Resolution I have read.

Mr. MACFIE: Will Sir John Coode object to wording the Resolution in this way: "Interest not exceeding 4 per cent.," so as to meet the case of Mr. Strangways? There are suggestions from two or three quarters of the room that the sum should not exceed £15,000, and say not exceeding 4 per cent. interest.

Sir JOHN COODE: As the mover of this Resolution, I am perfectly prepared to alter it in that way. I would suggest that this be left in the hands of the Council, and I will strike out that part which mentions £100 each as the amount of the debentures.

The Noble CHAIRMAN: That will leave the amount of each debenture open.

Mr. STRANGWAYS: Quite so.

Sir JOHN COODE: Now the Resolution will read in this way:

"That the Council be authorised to issue debentures to an amount not exceeding £15,000, subject to redemption at par, and bearing interest at not more than 4 per cent. per annum."

Mr. STRANGWAYS: I propose that you strike out the guarantee.

If the Council see their way to adopt the plan I proposed they might at the end of two years be able to have an annual drawing, and some of the debentures would then be paid off.

Mr. James Farmer (New Zealand): I have very great pleasure in seconding the Resolution proposed by Sir John Coode, and I take this opportunity of thanking your Grace and the Council for the plucky manner in which you have proposed to carry this out. A building of greater pretensions was proposed some years ago, but failed to be carried out, for reasons which need not now be discussed; and I am much obliged, as a member of the Royal Colonial Institute, for the manner in which you propose to accomplish this grand scheme.

A Fellow: Would it not be as well not to limit the amount, as it might be found that, as in a former case, you could not get the amount, and the Council would be in an awkward position? If you cannot get the debentures at 4 per cent. you must put them out at 5.

Sir Frederick Barlee: The whole money is offered at 4 per cent.

Sir John Coode: The proprietor of the land has offered, if we wish it, to provide £9,000 at 4 per cent. per annum.

The Noble Chairman put the Resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The Noble Chairman: There is a book here with two pages, one of which is headed "Donations," and the other "Debentures," for which latter Mr. Robert White, of 86, Marine Parade, Brighton, has put down his name for £500, and Mr. Frederick Young, of Queensberry-place for £500.

Sir H. C. B. Daubeney: I think we ought not to allow this meeting to pass without a vote of thanks to the Chairman for the able manner in which he has placed this important subject before the meeting, and for his general urbanity and kindness in the position which he has occupied in this Institute.

Lieut.-Col. E. R. Drury (Queensland): I beg to second that most cordially, and to say that I am delighted, speaking on behalf of myself and Australian friends, with the conclusion arrived at to-day. We fully appreciate the great care taken by the Council and the Hon. Secretary in the past in nursing the funds of the Institute, and the prudence with which its affairs have been administered. The time had come to take the step that we have just committed ourselves to, and which I am sure will turn out to be in the right direction, although perhaps a little pressure was put on, because, from what fell from your Grace, it appears to me that we have had submitted

to us what is called in Australia "Hobson's choice." I have much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks.

The vote was unanimously carried.

The Noble CHAIRMAN: I am glad again to have received your thanks. I have always taken a great interest in the fortunes of this Institute, and I am glad to find that anything I have done has met with your approval.

The proceedings then terminated.

CONVERSAZIONE.

The Tenth Annual Conversazione was held at the South Kensington Museum on Thursday evening, June 21, and proved to be the largest yet given by the Institute, the guests numbering 2,191, including representative colonists from all parts of the world.

The guests were received by His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P., and the following members of the Council: Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; Sir Charles Clifford, Sir John Coode, General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, K.C.B.; H. W. Freeland, Esq., H. J. Jourdain, Esq., F. P. Labilliere, Esq., Lieut.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B.; Gisborne Molineux, Esq., Jacob Montefiore, Esq., John Rae, M.D., F.R.S.; Alexander Rivington, Esq., Sir William Sargeaunt, K.C.M.G.; Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart., J. Duncan Thomson, Esq., Sir R. R. Torrens, K.C.M.G.; J. Denistoun Wood, Esq., James A. Youl, Esq., C.M.G.; and Frederick Young, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

The whole of the Museum and the Picture Galleries were thrown open, and brilliantly illuminated with the electric light, the entrance being beautifully decorated with choice palms and flowers.

The Band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Mr. Dan Godfrey, and Kalozdy's Hungarian Band, played at intervals, and added to the many other attractions of the Museum.

The following is a list of those present:—

Abbott, Miss Adela
Abbott, Miss
Aburrow, Mr. Charles (Griqualand West), and Miss G. B. Richards
Acton-Adams, Mr. and Mrs. W. (New Zealand)
Adams, Mr. Cole A.
Adams, Mr. Harry
A'Deane, Mr. and Mrs. (New Zealand)
A'Deane, Mr. Bayley
A'Deane, Miss Sibyl
Alexander, Lieut.-Colonel Gordon
Alexander, Mr. James (New Zealand), and Miss Downie
Alger, Mr. and Mrs. John (New South Wales)
Alger, Miss (New South Wales)
Alger, Miss Mabel (New South Wales)
Allan, Mr. and Mrs. T. H.
Allan, Miss
Allen, Mrs. Thaine (Griqualand West)
Ambler, Dr. and Mrs. Vincent
Anderson, Mr. A. W. and Miss
Arbuthnot, Mrs.
Arbuthnot, Miss, and Miss L.
Archer, Rev. G.
Archer, Mr. Thomas (Agent-General for Queensland)
Armitage, Mr. James R.
Armit, Mr. and Mrs.
Armit, Miss, and Miss J.
Armytage, Mr. and Mrs. G. (Victoria)
Astell, Captain
Astles, Dr. and Mrs. Harvey E. (South Australia)
Astley, Mr. Reginald
Atcherley, Mr.

Atherton, Miss
Atkinson, Mr. Charles E. (Cape Colony)
Atkinson, Mrs. and Miss
Atkinson, Miss B.
Attlee, Mr. and Mrs. Henry
Auketell, Miss
Avery, Mr. A. R.

Baden-Powell, Mr. George
Baden-Powell, Mrs.
Bailey, Mr. Frank
Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. James
Baker, Mr. F. W. J.
Baker, Miss
Bakewell, Mr. John, and Miss
Bakewell, Miss Alice, and Miss Edith
Balfour, Surgeon-General and Mrs.
Balfour, Mr. G. P.
Balfour, Mrs. George
Balfour, Mrs. Robert
Ballarat, the Right Rev. the Bishop of, and Mrs. Thornton
Barclay, Sir David W., Bart., and Lady
Barclay, Mr. J. W., M.P., and Mrs.
Barker, Mr. A. J. (Queensland)
Barker, Mr. and Mrs. John
Barkly, Sir Henry, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., and Lady Barkly
Barkly, Miss
Barlee, Sir Frederick P., K.C.M.G., and Lady Barlee
Barnard, Dr. (New South Wales)
Barnard, Miss
Barnard, Miss
Barnes, Captain and Mrs.
Barr, Mr. and Mrs. E. G.
Barr, Miss
Barr-Smith, Mr. T. (South Australia)
Barton, Mr. William (New Zealand)
Baumgartaun, Mr.
Bayley, Mr. and Mrs., and Miss Eddy
Bayley, Mr. W. H. F.
Bean, Mr. and Mrs.
Beaufort, Mr. Morris
Beavis, Mr. and Mrs. John W.
Beckles, the Right Rev. Bishop, and Mrs. Beckles
Beeton, Mr. H. C. (Agent-General for British Columbia)
Begg, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. (Manitoba)
Belcher, the Rev. Brymer, and Mrs.
Bell, Sir F. Dillon, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for New Zealand) and Lady Bell
Bell, Mr. D. W. (Cape Colony)
Bell, Mrs. Herbert (late of Mauritius)
Bell, Mr. J. T.
Bell, Mr. W. A. D.
Bell, Major W. Morrison
Belson, Mrs.
Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. Hyam (Cape Colony)
Benjamin, Mr. L. A. and Miss
Bennett, Mr. S. Rowe
Bennett, Mrs. (Newfoundland)
Berger, Dr. L.
Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs.
Berner, Mr. and Mrs.
Berridge, Miss F.
Berthon, Mr. Alderson
Bethell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles
Beveridge, Mr. George
Beynon, General, Mrs., and Miss
Biddulph, Mr. O. E. (New Zealand)
Bird, Mr. and Mrs.
Black, Mr. J. P. Watts
Blackwood, Mr. and Mrs. John H. (Victoria)
Blagrove, Captain H. J. (13th Hussars)
Blakiston, Mr. W. M.
Blandford, Mr. Thomas
Blennerhassett, Mr. R., M.P.
Blinkhorn, Miss and Miss E.
Blyth, Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for South Australia)
Blyth, Lady and Miss
Bompas, Mr. H. M., Q.C., and Mrs.
Boog, Miss
Boswell, Mrs. Douglas
Boulnois, Mr. Charles
Boult, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur (South Australia)
Bourguignon, Mr. and Mrs. G.
Bourne, Mr. C. W. and Miss
Bourne, Mr. Stephen
Bowler, Mr. H. A.
Bowler, Mr. T. A.
Boys, Mr. B. J.
Brace, Dr. and Miss
Bradshaw, Mr. Stanford A.
Bramston, Mr. and Mrs. John
Breakell, Miss
Bremer, Mr. and Mrs. G.
Brennon, the Misses St. John
Brex, Mr. and Mrs. J. G.
Bridge, Mr. H. H. (New Zealand), and Miss A'Deane
Bridger, Miss
Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas
Bright, Mr. H.
Bright, Mr. Samuel
Brock, Mr. John
Brock, Mr. T. A.
Brodie, Miss
Brodribb, Mr. and Mrs. K. F. (Victoria)
Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. J. A.

Brooke, Mr. L.
Brooke, Mr. T.
Brooks, Mr. Henry, and Miss Brooks
Brooks, Mr. Pakenham (Mauritius)
Brooks, Mr. W. H. and Miss C.
Broughton, the Misses (2)
Brown, Mr. Alexander
Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Andrew
Brown, Dr. A. M. (New South Wales)
Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Charles (Cape Colony)
Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C. Barrington
Brown, Mr. and Mrs. George
Brown, Mr. William
Brown, Miss
Browne, Mrs.
Browne, Miss
Browne, Mrs. and Miss (Tasmania)
Browning, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. (New Zealand)
Bruce, Mr.
Brutton, Major and Mrs.
Bryant, Mr. J. W.
Buchanan, Mr. George and Miss
Buchanan, Sir George and Lady Leith, and Miss Leith
Buckler, Mr. C. D and Miss
Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. George (New Zealand)
Buckley, Miss
Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. E. J.
Burn-Blyth, Mr. R.
Burrall, Mrs.
Burrel, Miss N.
Burrows, the Rev. Leonard and Mrs.
Burrows, Professor Montagu
Busby, Mr. John (New South Wales)

Caddy, Mr. Pascoe
Caird, Mr. P. Henryson
Cameron, Sir Roderick W., K.C.M.G.
Cameron, Mr. and Mrs.
Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Allan (Victoria)
Campbell, Mrs.
Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles
Campbell, Sir Duncan, Bart.
Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. F. (Victoria)
Campbell, Miss
Campbell, Miss J.
Canziani, M., and Madame
Cape, Miss
Carden, Colonel and Mrs. George
Cargill, Mr. W. W. (New Zealand)
Carleton, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh (New Zealand)
Carlyon, Mr. E. F. G.
Carrelli, Signor and Signora
Carson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J.
Carson, Mrs.
Carter, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. (Griqualand West)
Cassel, Mr. and Mrs.
Cassels, Miss
Caswell, Mr. and Mrs. J. G.
Cattanach, Mr. and Mrs.
Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. Robert (New South Wales)
Chadwick, Miss.
Chadwick, Miss Helena
Challis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E.
Challis, Capt. H. J.
Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur
Chambers, Mr. C. E.
Chambers, Sir George H. and Lady
Chambers, Miss Constance
Chambers, Mr. James
Chambers, Mr. John (New Zealand)
Chambers, Mr. J. B. (New Zealand)
Chambers, Miss
Chandos-Pole, Lady Anna and Miss
Chatterjea, Mr. F. B. (Calcutta)
Chesney, Mrs.
Chethem-Stroud, Mr. and Mrs. (New Zealand)
Chevalier, Mr. and Mrs. N.
Chichester, Miss
Chichester, Miss Amy
Chichester, Miss C.
Churchill, Mr. John F. (Ceylon)
Chynoweth, Miss
Chynoweth, Miss Ida
Clark, Mr. William, M.L.A., and Mrs. (New South Wales)
Clark, Mrs.
Clarke, Mr. Charles B. O.
Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Hyde
Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson
Clarke, Miss
Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart (New Zealand)
Clayton, Mrs. and Miss
Clifford, Lord and Lady
Clifford, the Hon. Emma
Clifford, Sir Charles and Lady
Clifford, Mr. C. W.
Clifford, Mr. F.
Clifford, Mr Hugh
Clifton, Mr.
Cockburn, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. (British Honduras)
Cole, Mr. and Mrs. C.
Cole, Mr. Robert E.
Cole, Miss
Collins, Mr. and Mrs. J. R.
Collins, Miss
Collinson, Mr.
Collison, Mr. and Mrs.
Collyer, Colonel, R.E.
Colmer, Mr. J. G. (Canada)

Colomb, Captain J. C. R., R.M.A., and Miss Laura Colomb
Connell, Mr. and Mrs. John
Connell, Miss
Conti, Signor Tito
Coode, Sir John and Miss E. L.
Coode, Miss E. C.
Cooper, Lady and Miss
Corbett, Mr. A. C.
Corbett Mr. and Mrs. T. L.
Corbett, Miss
Cork, Mr. N.
Corscaden, Mr. and Mrs. J. F.
Cosby, Miss
Cousens, Mr. C. H.
Coutts, Mrs.
Cox, Mr. J. G.
Cox, Miss
Cox, Miss J.
Cox, Mr. R. Hippesley
Craig, Mr. W. D.
Cranston, Mr. and Mrs. W. M.
Cranston, Miss
Crawford, Mr. J. Coutts (New Zealand), and Mrs. Armina Willis
Cribb, Mr. Thomas H.
Crossman, Colonel W., R.E., C.M.G.
Crowder, Mr. and Mrs. B.
Crowder, Miss
Crowder, Miss Amy
Crowe, Mr. W. Leedham (South Australia)
Cumming, Miss
Cunliffe, Mr. John
Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. P. (New Zealand)
Currie, Sir Donald, K.C.M.G., M.P.
Currie, Lady and Miss.
Currie, Miss Ada
Currie, Mr. Reginald
Curtis, Mr. and Mrs.
Cutolo, Mrs.
Costa, Mr. D. C. Da and Miss (Barbados)
Costa, Mr. Kenneth Da (Barbados)

Dalton, Mr. E. H. G. (Brit. Guiana)
Dalton, Dr. Norman
Daly, Mr. and Mrs. James E. O., and Miss
Dart, Mr. H. J. B.
Daubeney, General Sir H. C. B., K.C.B., and Lady
Davenport, Mr. and Mrs.
Davidson, Mr. and Mrs.
Dawson, Mrs.
Davis, Mr.
Davis, Mr. N. Darnell (Brit. Guiana), and Miss Robinson
Davson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. (Brit. Guiana)
Davson, Mr. James W. and Mrs. G. L. (Brit. Guiana)
Davson, Miss
Dawson, Mr. H. H.
Dawson, Miss
Deakin, Mr. and Mrs.
Deare, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. (Cape Colony)
Deare, Miss and Miss May
De Castro, Mr. Percival
De Colyar, Mr. H. A., and Mrs. Baliol Scott
Deering, Mr. Samuel (Assist. Agent-General for South Australia)
De Lantz, General and Mrs.
Delmege, Mr. E. T.
Denison, Lieut.-Col G. T. and Mrs. (Canada)
Denison, Miss and Miss Carrie (Canada)
Dennis, Lieut.-Col. J. S., C.M.G., and Mrs. (Canada)
De Satgé, M. Henri
De Satgé, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar (Queensland)
Deverell, Mr. and Mrs. W. T.
De Villiers, Mrs. and Miss (Cape Colony)
Devitt, Mr. T. L.
Devonshire, Mr. R. and Miss
Dick, Mr. Arthur
Dick, Mr. and Mrs. Gavin, G. (Queensland)
Dicken, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. (Queensland)
Dicken, Miss
Dickinson, Miss
Dickson, Mr. James, and Miss
Dickson, Mr. John F., C.M.G., and Mrs.
Dickson, Miss and Miss Annie
Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. (Victoria)
Digby, Mr. and Mrs. John, and Miss
Donahoo, Mrs.
Donne, Mr. and Mrs. William
Donolly, Miss
Doughty, Mr. and Mrs. Edward
Douglas, Mr. J. H.
Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart
Douglas, Miss, and Miss Jessie
Douglas, Mrs.
Dove, Miss
Down, Dr. and Mrs. J. Langdon
Doyle, Lady, and Miss
Drane, Miss
Drury, Lieut.-Colonel E. R., and Mrs. and Miss (Queensland)

Drury, Mr. and Mrs. Mark H.
Drury, Miss C.
Dubois, Mr. F. T.
Du Croz, Mr. and Mrs. C. G.
Du Croz, Mr. and Mrs. F. A.
Du Croz, Mr. Percy
Dudley, Dr., and Mrs. J. Gardner
Duke, Dr., A.M.D.
Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles
Duncan, Mr. William
Dunckley, Mr. Charles
Duncombe, Mr. G. F.
Dunlop, Mr.
Dunlop, Miss M.
Dunne, General
Dunolly, Miss Flora
Durham, Mr. Charles
Dutton, Mr. Frank M., and Miss Stow
Dutton, Mr. Frederick, and Miss Beatrice Bridger
Dwyer, Mr. O.
Dwyer, Miss
Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Thiselton

Ebden, Mr. and Miss
Eckroyd, Mr. W. Farrer, M.P. and Mrs.
Edenborough, Mr. Charles
Edwards, Miss
Elder, Mr. Frederick, and Miss Baynes
Elder, Mr. T. E.
Elder, Miss C.
Elder, Mr. and Mrs. W. G.
Engleheart, Mr. C.
Engleheart, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. G.
Ellis, Sir Barrow H., K.C.S.I., and Lady
Elmslie, Mr. Wilmot
Elmslie, Miss Lilla
Engledow, Mr. Charles J. (Grenada)
Errington, Mr. George, M.P.
Errington, Mr. James
Eschenauer, Mademoiselle
Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Gowen (Melbourne)
Evans, Mr.
Everett, Mrs.
Eykyn, Mr. Roger

Fagge, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred
Fairfax, Mr. G. E.
Fairfax, Mr. and Mrs. James R. (New South Wales)
Fairfax, Miss (New South Wales)
Fairfield, Mr. and Mrs. Edward
Fairhead, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S.
Farmer, Mr. A. F.
Farmer, Mr. and Mrs. James (New Zealand)
Farmer, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. M. (Cape Colony)
Farmer, Miss and Miss J. E. (Cape Colony)
Fass, Mr. and Mrs. A. (Natal)
Fass, Miss (Natal)
Fawcett, Mrs.
Fauns, Rev. J. Anderson
Feez, Mr. A.
Fell, Mr. Arthur and Mrs. Edwards
Fell, Mrs.
Fellows, Mrs. Howard
Fenton, Mr. Myles
Fenwick, Dr.
Fenwick, Mr. and Miss
Fenwick, Miss F.
Fenwick, Mr. Pascoe
Ferguson, Miss Amy
Ferrari, Miss
Field, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. (Montserrat)
Fife, Mr. George R. (Queensland)
Findlater, Mrs.
Findlay, Mrs. A.
Findlay, Miss S. C.
Findlayson, Dr. Alexander and Miss (British Guiana)
Findlayson, Mr. J. H.
Fisher, Mr. J. D.
Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. R.
FitzGerald, Mr. John
FitzGerald, Sir Seymour, G.C.S.I., and Miss
FitzGerald, Mr. Vesey
FitzMauriceM r. G.
Flack, Mr. T. S.
Fleetwood, Mrs.
Fleming, Miss
Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs.
Focking, Mr. and Mrs. A. ape Colony)
Folkard, Mr. A.
Follett, Mr. C. J.
Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Henry (Cape Colony)
Forster, Mr. Anthony and Miss Collins
Forster, the Right Hon. W. E., M.P., and Mrs.
Fortescue, the Hon. Dudley F.
Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Henry (British Honduras)
Frank, Mr. Bacon
Franks, Mr.
Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander
Fraser, Mr. Augustus R.
Fraser, Mr. Charles.
Fraser, Mrs. C. A. and Miss
Fraser, Mr. (Canada)
Fraser, Mr. G.

Fraser, Mr. H. (New Zealand)
Fraser, Mr. James
Fraser, Mr. Thomas and Miss Turnbull (New Zealand)
Freeland, Mr. H. W.
French, Miss
Friedberger, Mr. and Mrs.
Fryer, Mr. and Mrs. George E. S.
Fuller, Mrs.
Fulton, Captain John and Miss Townsend
Furley, Mr. and Mrs.
Galloway, Lieut.-Colonel
Gammie, Mr. and Mrs.
Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. Charles
Gardiner, Mr. Agg
Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. Maitland
Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart
Gates, Mr. Adolph
Gates, Mr. Isidore
Gates, Miss
George, Major and Mrs. Nelson
Gibberd, Mr. James and Miss Marion
Gibbs, Mr. S. M.
Gibson, Mr. D. B.
Gibson, the Misses
Gibson, Mr. J. S.
Gilchrist, Mr. Ernest
Gilchrist, Mr. and Mrs. James (New South Wales)
Gilchrist, Mr. Sydney
Gilchrist, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. (New Soute Wales)
Gildea, Miss
Giles, Mrs. Thomas (South Australia)
Giles, Mr. T. O'H. (South Australia)
Gill, Mr. and Mrs. Dundas
Gill, Miss C. and Miss J.
Gill, Mr. Thomas
Gillespie, Mr. Colin M.
Gillespie, Mr. Robert (Canada)
Gipps, Miss
Girdwood, Mr. and Miss
Gisborne, Mr. and Mrs. William (New Zealand)
Gisborne, Miss, Miss Edith, and Miss Gertrude (New Zealand)
Glanfield, Mr. George
Glendinning, Mr. J.
Godson, Mr. G. R.
Godson, Miss
Goldschmidt, Mr. Anthony (Cape Colony)
Goldsworthy, Colonel and Mrs. Walter T.
Goodliffe, Mr. and Mrs. W. J.
Gordon, the Hon. Sir Arthur, G.C.M.G., and Lady
Gordon, Mr. A., C.B., and Mrs.
Gordon, Miss
Gordon, Major and Mrs. W. Fletcher
Gordon, Miss
Gordon, Miss McCann
Gorring, Lady
Gough, Mr. and Miss
Gough, the Hon. Hugh
Gould, Mr. and the Misses
Gouldsbury, Surg.-Major V. S., C.M.G., Administrator of Gambia
Gowie, Mr. Robert
Graeme, Miss
Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar
Graham, Mr. William and Miss Reynell
Grahame, Mr. and Mrs. W. S.
Grant, Hon. J. G., M.L.C. (Barbados), and Mrs.
Grant, Mrs. and Miss
Gray, Mr. Robert J.
Gray, Miss and Miss Ebie
Greathead, Mr. J. H.
Greathead, Mr. W. H.
Green, Mr. Morton (Natal)
Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick
Gregory, Sir Charles Hutton, K.C.M.G., and Lady
Gregory, Sir William, K.C.M.G., and Lady
Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. F.
Griffin, Sir Lepel H., K.C.S.I.
Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. Charles
Griffith, Mr. W. Brandford, Jun. (West Africa), and Miss
Grigg, Mr. J. C.
Grigsby, Mr. W. E., LL.D.
Grimshaw, Mr. Stansfield
Guillemard, Mr. A. G.
Griscotte, Miss
Gwynne, Mr. F. A. and Miss
Habershon, Mr. W. G.
Hall, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hepple (Canada)
Hall, Mr. and Mrs. William
Hall, Mr. W. and Miss
Hall, Miss A.
Hall, Miss H.
Hall, Miss M.
Hallett, Mrs., Miss, and Miss A.
Halsey, Mr. Thomas
Haly, Mr. J. Standish
Hamilton, Mr. James G.
Hamilton, Mrs. (Tasmania)
Hamilton, Miss Ada
Hamilton, Miss Lilla
Hamnett, Mr. F. H. (India), and Miss Stillwell
Hancocke, Miss
Hanson, Lady, Miss, and Miss M.
Hardy, Mr.
Hare, Miss

Hargrade, Miss
Harling, Dr.
Harnett, Colonel
Harper, Dr. Gerald
Harragin, Mr. W. Campbell (British Guiana)
Harrington, Mr. F. M.
Harrington, Mr. T. M.
Harris, Mr. Alfred
Harris, Mr. E.
Harris, Mr. Edward
Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Wolf
Harris, Mr. and Mrs. W. J.
Harrison, Miss
Harrison, Miss
Hart, Miss
Harvey, Miss and Miss A.
Haslam, Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. (Manitoba)
Hastings, Mrs. and Miss
Hawkes, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. (South Australia)
Hawkes, Miss
Hay, Mrs. H. W.
Haycock, Mr. (Canada)
Hays, Mr. Walter (Queensland), and Mrs. C. J. Hatcher
Hay, Mr. William (New South Wales)
Head, Mrs.
Heathfield, Mr. E.
Hebron, Mr. A.
Heineman, Dr.
Henderson, Mr. and Mrs.
Henry, Mr. and Mrs.
Henry, Mr. Snowdon
Henty, Mr. C. J.
Henty, Mr. Harry P. and Miss Victoria)
Henty, Mr. and Mrs. Henry (Victoria)
Herbert, Miss
Herbert, Miss
Herring, Rev. A. Styleman
Hervey, Mr. A. W. (Newfoundland)
Hervey, Colonel
Highett, Mr. and Mrs. John M. (Victoria)
Hill, Mr. and Mrs. John S. and Miss Dora
Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew (Queensland)
Hitchins, Mrs. and Miss
Hocken, Mr. William
Hoey, Mr. J. Cashel, C.M.G., and Mrs.
Hogg, Mr. F. W.
Hogg, Mr. and Mrs.
Holden, Mr., Mrs., and Miss
Holdship, Mr. G. W.
Holdship, Mrs.
Holland, General
Holland, Miss Emily
Hollway, Mr., and Mrs., and Miss
Hollway, Mr. J. W.
Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas (New South Wales)
Holt, Major
Holt, Mr. and Mrs. W. D.
Holt, Miss and Miss C.
Honeyman, Dr.
Hood, Mrs., and Miss Wharton
Hopkins, Mrs. (Sydney)
Hordern, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony (Sydney)
Hordern, Mr. Edward C.
Hornabrook, Mr. Charles S.
Horner, Miss
Hotham, Miss
Howard, Mr. J. Howard
Howard, Mrs. and Miss
Howatson, Miss
Hoyde, Mrs. de la
Hudson, Canon Percy
Hughes, Dr. D. E.
Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. John
Hull, Mrs. and the Misses (2)
Hume, Mr. John
Humphrey, Miss
Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. George H.
Hunt, Mr. Holman, R.A., and Mrs.
Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. John (Natal)
Hunt, Miss
Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew (British Guiana)
Hunton, Mrs.
Huxham, Colonel and Mrs.

Ibbetson, Mr.
Icely, Mr. T. R. (New South Wales)
Inglis, Mr. and Mrs.
Irwin, Mr. J. V.

Jackson, Lieut.-Colonel W. H. M.
Jamieson, Mr. Hugh
Jauffret, Mr.
Jay, Mr. Charles
Jeaffreson, Mrs. and Miss Cordy
Job, Mr. William
Johnson, Mr. James A. (Victoria)
Johnson, Miss
Johnson, Mrs. and Miss
Johnston, Mr. H. A.
Johnston, Major-General W. W. W., and the Misses (Jamaica)
Jollie, Mr. and Mrs.
Jollie, Miss and Miss C.
Jolly, Miss Katharine
Joly, Mr. A. M.
Joly, Mr. E. N.
Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Henry

Jones, Mr. Murray J., and Miss Welch (Victoria)
Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. S.
Jourdain, Mr. Henry J.
Joyce, Miss

Keep, Mr. C. J.
Keep, Mr. Edward (New South Wales)
Keep, Mr. Ernest and Miss
Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin R.
Kennedy, Mr. D. C. and Miss (Victoria)
Kennell, Miss
Kent, Mr. G. B.
Keon, Mrs.
Kerr, Mrs.
Keyser, Mr. Arthur
Kidd, Mr. John, C.M.G., and Mrs. (Canada)
Kilpatrick, Mr., Mrs. John, and Miss
Kimber, Mr. and Mrs. Henry
Kimber, Miss
King, Mr. Arthur
King, Mr. and Mrs. J. A.
King, Miss
King, Rev. Mr. and Mrs.
Kingsbury, Mr. and Mrs.
Kingsley, Mr. C. (Victoria)
Kingston, Mr.
Kingston, Miss Cécile
Kingston, Miss Julia
Kingston, Miss Mary
Kingston, Mr. A. M.
Kirby, Captain and Mrs.
Koch, Mr. Gallus
Knight, Mr. A. H. (Victor
Knight, Mr. Clifford
Knight, Mr. and Mrs. J. W.
Knox, Mr. Adrian
Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Edward (New South Wales)
Knox, Miss and Miss K.
Knox, Mr., Mrs., and Miss (New York)
Krohn, Mr. and Mrs. W.
Krohn, Mr., Mrs., and Miss
Kunhardt, Miss
Kyshe, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. (Mauritius)

Labalmondière, Mr. G. J.
Labilliere, Mr. and Mrs. F. P.
Laming, Mr. P.
Lamprey, Surgeon J. J., A.M.D.
Landale, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander (New South Wales)
Lang, Mr. and Mrs. W.
Lang, Miss F. and Miss M.
Lanyon, Mr. John C. (South Australia
Lardner, Mr. and Mrs. W. G.
Lart, Mrs. and Miss
Lascelles, Mr. John (Victoria)
Latchford, Mr. Edward
Latchford, Mrs. and Miss Florence
Laughland, Mr. and Mrs. James (Victoria)
Law, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs.
Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander
Lawrence, Miss
Lawrence, Miss C.
Lawrence, Mr. H. C.
Lawrence, Miss M.
Laws, Mr. and Mrs. Horace (Victoria)
Leake, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur
Leake, Miss
Le Champion, Colonel and Mrs.
Leclezio, Mr. Justice and Mrs. (Mauritius)
Leclezio, Miss (Mauritius)
Lefroy, General Sir Henry K.C.M.G., C.B., and Lady
Lefroy, Major and Mrs. H.
Lefroy, Miss.
Legge, Lieut.-Colonel W. Vincent, R.A.
Leisham, Mrs.
Le Mottée, Major and Mrs.
Lemprière, Miss
Le Patourel, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur (New South Wales)
Le Patourel, Major
Lethbridge, Mrs.
Lethbridge, the Misses
Levey, Miss (Victoria) and Miss Bouligny
Levi, Mr. Frederick and Miss
Lewis, Mr. John
Lewis, Mr. N. E. (Tasmani
Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Owen
Lewis, Mrs. Pitt
Lewis, Miss
Lindesay, Miss
Lindsay, Miss
Little, Mr. James
Little Miss
Littleton, the Hon. Henry S.
Llewelyn, Mrs.
Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Richard
Lloyd, Mrs. John and Miss
Lloyd, Mr.
Lomas, Mr. W. H.
Long, Mr. Claude H. and Miss
Longmuir, Mr.
Looke, Mr. J. N.
Loos, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. (Ceylon)
Lorimer, Mr. Charles
Lorimer, Mr. James
Lovely, Lieut.-Col. J. C. (South Australia)
Lovely, Mr. William, R.N.
Low, Mr. and Mrs. W. Anderson (New Zealand)

Lown, Mr. R. D. and Miss
Lowry, Lieut.-General R. W., C.B., and Mrs.
Lowry, Miss and Miss M.
Lubecki, Mr. A. D.
Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Edward
Lucas, Mr. and Miss (Victoria)
Lumpkin, Mr. C. Jenkins
Lyall, Mr.
Lyons, Mr. Maurice (New South Wales
Lysons, General Sir Daniel, K.C.B., and Lad

Macan, Dr.
Macarthur, Lady
McArthur, Mr. Alexander W. and Miss Macmillan
McArthur, Sir William, K.C.M.G., and Miss Shillington
McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. (West Africa)
Macartney, Mr. and Mrs. C. H.
McClure, Sir Thomas, Bart., M.P., and Lady
Macdonald, Mr. C. F. J. and Mrs.
Macdonald, Lieut.-Gen.
Macdonald, Miss
McEacharn, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. (Queensland)
McEwen, Mr. and Mrs. D. P.
Macfadyen, Mr. James J. and Miss
Macfie, Mr. and Mrs. R. A.
McGaw, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph (New South Wales)
McGaw, Rev. J. T.
McGeorge, Mr. James
McGrath, Mr. and Mrs. George
Macgregor, Mr. James
Mackay, Mr. A. Mackenzie
Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. E. H.
Mackenzie, Mr. J. Kenneth
Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs.
Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan
Mackinnon, Surgeon-General, C.B.
Mackinnon, Mr. L.
McKinnon, Mr. R. Neil and Miss
Mackintosh, Dr. and Mrs.
Mackirdy, General
McLelan, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. and Miss (Canada)
Macleod, Rev. Donald, M.A.
Macnab, Mr. Duncan
Macnamara, Mr.
Macneil, Miss
Macpherson, Mr. John
Macpherson, Mr. Joseph, and Miss Marion Robinson
Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. (Victoria)
Macpherson, Miss F.
Mactavish, Miss
Maddox, Miss and Miss R. Maddox
Mahoney, Mr. James
Main, Mr. George (South Australia)
Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. A. J.
Malleson, Colonel G. B., C.S.I., and Mrs. Malleson
Mallet, Mr. Barnard
Manackji, The Setna E. (India)
Manchester, the Duke and Duchess of
Manford, Mr. William (Gold Coast) and Mrs. George Cumming
Manifold, Mr. W. T. (Victoria)
Manin, the Count and Countess de
Manley, Mr. William
Manning, Sir William and Lady (New South Wales)
Mansfield, Mr. and Mrs. George A. (New South Wales)
Marchant, Mr. and Mrs. W. L.
Marchant, Miss and Miss Edith
Mare, Mr. W. H. (Newfoundland)
Mare, Miss Edith
Marsden, Mr. James
Marsh, the Rev. T. H.
Marshall, Sir James and Lady
Marshall, Miss
Marshall, Mr. John
Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles
Masaroon, Mr., Mrs., and the Misses (Cape Colony)
Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus (New South Wales)
Matterson, Mr. and Mrs. William
Matterson, Miss Ethel
Maturin, Mr. W. H., C.B., and Mrs.
Maxwell, Mr. Frederick D., Mrs. and Miss
Meggett, Mr. Robert
Meinertzhagen, Mr. E. L.
Mellor, Mr. J. P.
Merewether, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. S. and Miss
Merry, Mr. W. L.
Metcalfe, Mr. Frank E. and Miss Fanny
Metcalfe, Miss Kate
Methuen, Captain and Mrs.
Miller, Mr. John
Miller, Miss and Miss G.
Miller, Dr.
Miller, Mr. J. D.
Miller, Mr. R. C.
Miller, Mr. and Mrs. William and Miss
Miller, Dr. and Mrs. W. B.
Milligan, Dr. Joseph (Tasmania)
Milner, Mr. and Mrs. Robert and Miss

Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. C. T.
Moir, Mr. A. W., C.M.G. and Mrs. (St. Kitts)
Molesworth, the Rev. Viscount and Lady
Molesworth, Mr., Mrs., and Miss
Molineux, Mr. G. and Miss
Moloney, Captain Alfred, C.M.G., and Mrs. (Gold Coast)
Montague, Miss
Montalba, Mr. A.
Montefiore, Mr. C.
Montefiore, Mr. H.
Montefiore, Mr. Herbert B.
Montefiore, Mr. Jacob
Montefiore, Mr. and Mrs. J. B.
Montefiore, Miss
Montefiore, Mr. and Mrs. J. L., and Miss Augusta
Montefiore, Mr. Lealie J., and Miss
Montgomerie, Mr. and Mrs. H. Edmonstone
Montgomerie, Miss, Miss Constance, and Miss Marion Edmonstone
Montgomerie, Mr. Wm. Edmonstone
Moodie, Colonel, R.N., and Mrs. (Cape Colony)
Moore, Mr. Arthur, M.P., Mrs. and Miss
Moore, Mrs. Cornwallis
Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph
Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. O. V.
Morgan, Miss Rita
Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. S. V.
Morland, Miss Grace
Morris, Mr. and Mrs. D. (Jamaica)
Mort, Mrs. Henry, Miss Mort, and Miss Loui Mort
Muir, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh
Muir, Miss and Miss Janet
Munckton, Miss
Mungeam, the Rev. Mr., Miss, and Miss M.
Murphy, Mrs. and Miss
Murphy, Miss
Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew
Murray, Mr. Felix S. (Cape Colony)
Murray, Mrs.
Murray, Miss G. M.
Murray, Miss L. M.
Murray, Colonel and Mrs. Gostling
Murray, Mr. and Mrs. R. W.
Murray, Mr. and Mrs. W. M.
Murray, Mr. William (Victoria)
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Musgrave, Miss
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Nairn, Miss Annie (New Zealand)
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Nash, Mr. and Mrs. E. H.
Nash, Mr. Herbert
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Nathan, Mr. Henry
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Newton, Mr. Arthur
Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles
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Osgood, Miss Julia
Owen, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gwynne (Transvaal)
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Purvis, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert
Pyle, Miss

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Renshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Francis
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FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting was held at the Charing Cross Hotel on Friday, June 29, 1883, at 3 o'clock.

In the absence of His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P., Chairman of the Council, the chair was taken by Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

The Hon. Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, which had appeared in two of the daily papers.

The Chairman nominated Mr. J. D. Thomson and Mr. H. E. Montgomerie scrutineers of the ballot, for the members of the Council to be elected at the meeting.

The Hon. Secretary read the Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting, which were confirmed.

The Chairman then called upon the Hon. Secretary to read the Annual Report of the Council, which had previously been circulated amongst the Fellows.

Report.

The Council have much pleasure in presenting to the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute their Fifteenth Annual Report. It exhibits a steady onward progress, which must be gratifying to all who feel an interest in the work of extending a knowledge of the various portions of the British Empire, and promoting the cause of its permanent unity.

The grant by Her Majesty of a Royal Charter of Incorporation on September 26 last was an event of very great importance, and enables the Institute to hold property in its own name. The Charter has been printed and circulated amongst the Fellows, and will in future be bound up with the Rules, accompanied by a special Form of Bequest. A Common Seal has been engraved, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter.

During the past year 107 Resident and 330 Non-Resident Fellows have been elected (together 437), as compared with 118 Resident and 217 Non-Resident (together 335) in the preceding year. The list now comprises 745 Resident and 1,214 Non-Resident Fellows, or a total of 1,959. The increase in the number of Non-Resident Fellows fully justifies the opinion of the Council, as expressed at the last Annual Meeting, that the payment of a

small entrance fee on election, while making an appreciable addition to the funds, would not affect the influx of new Fellows.

The financial statement which accompanies this Report shows an increase in the total revenue of £411 1s. 9d., as compared with last year. After providing for the entire cost of the Royal Charter and Common Seal, a sum of £1,521 7s. 6d. has been invested in Colonial Government Securities, making a total so invested of £5,500.

The Council recommend that Rule 23 be repealed, and the following Rules adopted in lieu thereof:—

> 22A.—A list of the Fellows who shall be in arrear at the time of the Annual Balance of the Accounts of the Institute shall be laid by the Treasurer before the Auditors to be certified by them.
>
> 23.—Once in every year the name of every Resident Fellow in arrear for three months, or, in the case of a Non-Resident Fellow, for twelve months, together with a statement of the arrear, shall be reported to the Council by the Finance Committee, and immediate notice of the same, with an account of such arrear, shall be forwarded to every Fellow at his last known address, whose name shall have been so reported. If the arrear be not paid within one calendar month, or, in the case of a Non-Resident Fellow, within twelve calendar months from the date of such notice, or within such further time as the Council may grant upon special cause to them shown, the name of the Fellow so reported, together with a statement of the arrear, shall be suspended in the rooms of the Institute. If the arrear shall not be discharged within three months after such suspension, the Council may remove the name of such Fellow from the list of Fellows.

The Council have had under anxious consideration the question of the removal of the rooms and offices of the Institute to larger and more suitable premises, and have appointed a Committee of their body specially to inquire into and to report fully on the subject.

The following is a list of the papers which have been read at the ordinary meetings of the past Session:—

1. The Indebtedness of the Australasian Colonies in Relation to their Resources. By Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G.
2. The North-West Territories of Canada. By the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Saskatchewan.
3. A Chapter in the History of New Zealand: The Treaty of Waitangi. By Sir William Fox, K.C.M.G.
4. South Africa: The Territories adjacent to the Kalahari Desert. By Parker Gillmore, Esq.
5. Fiji as it is. By Sir John Gorrie.
6. Haidarábád. By Colonel George Bruce Malleson, C.S.I.

7. Postal Communication with the East: India in Six and Australia in Sixteen Days. By William Campbell, Esq.

8. Planting Enterprise in the West Indies. By D. Morris, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.

The Annual Conversazione was held at the South Kensington Museum on June 21, and was attended by 2,191 guests.

Valuable contributions to the Library continue to be received, and a list of donors is appended. The usefulness of this important adjunct to the Institute is apparent from the increasing frequency with which it is referred to by Fellows and their friends.

During the past Session the Council have devoted much attention to the subject of diffusing and popularising information concerning the Colonies amongst the rising generation of this country, and have decided to offer prizes for the best essays or papers on some Colonial subject. The competition will at present be confined to members of the universities and pupils in the schools of the United Kingdom, and will be open to both sexes. The subject selected for the first competition is—"The Australasian Colonies: their History and present Position, Geographical, Political, and Commercial." This competition will take place during the ensuing autumn. The Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education has been communicated with, and is of opinion that the proposal is one which "will have the effect of stimulating this very important and useful branch of education." The subject has also been brought under the notice of the Head Masters of the Public and great Middle-class Schools, and the replies which have been received indicate a very general recognition of its importance, and a cordial desire to co-operate. It is, however, represented that a serious difficulty arises from the want of modern and trustworthy text-books and maps suitable for school use. With a view to meet this requirement, the Council have invited the various Colonial Governments to assist them by transmitting copies of the most recent and complete maps, together with any school-books which may be useful in imparting instruction in this country. The Council have under consideration the propriety of preparing and publishing, under the authority of the Institute, a suitable text-book with appropriate maps; as, after inspecting the text-books and maps which are at present in use in schools in the United Kingdom, it is found that such books and maps are generally out of date, and in some cases convey very erroneous information. It is confidently hoped that the action of the Council will have an important influence in directing public attention, both at home

and in the Colonies, to a question of vital interest to the Empire at large.

The earnest attention of the Fellows is again invited to the enormous emigration which continues to flow from the British Isles. It appears from the most recent official returns that during the last thirty years 5,085,799 persons of British origin emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom no less than 3,383,601 went to the United States, and ceased to be subjects of the Queen. In the belief that ample room is to be found under the British flag for the whole of our surplus population for generations to come, it continues to be the desire of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute to do all in their power to direct the stream of emigration to the Colonial portion of the Empire. The official returns show that during the three years 1880, 1881, and 1882, 749,910 persons of British origin have emigrated; and that during the first five months of the present year no less than 140,921 persons of British origin have left these shores. It is well known to the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute that the British people in the Colonies are the best and most profitable customers for the manufactures produced by their fellow-countrymen at home, and that the Colonies form the true and proper outlet for the employment of the surplus labour and capital of the Mother Country. The statistics of the Board of Trade prove that the percentage of British exports to British possessions over those to foreign parts is annually and steadily increasing; and that within the last three years the value of the British exports to British Possessions has increased from about one-third of the whole to several millions in excess of one-third. In addition to the profits of this large trade, the people of this country are receiving an income of not less than £40,000,000 a-year from their investments in the British Colonies and Dependencies.

It will be within the recollection of the Fellows that as long ago as April 29, 1875, a deputation from the Royal Colonial Institute presented a memorial to the Secretary of State for the Colonies advocating the annexation of New Guinea, on the ground of its proximity to the Continent of Australia, and the danger which would arise should a foreign nation establish itself on the northern shores of Torres Straits. Being still impressed with the importance of that Island in relation to British interests, whether regarded from Home, Colonial, or Imperial points of view, and in consideration of the recent action of the Queensland Government, the Council again memorialised Her Majesty's Government, and

on June 1 went in deputation to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, respectfully urging that the whole of the Island, or those parts thereof to which any recognised Government cannot establish a clear right, should be annexed to, and in due form be declared to be part of, the British dominions. The Council feel persuaded that the course they have taken will meet the approval of the Fellows of the Institute, and of our fellow-countrymen throughout Australasia. Resolutions on this subject will be submitted to the Fellows.

In conclusion, the Council congratulate the Fellows upon the increasing appreciation, both at home and in the Colonies, of the efforts of the Institute to promote the great national objects for which it was founded.

FREDERICK YOUNG,
Honorary Secretary.

June, 1883.

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J. G. Bourinot, Esq., Ottawa, Canada
Miss E. M. Bourke, New Zealand
Thomas Briggs, Esq.
A. M. Brown, Esq., M.D.
C. D. Buckler, Esq.
Dr. Walter L. Buller, C.M.G., F.R S., Wellington, New Zealand
Acton Burrowes, Esq., Manitoba
William Campbell, Esq.
W. H. Campbell, Esq., LL.D., British Guiana
Mrs. Carey-Hobson
Hugh Carleton, Esq.
Messrs. Chapman and Hall
F. W. Chesson, Esq,
G. B. Clark, Esq., M.D.
Major-General Collinson, C.B.
Joseph G. Colmer, Esq.
H. Stonehewer Cooper, Esq.
Thomas Cornish, Esq.
J. Coutts Crawford, Esq.
W. M. Crocker, Esq.
Hon. Adam Crookes, Q.C., M.P., Canada
Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.
Dr. Langham Dale, Chancellor, Cape of Good Hope University
J. B. Davidson, Esq.
Messrs. P. Davis and Sons, Natal
Samuel Deering, Esq.
W. J. P. Elliott, Esq.
Messrs. A. M. and J. Ferguson, Ceylon
H. A. Firth, Esq., Calcutta
Sir William Fox, K.C.M.G., New Zealand
L. R. Fyfe, Esq., Jamaica
J. Burton Gibbs, Sydney, New South Wales
Edwin Gilpin, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia
G. C. Goslin, Esq.
E. H. Gough, Esq.
H. A. Greig, Esq.
Dr. Robert Grieve, British Guiana
James Hector, C.M.G., M.D., Wellington, New Zealand
H. H. Hayter, Esq., C.M.G., Government Statist, Melbourne
Hon. T. Holt, M.L.C., Sydney, New South Wales
J. V. H. Irwin, Esq.
E. F. im Thurn, Esq., British Guiana
A. W. Kranichfeld, Esq., Leipsic
Professor A Liversidge, Sydney, New South Wales
Messrs. Longmans and Co.
Joseph Macdonald, Esq.
R. A. MacFie, Esq.
Rev. John Mackenzie
J. Macpherson, Esq.
H. C. McDonald, Esq.
Charles Marvin, Esq.

Gisborne Molineux, Esq.
Capt. Maloney, C.M.G., Lagos
Capt. A. N. Montgomery
D. C. F. Moodie, Esq., Adelaide, South Australia
W. H. Moore, Esq., Antigua
O. V. Morgan, Esq.
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Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company
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Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G., Barbados
G. W. Rusden, Esq.
H. C. Russell, Esq., Government Astronomer, New South Wales
Dr. G. H. Schwarz
Dr. R. Schomburgk, Adelaide, South Australia
David Scott, Esq,
J. S. Segre, Esq., Jamaica
John Shaw, Esq.
T. Sheffield, Esq.
S. W. Silver, Esq.
A. C. Sinclair, Esq., Jamaica
Messrs. Smith, Torbet and Co., Cape Town
William Sowden, Esq., Adelaide, South Australia
Edward Stanford, Esq.
Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart.
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Mrs. Summers
William Thomson, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Charles Todd, Esq., C.M.G., Adelaide, South Australia
Sir Robert Torrens, K.C.M.G.
H. C. Usher, Esq., British Honduras
Dr. John A. Wegg, Jamaica
Lieut.-Colonel William White, Ottawa, Canada
Walter H. Wilson, Esq., Brisbane, Queensland
A. Winter, Esq.
James A. Youl, Esq., C.M.G.
The Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras
The Anthropological Institute
,, Anti-Slavery Society
,, Ballarat Agricultural and Pastoral Society
,, Bodleian Library
,, Cambridge University Library
,, Canadian Institute
,, Chamber of Commerce—
Adelaide, South Australia
Cape Town
Dunedin, New Zealand
Melbourne, Victoria
,, Colonial Office
,, Colonial Museum, Wellington, New Zealand
,, Crown Agents for the Colonies
,, Diocesan Synod of British Guiana
,, East India Association
,, Free Public Library—
Birmingham
Derby
Glasgow (Mitchell)
,, (Stirling and)
Leeds
Liverpool
Melbourne, Victoria
Swansea
Sydney, New South Wales
,, Howard Association
,, Launceston Mechanics' Institute
,, Literary and Historical Society of Quebec
,, Medical Board of Victoria
,, New Zealand Institute
,, Royal College of Physicians
,, Royal Engineer Institute, Chatham
,, Royal Geographical Society
,, Royal Society of New South Wales
,, Royal Society of South Australia
,, Royal Society of Tasmania
,, Royal United Service Institution
,, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, U.S.A.
,, Social Science Association

The Society of Arts
,, South African Association
,, South Australian Institute
,, Statistical Society
,, University College, Toronto
,, Victoria Institute
,, Government of—
British Columbia
Canada
The Cape of Good Hope
Ceylon
Natal
New South Wales
New Zealand
Queensland
South Australia
Straits Settlements
Tasmania
Victoria
Western Australia
The Court of Policy, British Guiana
,, Legislative Assembly of—
Ontario
Quebec
The Department of State, Washington, U.S.A.
,, High Commissioner for Canada
,, Agent-General for New South Wales—
New Zealand
South Australia
Victoria
Queensland
The Bureau of Agriculture, Manitoba
,, Registrar-General of Queensland
,, Registrar-General of New Zealand
Also Files of the following Papers from the Proprietors:—
British Mercantile Gazette
British Trade Journal
Colonies and India
Edinburgh Courant
European Mail
Home and Colonial Mail
South African Mail
Africa, South
Cape of Good Hope—
Beaufort Courier
Eastern Star, Grahamstown
Fort Beaufort Advocate
Natal—
Mercury
Witness
Orange Free State—
Friend of the Free State
Africa, West
Gold Coast Times
Australasia
Fiji—
Times
New South Wales—
Illawarra Mercury
Sydney Echo
,, Illustrated News
,, Mail
,, Morning Herald
Temora Herald
Yass Courier
New Zealand—
Ashburton Guardian
Country Journal
Otago Daily Times
Queensland—
Brisbane Daily Courier
Capricornian
Cooktown Courier
Darling Downs Gazette
Mackay Standard
Maryborough Chronicle
Port Denison Times
Queenslander
Queensland Punch
South Australia—
Illustrated Adelaide News
Kapunda Herald
Port Adelaide News
South Australian Register
Southern Argus, Strathalbyn
Tasmania—
Mercury, Hobart
Victoria—
Argus
Australasian
Australasian Sketcher
Imperial Review
Melbourne Review
Western Australia—
Enquirer, Perth
West Australian, Perth
Borneo
North Borneo Herald
Canada
Daily Witness, Montreal
Gazette, Montreal
Globe, Toronto
Weekly British Colonist, British Columbia
India
Indian Agriculturist, Calcutta
Malta
Times
West Indies
Antigua—
Times
Bahamas—
Nassau Guardian
Nassau Times
Barbados—
Globe
Herald

Barbados—
West Indian
British Guiana—
Argosy
Colonist
Daily Chronicle
Royal Gazette
British Honduras—
Belize Advertiser
Colonial Guardian
Grenada—
Equilibrium
Grenada—
St. George's Chronicle
Jamaica—
Budget
Colonial Standard
Creole
Gleaner
St. Lucia—
Voice
Trinidad—
Chronicle

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

For the Year commencing 12th June, 1882, and ending the 11th June, 1883.

Receipts.		£ s. d.
Bank Balance as per last Account	£955 16 0	
Cash in the hands of the Honorary Secretary	5 1 2	
		960 17 2
9 Life Subscriptions of £20	£180 0 0	
45 ,, ,, 10	450 0 0	
2 ,, ,, 9	18 0 0	
120 Entrance Fees of £3	360 0 0	
98 ,, ,, £1 1s	102 18 0	
4 Subscriptions of £2 2s	8 8 0	
655 Subscriptions of £2	1,310 0 0	
965 Subscriptions of £1 1s	1,013 5 0	
20 Subscriptions of £1	20 0 0	
		3,462 11 0
12 months' Dividend on £500 Victoria Government 5 per cent. Debentures (less Income Tax)	£24 6 6	
Do. do. £200 at 4 per cent.	7 15 8	
12 months' Dividend on £500 Canada Government 5 per cent. Debentures (less Income Tax)	24 6 5	
12 months' Dividend on £500 Cape of Good Hope Government 4½ per cent. Debentures (less Income Tax)	21 17 10	
12 months' Dividend on £500 South Australia Government 4 per cent. Debentures (less Income Tax)	19 9 2	
6 months' do.	9 14 7	
12 months' Dividend on £700 New South Wales Government 4 per cent. Debentures (less Income Tax)	27 4 10	

Payments.		£ s. d.
Salaries		499 7 6
Printing		367 6 10
Advertising Meetings		31 0 0
Hire of Rooms for Meetings and Expenses		51 12 0
Reporting Meetings		31 10 0
Reports of Meetings sent to Fellows		128 15 1
Postages		186 3 1
Stationery		80 7 9
Books and Binding		46 17 2
Newspapers		63 7 10
Furniture, &c.		41 5 6
Rent, No. 15, Strand		230 0 0
Housekeeper—care of Rooms, Fuel, &c.		40 12 0
Guests' Dinner Fund		17 11 6
Conversazione—		
Refreshments supplied	£275 2 6	
Floral Decorations	40 0 0	
Use of South Kensington Museum and Attendance	51 18 6	
Attendance of Guards Band	31 10 0	
Attendance of Hungarian Band	31 10 0	
Printing	18 0 0	
		448 1 0
Investments in Colonial Government Debentures—		
£500 South Australia 4 per cent.	504 7 6	
£300 Victoria 4 per cent.	302 12 6	
£300 New South Wales 4 per cent.	309 7 6	
£400 Queensland 4 per cent.	405 0 0	
£100 Cape of Good Hope 4½ per cent.	102 15 0	
		1,624 2 0

12 months' Dividend on £600 Queensland Government 4 per cent. Debentures (less Income Tax)	23 7 0		
12 months' Dividend on £500 New Zealand Government 5 per cent. Debentures (less Income Tax)	24 6 6		
		182 8 6	
Amount received in connection with the Conversazione		322 15 0	
Proceeds of Sale of Papers, &c		2 10 6	
Principal of £100 Cape of Good Hope 4½ per cent. bond paid off		100 0 0	
		£5,031 2 2	

Royal Charter of Incorporation, and Common Seal		220 7 0	
Designs for proposed Medals		15 15 0	
Gratuity		20 0 0	
Subscriptions paid in error, refunded		8 2 0	
Miscellaneous		25 2 11	
		4,182 6 8	
Balance in hand as per Bank Book	£848 10 2		
Cash in the hands of the Hon. Secretary	0 5 4		
		848 15 6	
		£5,031 2 2	

Note.

SECURITIES HELD.

Victoria Government 5 per cent. Debentures		£500
Ditto, 4 per cent.	,,	500
Canada Government 5 per cent.	,,	500
Cape of Good Hope 4½ per cent.	,,	500
South Australia 4 per cent.	,,	1,000
New South Wales 4 per cent.	,,	1,000
Queensland 4 per cent.	,,	1,000
New Zealand 5 per cent.	,,	500
		£5,500

W. C. SARGEAUNT,
Honorary Treasurer.
June 11, 1883.

Examined and found correct,

15, STRAND, 18*th June*, 1883.

W. WESTGARTH,
G. MOLINEUX, } *Auditors.*

Sir W. C. Sargeaunt, K.C.M.G., Hon. Treasurer: In compliance with your invitation to make an explanation, I would offer to the Fellows of the Institute the few following remarks. The accounts of the Institute have been audited by auditors appointed by yourselves, and have been found correct. They have been printed and circulated amongst the Fellows of the Institute; they are, I think, in a very simple form, and they have been doubtless mastered, and are well understood by you all. I will only say that if there are any points on which any Fellow desires further information it will afford me great pleasure, to the best of my ability, to give it to him. Again we have closed our year with great financial prosperity; and although our expenditure has been heavier than it ever was before, yet our income has been such that we have been able to meet the increased expenditure without any inconvenience whatever, and we have carried to our Reserve Fund a larger amount than we have ever done in any previous year. Notwithstanding a large investment and a large expenditure, we closed the year again with a very considerable current balance in the hands of our bankers. I think all this, gentlemen, must be eminently satisfactory to you. There have been, from time to time, criticisms upon the policy of laying by, year by year, what we have looked upon as surplus funds; but it has been considered sometimes that we have been somewhat parsimonious towards our Fellows, and that we might have done better by spending the whole of our year's income on conveniences to be enjoyed by the Fellows. For my own part I have always advocated the laying by of something every year; and I think I may now point—and I would ask those who have advocated that policy to join with me in pointing—with some triumph to the sum that we have now before us at our command. We hope, in the words of one of the Fellows whom I see in this room, very shortly to get out of lodgings and to get into a house of our own. I would ask you whether the command of a sum, say £6,500, which is at our disposal to-day, has not enabled us to do with prudence what perhaps without it we should have hesitated to do, that is, to enter into our building engagements?

The Chairman: In rising to move the adoption of the Report, which will give an opportunity for the discussion of any part of it to which any gentleman may desire to draw attention, I feel it is not necessary for me to detain you by any lengthened observations. It traverses very wide ground, and alludes to a great number of subjects of very considerable importance. There are only two of them, I think, to which I need refer specially. The first is, the

attempt made by the Council, at the instance of some of its leading members, to spread a better knowledge of the history and the geography of the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain among the rising generation in this country; and I am sure that everyone will agree that it is very necessary that some effort should be made in that way, and a great deal of trouble has been taken by the Committee, under the auspices of my friend Mr. Strangways, to accomplish that object. It is not an easy one, and it is not to be done in a day; but I think steps have been taken which will eventually lead to the introduction, by and by, into the principal schools of the country of a better class of book on the subject of Colonial history and geography than is to be found in most, or any, of them. Another point of great importance was necessarily only glanced at in the Report, that is, the obtaining a site for the Royal Colonial Institute on which to erect a building of its own. Since the Report was first drafted, as you have heard to-day, resolutions have been passed at a special meeting authorising the Council to proceed in that direction, and, I am happy to say, steps have since been taken which place the matter beyond doubt; and we shall be in a position shortly to begin the erection of a suitable, but not an extravagantly large, building, one which will be a vast improvement upon anything we have hitherto had for the accommodation of our Fellows, in that central and convenient situation, Northumberland Avenue. I will not go further into that matter; there are some here much better acquainted with it than I, and probably there may be some explanations given by them as to the course which it is proposed to pursue. But I do think that it is a point of very great importance, and I could hardly, occupying the position I do, abstain from referring to it. I think it is a duty we owe to ourselves and our Fellows, and, I may say, to the Colonies generally, to provide a more suitable place at which we can carry on our operations. It was a duty to ourselves, because, having obtained a Royal Charter of Incorporation, and having got the consent of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to become our President, it was scarcely respectable that we should be carrying on our operations in the floors over a hosiery shop in the Strand; and it was a duty to our Fellows, for it was not proper accommodation for those who wished to read or consult the Library, or to aid in collecting the articles necessary to form the proposed Colonial Museum; there was no adequate accommodation for the large numbers of our Fellows, exceeding, I am happy to say, two thousand. Then, I think it was due to the Colonies, for as we call ourselves the Royal Colonial Institute, and

profess to represent their interest in this country—and I believe we attempt it to the best of our abilities, and not without success—it was not befitting the greatness of the part played by the British Colonies in the composition of the Empire, that we should not have a proper place at which we could carry on our proceedings. There is a third point which I ought to notice, as resolutions I see will be moved on the subject, and that is the question of the annexation of the Island of New Guinea. I trust we may soon learn that the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the subject is favourable, after they have given full consideration to all the circumstances of the case; but I will not trench upon that subject further, as the whole question is to be brought before you. I will conclude by moving the adoption of the Report and the Financial Statement for the past year.

Mr. N. Darnell Davis (British Guiana): How do the Council regulate the investment, because I see we had at one time a balance of £800 or £900 at the end of the year? I don't know whether it is true, but I understand that the Treasurer, or Council, have even waited until it has reached £1,500.

Sir W. C. Sargeaunt: Oh, no. The way we regulate it is, that when we consider the balance too much, the Finance Committee recommend the Council to authorise the investment of £400 or £500, and thus reduce the amount.

Mr. Frederick Young: Another point is, that all our subscriptions are due on the 1st January, and we sometimes appear at the beginning of the year to have a large sum in our hands; but we have to look forward for several months to see what our possible expenditure may be, for we should not get it over again, and for some part of the year we have a good deal of money in our hands, and cannot invest it immediately, as we may want it during the current year.

Captain J. C. R. Colomb, R.M.A.: I would make one remark with regard to this Report on the question of emigration: "The earnest attention of the Fellows is again invited to the enormous emigration which continues to flow from the British Isles." I just draw attention to one remarkable fact, which is this, that since the last meeting of the Council the first State-aid emigration ever adopted by this country or Parliament has been passed and acted upon, and that we have now taken a new departure in emigration. It is not only that voluntary emigration is flying to another flag, but according to the Bill passed through Parliament, it encourages the payment of money to people to throw off their allegiance to the

British Crown. I think it is a remarkable fact, and the actual result, as I know from personal experience, of what I call the apathy of Parliament and this country, and the great national loss, putting aside sentimental and commercial considerations, the loss of allegiance and the loss of producing powers, the effect is, that a very considerable portion of the public funds of this country have been used, and are being used, as you will find when the Returns are presented to Parliament—as I hope they will be before next session—that most of the money, the proceeds of British taxation, has actually gone to transpose those people who owe allegiance to the Queen, and who are capable of being producers, to throw off their allegiance and transpose them into citizens under a foreign flag.

Mr. J. Dennistoun Wood: But we find that the United States don't even thank us for supplying them with the millions which we send there. Of the hundreds of Irish emigrants who have gone to New York, Mr. Trevelyan says there has been gross exaggeration of the number of alleged paupers landed there. It appears that a few of those Irishmen who went to New York did not land with a pound in their pockets, and therefore immediately the Government authorities of New York raise an unfriendly outcry against this country, as if we were doing them an intentional injury. Why, they ought to be glad to have every able-bodied man we send; and, for my part, I regret they were not sent to Canada, instead of being sent to New York.

The Chairman then announced the result of the ballot as follows:—

President.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.

Chairman of Council.

His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P.

Vice-Presidents.

His Royal Highness the Prince Christian, K.G.
His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.T.
His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I.
His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K.G.
The Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.
The Most Noble the Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven, K.P.
The Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G.
The Right Hon. Viscount Bury, K.C.M.G.

The Right Hon. Viscount Cranbrook, G.C.S.I.
The Right Hon. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G.
The Right Hon. Lord Carlingford.
The Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P.
The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P.
The Right Hon. Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart., G.C.B., M.P
Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.
Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G.

COUNCIL.

Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
A. R. Campbell-Johnston, Esq., F.R.S.
Sir Charles Clifford.
Sir John Coode.
General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, K.C.B.
H. W. Freeland, Esq.
Arthur Hodgson, Esq., C.M.G.
H. J. Jourdain, Esq.
F. P. Labilliere, Esq.
Lieut.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B.
Nevile Lubbock, Esq.
Sir George MacLeay, K.C.M.G.
Captain Charles Mills, C.M.G.
Gisborne Molineux, Esq.
Jacob Montefiore, Esq.
John Rae, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
Alexander Rivington, Esq.
Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart.
H. B. T. Strangways, Esq.
J. Duncan Thomson, Esq.
Sir R. R. Torrens, K.C.M.G.
William Walker, Esq.
J. Dennistoun Wood, Esq.
James A. Youl, Esq., C.M.G.

TRUSTEES.

Lord Kinnaird. Sir John Rose, Bart., G.C.M.G. James Searight, Esq.

HONORARY TREASURER.
Sir W. C. Sargeaunt, K.C.M.G.

HONORARY SECRETARY.
Frederick Young, Esq.

Mr. DAVIS: May I make a remark about this question before the Council, of offering prizes for the best essays? The Report says: "The competition will at present be confined to members of the Universities and pupils in the schools of the United Kingdom, and will be open to both sexes." Now, why should the essays be confined to those two classes? Why not extend them to members of the universities, schools, and colleges in the Colonies? It seems to me there is no information as to the terms or the conditions under which the prizes will be competed for; but I think if these essays are to take the form of narratives, we can hardly expect members of Universities and schoolboys to give us any satisfactory narratives. I am a humble student of Colonial history myself, and I think the history of most of our Colonies has yet to be written; and, as far as I can see from such books as those written by Mr. Payne, it is mere book-making, as the writers merely get hold of some old books, and cook them up for the occasion. We must, consequently, get the history of the Colonies written by persons who know their histories, and who will write justly, after making original researches. A standard history of a Colony is

such a book as that written by Mr. Rusden, of New Zealand. I heard a literary man speak of it as a most excellent work; and when more such works shall have been written, and, perhaps, under the patronage and auspices of this Institute, then the members of our universities in England and boys at school may be able, from really satisfactory histories, to produce something that will be educational to them, at all events. I presume that the great point that Mr. Strangways and those acting with him wish to encourage is, research into the history of the Colonies on the part of the public; but I think before we take up that point we ought to provide those people with a solid foundation for their studies. We should first of all get people like Mr. Strangways himself to write a handbook of the Colony with which he is acquainted. I do not mean handbooks in the ordinary guide-book form. I am sure Mr. Strangways would not adopt anything that is hackneyed, but would give us something original about South Australia; and we might get Mr. Labilliere to give us something about Victoria. When these books are before the public, we shall then enable the persons whom we want to interest to give us something in the way of an essay upon any given group of Colonies. If these things are not to be narratives, but to be criticisms, I should like to know what the value of the criticisms of Eton or Harrow boys upon the past history of our Colonies would be? I should say that not merely the English people require to be educated in their history, but the colonists themselves, many of whom are most ignorant of the history of the Colonies of their birth or adoption. With regard to these valuable papers read at the Institute meetings, I have heard men in the Colonies speak most highly of them. These papers, however, quite lose their educational effect upon the British public from not being noticed by the Press. I would suggest that the Council should reconsider the fixture of Tuesday evenings for our meetings. If we had Wednesdays, we should often have the reporters present, and more notice would be taken of the papers, and now and again some little light would be let in upon Colonial questions. With regard to the question of emigration, which is a most important one for the Colonies, and in European countries which are much to the front. Armies are made up of large numbers of men, and maintained by money; and Colonies not merely maintain men, but are capable of producing them and providing money. When British subjects go out of the Empire, we actually lose all the benefit of their producing power, and a generation of men arise who become foreigners to us; whereas, if you

send them to the Colonies, you not only maintain them under British sway, but their children grow up to maintain the Empire. Then, in the matter of the educational influence of this Institute. I saw the other day a handbill of a publication entitled, "How the poor live." If there were someone qualified to write tracts about the Colonies, showing how England's poor can live if they go out to the Colonies, and what sort of people they will find there, how valuable it would be. Some of the poor people talk of Australia as if it were a foreign country; they do not seem to know that it is inhabited by English people. They should be taught that they are merely transferring themselves from one English country to another, and many more would then go out than do at present.

Mr. H. B. T. Strangways: I am very much obliged to my friend Mr. Davis, but I must positively decline to have anything to do with writing a handbook, for I am sure if I were to attempt it that some of the old women who might have to criticise it would say the subject was not dealt with in a sufficiently serious manner. Their pupils might like it, but they wouldn't have the chance of reading it, as it would probably not be admitted to the schools, the subject not being treated in a sufficiently serious manner. As to writing tracts for the people, if you go to the proper localities you can get a hundredweight of tracts, but who is going to read them? If you were to give them away people might think that printed matter is not worth more than is paid for it, and they would not read it. Captain Colomb has complained of the action of the British Government in sending to America so many Irish, but my impression is that a large proportion of those Irishmen who go out to America have no allegiance to shake off.

Captain Colomb: Oh yes, yes!

Mr. Strangways: Then I can only say that in sending away others than Fenians, Boycotters, Invincibles, and other rowdies, that they are exporting the wrong kind of Irishmen. I dare say some of the Americans would like to have a few more. The American Government do not mind receiving any number of Irishmen so long as they have money in their pockets, in which event they will not take the trouble to inquire whether they are paupers or not, at least until they have given them ample opportunity of spending the little money they have got. When they have kept them on board ship so long that they can have spent the money they have taken out with them then the wide-awake, cute Yankees will declare them paupers, and will send them back to the land from which they came; or the British Government must keep them, by providing them with money, so

that they cease to be paupers. Coming to this question of the essays, it is all very well to find fault; I know how much easier it is to find fault than arrange a plan. I have had a large experience, and I think Mr. Davis is trying his hand at fault-finding now. We have considered almost every plan possible in respect to this proposal of endeavouring to teach the rising generation of this country that there are such places as the Colonies; and the view which at last has been adopted, first by the Committee appointed to inquire into the matter, and lastly by the Council, has been, that if we can get, by offering these money prizes, a considerable proportion of the pupils in the schools and the young men at universities to make themselves acquainted with Colonial and Indian subjects, and see whether they think they would have the chance of producing something that would get them the money prizes, so much the better. The fact is, we have had to consider whether that would be a useful expenditure of the money. And further than that, I intend to say that as soon as the notification of these prizes which are to be given appears in the public prints—and I hope a meeting of the Committee will be held in the course of a few days to make the final arrangements—when that public notification will appear I believe it will be without exception the very best advertisement for this Institute that has ever taken place. As to the proposal to include the schools and colleges of the Colonies so that this competition should be open to them, we do not want to teach people in the Colonies about the lands they live in—they know that already; we want only to teach people in this country that the Colonies do exist, of which they have little or no knowledge here. Again, the magnitude of matters with which you have to deal in this country is very great. There is a publisher in this town of London, whose place of business is not very far from where we are assembled, who has dealings with no less than 15,000 schools; and if only a small proportion of those schools send in competitions for these prizes, I say we should have something to do with them, and when the papers come in I should like to call in my friend Mr. Davis's assistance. Turning to the text-book, I am sorry to say that that has been shunted by the Council. It is difficult to get the majority of the Council to agree to anything on this subject, and when they do agree they do so very much in the same way that the House of Lords agrees with the Deceased Wife's Sister's Bill—they pass it at one meeting and shunt it at the next. I hope they will, however, see the error of their ways, and rescind their last decision and go back to the former one. But the preparation of the text-book is most difficult indeed. What

is wanted is some small book that would be used as a text-book in schools. But for schools both of the wealthier classes and the Board schools it must be done at a cheap rate. We are informed by a publisher that the nominal selling price ought not to exceed 8s. 6d., the trade price being about 2s. 6d. But a book of that sort would be one of a different nature to that shadowed forth by Mr. Davis. I do not think a historical work for the Colonies would be of any use. I hope by the adoption of the Report it will be shown that the proposal of the Council, in which Sir Henry Barkly was good enough to say I had taken a great deal of the trouble in working it out and in getting it up, has met with the approval of the Fellows.

The CHAIRMAN: I think my friend Mr. Strangways is rather hard upon his brothers in the Council in saying we shunted the suggestion for the preparation of a Colonial text-book. What was thought was, that as the Council had applied to the different Colonial Governments as to the character of the works they would recommend respecting their Colonies, that it was better to wait until we had their answers before publishing a work here; and it has been merely deferred until we have received replies to the communications already addressed to the different Colonial Governments. I think, therefore, it will be seen that we have not shunted the recommendation laid before us.

The CHAIRMAN again moved the adoption of the Report and the Accounts, and they were passed unanimously.

Mr. G. MOLINEUX: I beg to move the adoption of the alterations in the Rules suggested by the Council, which have reference to the collection of arrears of subscriptions. It is of a formal character, and a copy has been sent round to every Fellow.

That Rule 23 be repealed, and the following Rules adopted in lieu thereof:—

22A.—A list of the Fellows who shall be in arrear at the time of the annual balance of the accounts of the Institute shall be laid by the Treasurer before the Auditors to be certified by them.

23.—Once in every year the name of every Resident Fellow in arrear for three months, or, in the case of a Non-Resident Fellow, for twelve months, together with a statement of the arrear, shall be reported to the Council by the Finance Committee, and immediate notice of the same, with an account of such arrear, shall be forwarded to every Fellow at his last known address whose name shall have been so reported. If the arrear be not paid within one calendar month, or, in the case of a Non-Resident Fellow, within twelve calendar months from the date of such notice, or within such further time as the Council may grant upon special cause to them shown, the name of the Fellow so reported, together with

the statement of the arrear, shall be suspended in the rooms of the Institute. If the arrear shall not be discharged within three months after such suspension, the Council may remove the name of such Fellow from the list of Fellows.

Sir FREDERICK P. BARLEE, K.C.M.G.: I have much pleasure in seconding this Resolution. The proposed alterations seem to carry so much good sense with them that words would be almost useless in endeavouring to explain them. I therefore content myself with simply seconding the Resolution.

Captain BEDFORD PIM, R.N.: Is it not necessary to have a second meeting in order to confirm the alterations of the Rules?

Mr. STRANGWAYS: Now that the Institute is an incorporated body it is necessary that they should be more particular in acting strictly in accordance with the regulations than they were before the Charter; and I have been under the necessity at times of putting the question, "Have the regulations been complied with?" We often find that existing regulations have not been complied with; and according to the interpretation it was felt necessary to place upon them, it was extremely difficult to comply with some of them, and therefore this particular matter was referred to a committee, who prepared these regulations, and in substance there is no alteration whatever from the regulations at present in force. But I would call attention to one important matter, that is that nearly 25 per cent. of the Fellows of this Institute are now in arrear, and many of them would have to be dealt with under these regulations. In point of fact, many Fellows join the Institute, and afterwards, from changing residence, or leaving the Colonies, and one thing and another, do not care to remain members. But I would say that the percentage of Non-resident Fellows who may come under this rule does not exceed the Resident Fellows, for whom there is no excuse.

Mr. W. S. TURNER (British Guiana): I am glad to find that the special opinion on the part of the meeting will remove the slur that is cast upon the Non-resident members. The proposed Rules are so clear and so absolutely necessary that I hope they will not only remove a stigma, but deal with the matter in a satisfactory and, I trust, effective way.

Mr. W. PEACE: With regard to the remarks that fell from Mr. Strangways that 25 per cent. are in arrear, where are those in the financial statement before us?

Mr. FREDERICK YOUNG: Will you allow me to say that there are a great many—too many—members in arrear, but I should like to

correct Mr. Strangways a little. The amount of arrears is not quite so large as 25 per cent. I hold in my hand the exact list of those who are in arrear :—

Resident Fellows in arrear for this year	9
For more than one year	8
	17
Non-Resident Fellows in arrear for one year ..	193
More than one year	91
	284
New Fellows not paid	46
Total	330

Mr. Peace : I would make a suggestion that in future years we should have a statement of assets and liabilities.

Mr. Young : We have been so anxious to deal only with cash in hand that we have not dealt with this valuable asset, and those Fellows who have not paid we have not dealt with as an asset at all.

Mr. J. A. Youl, C.M.G. : The only thing we have left out is the probable assets.

Mr. Turner : You practically treat this as a bad debt.

Sir W. C. Sargeaunt : If we put down as an asset a subscription in arrear for three years from any Fellow of this Institute, and he failed eventually to pay those arrears, we should certainly mislead the Fellows as to our assets.

Mr. Peace : It is a matter I think that we may safely leave in the hands of the Hon. Secretary and the Treasurer. I am glad I mentioned the matter, for we have got our minds disabused of one thing, that would have had a great influence elsewhere. I would suggest to the Council whether there is sufficient notice given even to Resident Fellows that their subscriptions have not been paid. It is very easy for a circular to be mislaid in a person's office when he is absent, and if there is no arrangement as to repetition, I would suggest that instead of striking a man's name off after a month's notice it would be well to write to him.

Mr. Young : They have not only had one, but two and three notices since the 1st January, and they get half a dozen ere we bring them before the Council.

Mr. Molineux : By the Rule proposed every Non-resident Fellow would have his notice seven months.

Mr. Strangways : I would explain that the figures I placed before you were the figures placed before the Council when this

matter was under discussion, and the figures then represented about 25 per cent.

Mr. Young: I must again rise. You see, the figures are altering continually. We have several corresponding secretaries, and until they return to me the subscriptions they have collected, those Fellows are in arrear as far as I am concerned. But when I lay a statement before the Finance Committee perhaps a week or two after the mails from Australia or elsewhere come in, it alters the whole aspect of the matter. I have given you the figures to-day, but to-morrow, or next week, I hope they will alter again for the better.

Mr. Joseph Beaumont: I don't quite agree that this Resolution is a mere matter of form, or that it ought to be accepted as a mere matter of course. I am surprised to find that what is called arrears are so small; and so I am the more surprised at the urgency of the many circulars sent out on the subject, although one gentleman asked how notice was given of subscriptions being due. As the proposed alteration of the Rule appears to be intended with the view of putting the screw on, I certainly do protest against that. I think this is an honorary society, to which gentlemen belong because they feel an interest in its objects, and who engage and wish to pay their contributions on that footing, who are neither paupers nor debtors; and they ought not to be continually pestered with printed circulars dictating the time and mode of paying their subscriptions, which they are quite willing and ready to pay according to their habit, and natural habit, in such matters. I am quite free to say for my own part that I feel very much affronted at the course taken, which is certainly not what I am accustomed to. I think I have had six or seven circulars in the course of this year, some of them being much stronger than I consider becoming, and not such as would in the least tend to induce me to pay, but quite the contrary.

Mr. Young: I hope, as they are signed by me, that they are as courteous at last as at first.

Mr. Beaumont: I hope we have not yet got to the point that the circulars are uncivil: I did not say that they were so, though I have said that they appear to me unbecoming. But for my own part, I should feel that if I were to make even an actual claim, or if any tradesman employed by me were to send in his demands with the urgency of these circulars, he would be taking a course rather wanting in consideration. I don't in the least believe that that mode of whipping-up subscribers will be found beneficial, even if it were right; I am satisfied it will lose subscriptions rather

than gain them; and I should be sorry to think that the Council, in entering upon what one gentleman has called a building speculation, is to make it a part of his necessities that it should take that course. I rose on the question of this Resolution, as I gather that it is intended to what I should call strengthen the hands of the Hon. Secretary, or the Council, in what I have called whipping-up subscriptions by a system of pressure on the Fellows. It is, of course, quite right that the Secretary and the Council should give their attention to this matter, and in a reasonable way remind the Fellows of subscriptions when due or in arrear, and, in a proper case of real default, to consider at their own table any exceptional case; but as to the system of sending out from the commencement of the year such circulars and notices as now referred to, if the Council think that is a desirable mode of proceeding, I can only say that I consider it is a great mistake. I think so, not only for the reasons I have stated, but also because, if it were otherwise admissible, it is one for which there is no occasion. The facts stated show that there is no reason to fear, even if such a method would prevent, the loss of arrears. It is not, and ought not to be, a matter of any consequence whether there is a balance of £600 or £800, more or less, at the bank. In fact, during most of the year, the Council has nothing whatever to do with the money in hand. But what I object to is the financial affairs of the Institute being conducted upon the principle of whipping-up every farthing you can get from the Fellows.

Mr. Morton Green: Might I ask if it is the rule to send to a member who is in arrear the Volume of our Proceedings?

Mr. Young: No.

Mr. Beaumont: That question reminds me that the thing that made me feel this had gone beyond what I was disposed to acquiesce in without remonstrance, was the last circular I received, which said that if I sent my subscription I might have tickets for the Conversazione. I believe that my subscription would have been sent before the Conversazione, but for that circular, and but for it I would have gone and taken several friends. But on receiving it my feeling was that it was so objectionable that I should not consent to send my subscription on those terms; and I consequently withheld my subscription until after the Conversazione, and did not attend it. I think it my duty to bring before this Institute the objections which I feel there are to this mode of proceeding, and to object to the Resolution which appears to be proposed with reference to it.

Mr. Young: I must draw Mr. Beaumont's attention to the fact that there is a rule that all subscriptions are due on January 1, and if gentlemen forget or do not pay soon after that day it becomes my duty as Honorary Secretary to call their attention to the Rule, and if they neglect it month after month I think I equally perform my duty by reminding them again and again, if they do not comply with the Rules. I am here to carry out the Rules of the Institute, but I do not do it in a way leaving it to chance.

Mr. Strangways: Another thing Mr. Beaumont forgets in the Rules. There is not only a Rule that the subscription is due on January 1, but there is a Rule that no Fellow shall be entitled to the use and benefit of the Institute until his subscription has been paid. I confess I have had a great many circulars from the Secretary, and the plan I have adopted is to pay before the annual balance is made up. But in respect to payments to be made and the circulars sent out, the ordinary business course is to make a memorandum of the day on which money must be paid, and a man knows then what he has to do. I dissent entirely from Mr. Beaumont's view. No one should be allowed to suppose that he would derive any benefit from the Institute unless he has paid up. As to the Conversazione, I always pay my subscriptions so that I might be entitled to my tickets, though I do not attend it. A great many Fellows do not pay at all until the Conversazione is coming on, and as a matter of fact it is one of the best levers for collecting the money, and I would suggest to Mr. Beaumont that if he wants to go to the next he should pay up at once.

Mr. J. D. Wood: I am sorry my friend Mr. Beaumont should have been put to inconvenience. There are certain forms which can be obtained at the office of the Institute, namely, orders to bankers to pay subscriptions yearly, and perhaps Mr. Beaumont will go to that trouble, and thus save himself further annoyance.

Mr. Davis: If the finances of this Institute are to be conducted with success it must be upon business principles. The only fault I find with the Amendment is, that it does not go far enough. There are persons who leave the Colonies and come ever here and buy houses, and from motives of economy, no doubt, endeavour to maintain themselves in the position of Non-resident Fellows. I think that parties who default in that way ought to be provided for and dealt with by this Resolution. I think that they ought to be placed in the position of Resident Fellows as soon as possible. I would submit whether the Rule could not be extended to meet the case of such persons?

Mr. Molineux: There is already a Rule which provides for such cases.

After some discussion as to whether the provisions of Rule 65 had been fully complied with, the Motion was put and carried, with one dissentient only.

Mr. F. P. Labilliere: I have had the honour of having confided to me the next Resolution, New Guinea:—

"That the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute in Annual General Meeting assembled, approve the action of the Council in presenting the Memorial respecting the annexation of New Guinea to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as expressed in the Annual Report."

Should this Motion be carried, as I hope it may be unanimously, it will be followed by this further Resolution:—

"That his Grace the Chairman of the Council be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing Resolution to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

(After some discussion on a point of order, Mr. Labilliere resumed.)

Mr. Labilliere: I think that in taking action upon this question we are perfectly within the scope of the functions for which this Institute exists, especially when we find that the unanimous Colonial opinion upon this subject concurs with the views which the Council formed upon it no less than eight years ago. We felt we should be neglecting our duty as the Council, and losing a great opportunity of promoting the cause we have at heart, if we had not taken the steps of which we now ask the Fellows to approve. It is upwards of eight years since the question of the annexation of New Guinea was first entertained, and a deputation from the Institute went, in 1875, to the Colonial Office to advocate this policy. The course then taken by the Council was approved by the Fellows at the subsequent Annual Meeting, and now, when this question of annexation has ripened to a degree which was not anticipated in 1875, for us to have held down our hands and done nothing, would have been seriously to neglect our duty. I think this is a good test for us in England with regard to these Colonial questions of annexation. If we find the unanimous opinion of the Colonies in favour of annexation I think we may take it that the annexation is desired, not merely in the interests of the adjacent Colonies, but in the interest of the Empire at large. There can be no doubt in the mind of anyone acquainted with this subject that, having regard to the position of New Guinea, if we were to allow a

foreign nation to get possession of that territory we should weaken in a great degree our position in those waters. Now, I will read half a dozen lines from a letter I received dated 19th June, 1873. It is just ten years ago since this subject first attracted the attention of a number of colonists in this country, and we held a private meeting in the rooms of the Institute to talk it over. Those of us who were concerned in getting up the meeting wanted to arrive at the best opinion we could possibly form by obtaining the views of all those most competent to judge upon the subject. One of the gentlemen invited was Captain Yule, who, as Lieutenant of the *Bramble*, surveyed part of the coast of New Guinea, and in reply to my letter inviting him, he wrote me a long and very interesting description of the island, which he concluded with these words: "I think it a great pity that such an apparently fine country, and one so near our Australian Colonies, should remain fallow, and perhaps, worse still, be eventually taken in hand by some foreign Power." That was the opinion of an eminent authority ten years ago. The reasons in favour of the annexation are much stronger at this moment, and I am therefore very confident in submitting this Resolution to the Fellows.

Captain Colomb: I beg to second this Resolution. I am here to support it because I had notice of its coming on at this meeting. I think the meeting will agree with me that we are absolutely and perfectly in order in bringing this Resolution forward. If you brought no Resolution before the meeting with regard to the action taken by the Council with respect to the annexation, I think you would have to rescind your motion which you made two hours ago in adopting the Report, because the Report says that Resolutions on the subject will be submitted to the Fellows; and if you adopt that Report as it stands, unless you consider these Resolutions in due form, you would then be out of order in not doing business in a business-like way. I will not occupy the meeting with lengthened observations with reference to the annexation of New Guinea, for anyone who has paid attention to the matter must recognise the judicious manner in which the Council have dealt with it. For those who have not studied the question it would be impossible in a minute or two to enlarge upon it so as to educate them up to all its bearings. It is a large and serious question; and I am one of those who believe it to be a very important one. I gathered from the remarks of one speaker that he looked at it as an Australian question. Now, I think, on a full consultation of the map of the South Pacific, and with the Board

of Trade Returns worked out, and the lines of British Trade in the South Pacific marked upon that map, I do not think anybody could say that the position of that island is an Australian question only. There the Colonial and Foreign interchange of trade is increasing enormously, and in every step we take we must recognise that further development will go on. We must also recognise the fact that the era of universal peace has not yet come, and considering all these things, I may say that through the energy of Englishmen and subjects of the Queen, we having put our foot down in the South Pacific, I do not think we are exactly in the position to stop where we are. Of course we may go too fast, and the whole question is, do we occupy a position in the Pacific to make the annexation of New Guinea a question of moment? I maintain that we do, because it is a well-known fact that other nations begin to see that the source of our power is in our Colonial Empire. Besides, other nations who wish to rival that power are quite aware that, in order to do so for their own sake and nationality, and for their commercial developments, they will emulate us and desire to possess those unappropriated places of the earth which are suitable for that purpose. Now, obviously, New Guinea is one of those places; and as a matter for securing in the future undisturbed peace in the South Pacific, it would mainly rest upon our possessions there. It is simply a question of whether or not you are prepared to hold the South Pacific. It must be remembered that our maritime supremacy, or that of any nation, does not rest merely upon the possession of ships. It depends upon the resources that are offered and made use of by the development of lands and positions; and the strategical position of the whole of New Guinea, whether you regard it with reference to the Trade Lines of Australia, or the Trade Lines of China or India, or those Lines crossing from the coast to the west in the Pacific, the country that possesses New Guinea would certainly be in a position to contest the supremacy of the sea in the South Pacific. And looking at it in the interest of peace—the ocean having been christened the Pacific—I believe that if England does not calmly and resolutely, not extravagantly, but sensibly put down her foot inch by inch very quickly when the proper time comes for doing so, that there is no hope of the Pacific being always the Pacific Ocean. But looking to the temptations that our huge trade offers, and that we actually place that trade in jeopardy if we allow other nations to occupy the positions in that sea where we have a preponderating influence, if we allow other nations to occupy those positions,

instead of the ocean being the Pacific when we are ever at war, all the vultures which we must expect to prey upon our commerce will be gathered to the Pacific if they can get a foothold. And New Guinea is just one of those spots that would give them that. Therefore I, for one, having looked carefully into the subject for years, have great pleasure in seconding the Motion; and I am glad it fell to the lot of Mr. Labilliere to propose it, because we know the interest he took in the question years ago. I think the Fellows ought to support the action taken by the Council elected by them; I consider it not merely a pleasure but a duty to pass this Resolution. I say the action of the Council has been judicious, and I therefore hope and ask that this meeting will unanimously record its opinion in favour of that action.

Mr. Peace: I shall not think it becoming on my part to detain you very long. I will read the words of the Amendment:—

"That this meeting is of opinion that the question of the annexation of New Guinea is one of great Imperial interest, and should be discussed at a special meeting of the Fellows of this Institute, to be called by the Council for that purpose."

I desire to adopt every argument that Captain Colomb has advanced. I desire to have that information which these gentlemen have got, who ask us to confirm, support, and strengthen the hands of the Council in the action they have taken. I think all the Fellows want that information; and without it I think any support we can give in a bald Resolution of this sort would be a mere wind-bag, without any value.

Mr. Davis: In seconding the Amendment I disclaim any intention of being opposed to this annexation. So far from that, I am in favour of it, and in favour of the action taken by the Council; but my opinion is, that before the Council take such action in future it should first consult the Fellows; and I think the Council hardly recognise the fact that they are the only representative body in this country of the Colonies generally. You are really here the nucleus of Mr. Labilliere's grand scheme of a Federated Empire, and before you do anything like this you should give the Fellows an opportunity of expressing their views.

Sir R. Torrens, K.C.M.G.: It appears to me that what is at the bottom of this discussion is disapproval of the line of conduct adopted by the Council in respect to the annexation. I gathered from the gentleman who last spoke that what is at the bottom of this discussion is disapproval of the action taken by the Council so precipitately; but time is an element in all matters of this

description, and an emergency has to be recognised and acknowledged in certain situations which do not ordinarily occur; the news of this annexation made a vivid impression when I read it, but it was one decidedly of the character of emergency. We did not know whether some foreign Power was not on the road to establish a penal settlement in New Guinea. That was naturally inferred from the precipitate action of people in Queensland, that they had been best informed, and that some foreign Power was about to take possession of the place; and if the Council were to act with any effect whatever, and to show to the Government of this country the feelings of the Colonies, which we believe we represent, prompt action was indispensable. I believe that under ordinary circumstances a question of this importance should be received and discussed by the Fellows, and I hold that the Council would not have performed their duties to the Colonies and the Fellows if they had not adopted the course which they did adopt, and which, I have no doubt, has had its weight in deciding upon whether the annexation of New Guinea is to be confirmed.

Mr. T. D. Wanliss: I will move—

"That while approving of the action of the Council in connection with the annexation of New Guinea,—this meeting considers the question involves not merely a State interest, but Imperial interest, and it is desirable that the question should be discussed at a full general meeting of the Council."

I think unless you embody this with Mr. Peace's, you do not express the views of the meeting of this body, and I think the meeting desires both Resolutions to be carried out. I am sure I do not wish to express any disapproval of the action of the Council in connection with the annexation. I approve their action; but it may be desirable to have the question discussed at a special meeting. I cannot see any objection to that, and therefore I move the Amendment.

Sir F. P. Barlee: It does not appear to me that there is any difference of opinion among those present as to the meaning of the Amendment proposed by Mr. Wanliss, which to my view is intended to endorse entirely the action taken by the Council; but there is at the same time a desire on the part of members present that there should be further discussion on the question of annexation generally. The Resolution virtually expresses approval of the action taken by the Council, but suggests that a meeting should be specially convened to take into consideration the whole question of annexation, to form a separate discussion thereon; and in so doing

we really carry out the action of the Council, and endorse all that is mentioned in the Report. If we do not do that, we shall hardly adopt the Report we have had under consideration. But, on the other hand, if we accept this Resolution, we shall carry it out, and have an opportunity to consider the special views of those who desire to have the matter thrashed out, and under these circumstances I do not hesitate to second the Motion.

Mr. Peace: I desire to say that I proposed to have this question discussed at a separate meeting because of the importance I attach to it, and as I am almost entirely ignorant of the course taken by the Council, I want more information, believing it to be a matter so important as to deserve full attention. I don't know the terms of the Memorial first referred to, but I feel interested in the whole question as a Colonist and an Englishman. Her Majesty's Government have not been able to make up their minds on the subject, and therefore I think we as Fellows of this Institute ought to have an opportunity of forming a sound and practical opinion upon it.

Mr. Frede. Young: We are now assembled at the Annual Meeting of the Institute, and the closing meeting of the Session. In ordinary circumstances some extraordinary event might induce us to have some special meeting to discuss some special questions, but remember where we are; we have never had anything of this kind on any other occasion before, and the suggestion thrown out with regard to the discussion of this question means calling another meeting of a different character to the present. If the meeting assembled approve of the action of the Council, which the Council asked them to do, well then, *cadet quæstio;* but if they wish to have that matter discussed we may have all that has been done upset, and we may drift into some expression of opinion by the body of Fellows as to the action of the Council. I should therefore like, if we could, to come to some conclusion this afternoon.

Mr. Acton-Adams (New Zealand): I think if we were to adopt the view referred to we should fail to attain the end we all have in view, that is, to induce the British Government to sanction the action of the Queensland Government. I think that the approval here of the Council's action would have no particular effect; but if we were not to indulge in a debate, but to discuss this particular matter as affecting the honour of our Empire, we should do far better if we agreed to the motion for the discussion of the question of annexation, and then our Council would, I hope, be instructed to approach Her Majesty's Government with further resolutions on the

matter, and with the further resolution approving of their action; and in that way we should make more impression on the public and the Government at home and throughout the Colonies in supporting the action of the Queensland Government.

Mr. STRANGWAYS: I hope no suggestion of adjournment will be made. The course I submit to you should be to adopt the Resolution submitted by Mr. Labilliere, and then, if the meeting wishes it, adopt another Resolution requesting the Council to call a special meeting of the Institute to consider the question of annexation generally. There is the question of the New Hebrides, the Solomon Islands, and other annexations; there is the question of Madagascar, and if I had the management of that affair I would put a man-of-war between the French ships and Madagascar, and let the French fire through her if they thought fit; if the Government were to act somewhat in that way we should have less trouble in dealing with our neighbours than we have had. Now the point brought forward by Mr. Young is, that this is the closing meeting of the Session, and therefore the calling a special meeting would be an inconvenience. I see nothing in the point that this is the last meeting of the Session; but the dog-days are coming on, and people are going out of town as fast as they can, and out of the 2,100 Fellows I don't think there have been fifty present to-day, and I much doubt even if we call a meeting that we should get anything approaching a large attendance.

Sir JOHN COODE: I quite agree with the remark which fell from one of the speakers, that what we are met here together to-day to do is the ordinary business of an Annual Meeting of the Institute. So much time has been consumed this afternoon, that I would suggest you should confine yourselves to questions arising directly out of the Annual Report, and if any gentlemen think they have good and sufficient grounds for summoning a special general meeting, it is open to them hereafter to take the proper course for attaining that end. I hope we shall now proceed to finish the business before us, and if any twenty-five Fellows think there is sufficient ground for calling a special meeting in terms of Rule 54 to discuss this question of annexation of New Guinea alone, or annexation in general, then I think I have indicated the course which should be pursued. The simple question that arises out of much that has been said is, whether you will or will not approve the late action of the Council? I venture to think that you have done that by having already passed a Resolution adopting the Report.

Captain PIM: I quite agree that we have approved of the action

of the Council, because we have approved of the Report, and consequently of the step taken by the Council; but there is no one in this room who would presume to say that the Fellows have no right to join issue and move an Amendment on the Resolution proposed by the Council, if they think fit to do so. At the same time I would ask my friend Mr. Peace to withdraw his Amendment, and allow Mr. Labilliere's Resolution to go on. I quite agree that there will be a difficulty in getting a meeting together now commensurate with the vast Imperial importance of this subject of the annexation of New Guinea. No one respects and admires the Colonies more than I do; they are great ornaments to the Crown of this country, and should be supported through thick and thin in upholding the interests of the Empire. I think the Council must be delighted with the action taken by the gentlemen around me, for it shows we take a deep interest in the action of the Council.

Mr. Peace: I don't wish to press this on. I have been simply trying to lead up to such action as will give the people of England authentic information from those gentlemen who know what has taken place with regard to the annexation of New Guinea. I confess to being somewhat ignorant on the subject myself, and I know that the bulk of my fellow-countrymen are also ignorant. As New Guinea is not a part of the world I have ever been to, I take interest in this question only in common with other colonists, who realise that it involves great, I may say Imperial interests. I should have been glad if those interested in that part of the Colonial Empire had seen their way to place more information in the hands of the Institute than has been done. It is only that fact which induced me to speak on this subject.

Hon. J. G. Grant (Barbados): I would ask whether any attempt has been made to ascertain the feelings of the inhabitants of New Guinea, as I find by the papers issued there is about half a million people, and I wish to ask whether the feelings of the inhabitants of that province have been ascertained with regard to the annexation, and whether they approve of it?

The Chairman: I think it hardly a matter for the Royal Colonial Institute to ascertain the sentiments of New Guinea. We conclude that Her Majesty's Government and the Government of Queensland would do what was necessary in that matter before consenting to any annexation. I do not think that matter falls within our special province.

Mr. Peace's Amendment having been withdrawn, the Chairman put the original first Resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. LABILLIERE moved—

"That His Grace the Chairman of the Council be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing Resolution to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

Captain PIM: I second that.

The CHAIRMAN put it, and it was carried *nem. con.*

Sir F. P. BARLEE: A Resolution has been placed in my hands, about which there will be no discussion. It is to propose—

"That the thanks of the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute be given to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Frederick Young; the Honorary Treasurer, Sir William C. Sargeaunt, K.C.M.G.; and the Auditors, Messrs. William Westgarth and Gisborne Molineux, for their services during the past year."

I may say that it is not only within my own knowledge, but that of everyone, that the services of these gentlemen are by no means sinecures, but that real active and hard work has been done by them. Mr. Frederick Young has acted as Honorary Secretary since the lamented death of Mr. C. W. Eddy in 1874, and Sir William Sargeaunt as Honorary Treasurer since the foundation of the Institute in 1868. Mr. Westgarth and Mr. Molineux have continuously given their services as Auditors. The former has, in addition, been kind enough to negotiate the purchase of the various securities in which the funds of the Institute have from time to time been invested; and Mr. Molineux has throughout been an active member of the Finance Committee. It is unnecessary for me to add any words to what I have stated; I am sure everyone feels grateful for the kind and gratuitous services they have given, and you will with one accord give effect to the Resolution I have proposed.

Mr. PEACE: I beg I may follow the last speaker in seconding this resolution. I am sure it is one that will meet with the approval of everyone in this room, and I am sure no words we can utter can gainsay the truth of the allegations contained in the Resolution.

The Resolution was unanimously passed.

Mr. FREDERICK YOUNG: I was waiting to give the preference of a reply to my friend, Sir William Sargeaunt, who ought to precede me, as he has done in the onerous duties he has performed so ably as Hon. Treasurer of this Institute. All I can say is, that I thank you most heartily for this generous recognition of my services, which I have always tried to perform most earnestly and anxiously on behalf of the Royal Colonial Institute. I cannot

forbear alluding to one question foremost in my mind, that is with reference to the steps we are about to take in placing the Institute in more suitable and adequate quarters. The special meeting we had last week showed the Fellows the intention of the Council with respect to this matter. The particular point I want to announce this afternoon is, that while I am about to send round to all the Fellows an invitation to support the action of the Council generally, either by donations for the building fund or taking up the debentures which it is proposed to initiate for the purpose of raising the necessary funds, I have received to-day from two gentlemen who are Fellows of the Institute letters enclosing £100 each on behalf of the new building fund. One is from Mr. S. V. Morgan, enclosing £100; the other is from his brother, Mr. O. V. Morgan, enclosing a like sum. They have sent these donations with the expression and hope that they will be followed by others, and so put the Institute beyond the necessity of raising the money by debentures. With these few words I thank you most heartily.

Sir W. C. Sargeaunt: I beg you will accept my thanks, too. I feel that in styling myself Hon. Treasurer I am somewhat before you in a false character, because I assure you that your kind acknowledgment of the work I may do for you is more than ample remuneration for it.

Mr. Molineux: I beg to add my most warm and sincere thanks for the complimentary vote just passed. I have been one of the oldest members of the Council, and it has always been a great pleasure to me to have forwarded its objects in any way that has been in my power, and I hope I shall continue to be of some service to you.

Mr. T. D. Wanliss: I beg to propose a vote of thanks to Sir Henry Barkly. Everybody seconds that.

Sir Henry Barkly responded.

Mr. Strangways: I think before the business of the meeting has ended it has been usual to recognise at Annual Meetings the existence of other than the honorary officials; and I beg to propose that a vote of thanks be given to the Assistant Secretary and the other salaried officials for their services to the Institute. We have given the honorary officers our thanks, but we have not yet noticed those who do the work. I know how much work is done, and I know how much is due to the assistants and to the Assistant Secretary for his services; and I beg to move that a vote of thanks be given to them.

Mr. Young: I hope I may be permitted to second Mr. Strang-

ways' motion, for no one is more associated with those gentlemen than I; and I quite endorse all that is said with regard to the efficiency of the services rendered by Mr. O'Halloran, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Boosé; but it would not be quite right for me not to claim the merit of doing a little of the work myself, although I could not get on without them. Therefore I have much pleasure in seconding the vote.

The CHAIRMAN: The vote is carried unanimously.

The proceedings thereupon terminated.

COLONIAL SUBJECTS IN SCHOOLS.

CIRCULAR TO COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,
15, STRAND, LONDON,
May 8, 1883.

SIR,—The attention of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute has recently been drawn to the importance of diffusing and popularising information concerning the Colonies amongst the rising generation, who are receiving their education in the various schools throughout the United Kingdom.

It is within the knowledge of the Council that, notwithstanding what has already been done in this direction, a great and general want of intelligent acquaintance with Colonial subjects still extensively prevails.

From various circumstances, large numbers of the population of the British Isles are compelled to seek elsewhere favourable fields for their future advancement, the difficulty of making a livelihood in this country increasing year by year.

It has invariably been the policy of the Royal Colonial Institute to do all in its power to direct the stream of emigration to the Colonial portion of the British Empire, where ample room may be found under the British flag for the whole of our surplus population for generations to come.

In the opinion of the Council, an object so important to the best interests of this country, as well as of the Colonies, would be very materially promoted, if special prominence were given in the course of instruction in the schools of the United Kingdom to the teaching of such subjects as the geographical position, history, climates, and resources of all the British Colonies.

As one step in this direction, the Council now have under their consideration the propriety of offering prizes for competition in the Board schools, as well as the public and great middle-class schools of the United Kingdom, for the best essays on Colonial subjects.

The Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education has been communicated with, and his opinion invited in reference thereto. Mr. Mundella states in reply that he is in entire agreement with the views of the Institute, and has no doubt that the proposal to offer prizes for competition "will have the effect of stimulating this very important and useful branch of education." It is satisfactory to find that under the new code which has been provided for all the public elementary schools of the country, Standard IV. (which is the lowest standard at which any child can pass out of school in any part of Great Britain) requires the teaching of the "physical and political geography of the British Isles, British North America, and Australasia, with knowledge of their productions." In Standard VI. the requirements are "geo-

graphy of the world generally, and especially of the British Colonies and Dependencies; interchange of productions; and circumstances which determine climate."

The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute have also brought the subject under the notice of the head-masters of the public and great middle-class schools, with a view of obtaining authoritative information as to what has already been done, and of expressing a hope that, if possible, steps may be taken to imbue the rising generation more effectually and more widely with such a knowledge of our Colonies as may be of practical service to them in after-life.

The replies which have been received indicate a very general recognition of the importance of the subject, and the head-masters assure me of their desire to co-operate. It is, however, represented by them that a serious difficulty arises from the want of recent and trustworthy text-books and maps suitable for school use.

The Council have been engaged in examining the most recent text-books and maps of the British Colonies which have been published in this country, and I am requested by my colleagues to ask for the co-operation of your Government in the matter. With this view I have to request that you will oblige us with the latest information at your disposal; and if you can at the same time arrange to transmit copies of the most recent and complete maps, together with any school-books which may be useful in imparting instruction in this country, the favour will be very much appreciated by the Council.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

FREDERICK YOUNG,

Honorary Secretary.

CIRCULAR TO PRINCIPALS OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,

15, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.,

July 18, 1883.

SIR,—The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, feeling the necessity of encouraging the rising generation to acquire a better and more extended knowledge of Her Majesty's great Colonial and Indian Empire, have decided to offer, from time to time, prizes for essays or papers on Colonial and Indian subjects; so that the preparation of the papers may cause the competitors to become acquainted with the circumstances and resources of the countries in which many of them will have to seek their future homes.

The subject selected for the first competition is "The Australasian Colonies: their History and Present Position, Geographical, Political, and Commercial."

I append a copy of the conditions, and solicit your good offices in the furtherance of an object which the Council regard as one of national importance.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
FREDERICK YOUNG,
Honorary Secretary.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.
(*Incorporated by Royal Charter*, 1882.)

PRIZES FOR ESSAYS, 1883.

1. The Council offer prizes of £20, £15, £10, and £5 respectively for the four best essays or papers on "The Australasian Colonies: their History and Present Position, Geographical, Political, and Commercial."

2. The prize of £20 is open to persons being members of any University in the United Kingdom, and who shall not, at the time fixed for sending in the Essays, have been members for more than three years.

3. The prizes of £15, £10, and £5 are open to Pupils of any School in the United Kingdom.

4. The Competition is open to both sexes.

5. Certificates will be awarded to the Prize Winners, and to such other Competitors as may appear deserving.

6. The length of the papers to be from thirty to fifty pages of post quarto, of twenty lines to the page, written on one side of the paper only, with an inch and a half margin on the left-hand side.

7. The Papers must be delivered at the Rooms of the Institute, No. 15, Strand, not later than 5 p.m. on the 12th November, 1883.

8. Not more than three Papers to be sent in by any School.

9. Each envelope to be marked, on the left-hand upper corner, "Essay Competition," and addressed to "The Secretary, Royal Colonial Institute, 15, Strand, London, W.C."

10. Each Essay must be marked with a motto or other distinguishing sign—not being the name of the writer—and accompanied by a sealed envelope, bearing a similar motto or sign, and containing the full name and address of the writer of the Essay.

11. Each Essay must be accompanied by a Certificate from the Principal of the University, College, or School—as the case may be—setting forth that such Principal has satisfied himself or herself that the Essay marked (quoting the mark or sign) is the genuine work of the person named in the accompanying sealed envelope; that such person is a member of the University or College, or a pupil in the School—as the case may be, and stating the same;—and, as to a University or College, has not been a member of such University or College for more than three

years. N.B.—The term "College" in this Regulation does not include Collegiate School.

12. Successful Competitors must furnish any further proofs of compliance with the terms of the Competition that may be required by the Council.

13. Papers illegibly written will be laid aside.

14. Non-compliance with the Regulations will lead to the rejection of the Essay.

15. The prizes will be awarded by the Council, after consideration of the Report of the Examiners, to be appointed by the Council.

16. The Council reserve the right of withholding any Prize, and of making such supplementary Regulations in respect to the Competition as may from time to time appear to the Council to be necessary.

FREDERICK YOUNG,
Honorary Secretary.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,
15, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.,
July 13, 1883.

APPENDIX.

THE RELATIONS OF THE COLONIES TO THE EMPIRE: PRESENT AND FUTURE.

Two Addresses delivered in Edinburgh and Greenock.

By SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Address delivered in the MERCHANTS' HALL, EDINBURGH, *on January* 26, 1883, *the* LORD PROVOST OF EDINBURGH *in the Chair.*

Sir ALEXANDER GALT: My Lord Provost, ladies and gentlemen, I have first of all to return my thanks to the Lord Provost for his condescension in taking the chair on this occasion, but still more are my thanks due to his lordship for the kindly reference he has made to my respected father. If there is one thing more than another that I am glad to find in Scotland, it is the mention of my name in connection with my father's reputation. He was, I believe, a true Scotchman, and I hope his sons in Canada have not degenerated. Let me also return my acknowledgments to those gentlemen who have been so kind as to invite me to deliver an address on the relations of the Colonies to the Empire. There is no part of that great empire which I should have myself chosen for the purpose so soon as the place where we are now meeting. Scotland and Scotsmen have been distinguished in building up the great colonial empire abroad. They have carried their genius and their energy, and, if I may say so, their Scotch thrift, to every part of the world; and there is no Colony that I know of where the influence of Scotsmen is not felt in the government of the possessions which acknowledge the sway of our gracious Queen. In venturing to speak before you this afternoon on the subject of the Empire, I ought to preface my remarks by a disclaimer of appearing before you in any official or representative capacity. I must speak frankly if I am to speak with any advantage, and I have no right to speak for the Government which I have the honour to represent on such subjects as I shall touch upon. It is in my character as a colonial Scotsman that I desire to offer those observations that I wish to address to you. In order to save the necessity of troubling you with many figures, I have prepared

a summary of the "Area, Population, Finances, Commerce, and Shipping" of the British Empire, which, I hope, is in the hands of most of the gentlemen present. This summary has been prepared from reliable statistical data. It follows very closely a simple statement which appears in a very admirable book that has been published under the auspices of the Cobden Club, called the "Vade Mecum." I have somewhat departed from the figures in that statement, believing that those which I have taken from the official records will be found to be rather more approximately correct. The alterations have all been in the direction of reduction of the large figures, not in the way of exaggeration. And, now, let us consider for a moment what the composition of the British Empire is. It consists of 8 millions of square miles of the earth's surface, yielding every production that is required for the use of civilised man; inhabited by 241 millions of human beings, governed by 35 millions in these islands, and by 10 millions of the same race scattered wide-cast through the possessions of the Empire. This vast population contributes yearly for its government, and the development of the material resources of the country, no less a revenue than 184 millions sterling. Of this, 84 millions represent the revenue of Great Britain, and 100 millions is the aggregate revenue of the possessions of which I shall have occasion to speak. It would be hopeless to attempt to compute the internal traffic of this vast population and this enormous country; it would be quite hopeless to endeavour to measure the interchange of labour that takes place. But we may get approximately some idea of what that great industry is by looking at the sea-borne trade—the exchange that takes place between the Mother Country and foreign countries, and between her Colonies and foreign countries; and it will be found that that amounts in the aggregate to the enormous sum of 1,040 millions sterling—700 millions in round figures belonging to this country, and no less than 340 millions being the foreign import and export trade of the British possessions abroad. This enormous trade employs 8,300,000 tons of shipping belonging to the subjects of the Queen; and, as a little evidence of the value of one of the Colonies, I may state that of that 8,300,000 Canada alone possesses 1,300,000 tons. She is only one out of many Colonies; circumstances, perhaps, have caused a greater development of this particular industry in that Colony than in others. Circumstances have given her facilities in the development of her fisheries to propagate a nursery of seamen; and I may venture for one moment here to digress to tell you that at the last census she had no less than 47,000 men and boys employed in her shore fisheries. Measure for one moment the value of that amount of naval strength added to that of this country. It is a source of additional security if only maintained and developed. Such, in very brief terms, is the Empire to which we all belong. It has been ages in acquisition. It has been created by the genius and the heroism of our race for centuries, and I think that the preservation of it and the development of it are the very highest objects which can engage the attention of our statesmen. It is only, as it were, in its commencement. It is the future of this great Empire that is really

the most interesting subject we can consider. If we see what it has done within the last few years, one is struck with something like astonishment; but when we remember the influence of steamships, of railways, of telegraphs, it is manifest that the great natural resources of Canada, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and the numberless Colonies which belong to the Empire, must receive much greater development in the future than they possibly can have had in the past. And it must be remembered that of late years we have seen that Europe has felt the pressure of over-population. It is not confined to this country; it has extended to Germany and to Scandinavia, and it is now reaching Italy, Bohemia, Hungary—in fact, all the nations of Europe. A large tide of emigration is now yearly flowing out. That emigration has only two points to which it can be directed. One is the great United States. It is the place where at present the great bulk of the emigration goes; but it must be remembered that the ability of the United States to absorb that emigration is daily diminishing. That country is rapidly becoming filled with people, and therefore, leaving the United States to one side, there remain only the vast possessions of the British Crown as the point to which emigration can be directed. Just conceive the additional strength we should derive from that state of matters. These various populations—we see it in the United States—are blending with the existing people; they share our institutions, they admire them, they believe them to be better than those they lived under in the countries they had left; and, instead of being a danger, we shall find they will be a strength and support to us. We have the finest unoccupied portion of the world. If you look over the map of the globe, you will find that the possessions which own the sway of the Queen are at this moment really the only unoccupied portion of the globe suited for a European population. If you once part with those possessions they never can be restored. There is no future for the British Empire if you once allow it to be disintegrated and severed. The world does not permit of it. Once gone it is gone for ever. Now the question naturally arises, Is there anything in the British Empire at this moment that threatens its future existence? I think there are some causes, and I will venture to state them. I state them with submission to the very much better information that you may possess, but they are those which are suggested to us in the Colonies by our own observation. We think that there is a great deal too much apathy, and I might even add the word ignorance, in regard to the Colonies of the Empire. Frequently in the press we see it spoken of as if the increase of prosperity in a country like Canada or in Australia would have for its natural result independence—that they would part from the Mother Country. Now the Colonies do not like that. Colonies do not believe this is, or ought to be, the policy of this country. We believe that the policy of the Government ought to draw us closer together; that the self-government which is developing our strength should be made a source of future strength to this country. And in the Colonies there is a certain amount of danger. There is a sense of isolation—the sense that they are comparatively alone, that they are not

those inherent parts of the Empire in that sense which makes them in fact co-partners in all your joys and hopes, and, I may add, in all your sorrows. The Colonies have no share in the government of the Empire. They govern themselves, but they have no word in the great questions that come up for discussion. For instance, there is the question of peace and war, which in itself is one carrying, it may be, desolation to the homes of colonists and destruction to their property: they have no voice in the settlement of such a question as that. And believing, as I firmly do, that the British Empire is an empire of peace, that it is not an Empire that any reasonable men desire to see extended by force, I say that the possession of those Colonies is in itself the strongest guarantee that that policy will be carried out. It is not the outlying portions of the Empire certainly that would desire to provoke contests with other countries. I will now venture to call your attention for a moment to what these Colonies themselves are in reference to the summary I have just read. I will not refer to India, because, though India is a possession, and a most valuable possession, of the Crown—one of enormous importance—still it is, we may say, *sui generis;* it is not one you can speak of in the same connection as the self-governing Colonies. I make the same remark in reference to the military and naval stations that stud the face of the earth. These are posts held by this country as a means of maintaining its influence throughout the rest of the world and protecting its several possessions. I therefore desire more particularly to refer to what are known as the self-governing Colonies—those Colonies which, under the wise policy of this country, have been permitted to have the freest form of self-government. Now I desire to consider with the self-governing Colonies the West Indies, because I believe the time is not remote when the constitution which was enjoyed by Jamaica for some time, and afterwards parted with, will be restored, and that the population of the West Indies and the ruling race there will have very soon given to them the same measure of self-government which is enjoyed by the other Colonies. Now, leaving out the Indian Empire, the self-governing Colonies occupy seven-eighths of the whole territory of the Empire, or seven millions of square miles. They have a population now of 10,800,000 souls, and of these, nine millions are the descendants of the people of these islands. It is the same race, certainly as well educated, as enterprising, and as progressive; and in point of numbers, though scattered over a large expanse, it actually exceeds the population of Ireland and Scotland to-day. They have a revenue of 29 millions, obtained and expended in the government and the maintenance of law and order throughout this vast expanse of territory. Their trade, export and import, amounts to 175 millions, of which 90 millions is with the Mother Country, and 85 millions with foreign countries. I think it will be rather surprising to many gentlemen to know that there is so large an interchange of productions between the Colonies of the Empire—the self-governing Colonies, without reference to India—as 85 millions with foreign nations. In 1890—it will very soon reach us—there can be no doubt that

Canada and Australia alone will have 10 millions of population, and probably the other Colonies will bring up the total to 14 millions. Now the question arises, whether that population—intelligent, educated, energetic—is likely to remain contented with precisely the same share which they now have in the great affairs of the British Empire. I think it may be doubted. It is a very doubtful question whether, as these various countries increase in material—we may say national—strength, they will continue to be pleased with the position they occupy to-day. At the same time, the only suggestion which apparently has been offered in some quarters, and to which I alluded a few moments ago, is that, if they are not content, separation must follow. Now, is this either desirable or necessary? It is a question, I think, of the utmost importance, and one which I answer in the negative. It is, in my opinion, neither desirable nor necessary. There can be no question that the Colonies all desire to maintain the connection; that is their present feeling beyond doubt. They are loyal beyond all question, and whenever an occasion arises where they can show their devotion to the interests of the country at large, they are always ready to do it. The self-government which has been granted to them has increased their attachment. We know, as a matter of history, that when they were governed as Crown colonies, directed from Downing-street, there were constant differences arising, constant questions that tended to embitter their relations. But since they have had self-government the Colonies have been marked by increased attachment to the institutions of the British Empire. These institutions have stimulated their progress and their wealth. They are now absorbed in the development of their vast local resources. Railways and steamboats, telegraphs and manufactures, and all the various varieties of human industry, are now occupying the minds of the Colonies almost to the exclusion of everything else. All local ambitions slumber. The public men of the country seek their future now entirely in the development of their resources. That is what gives them the confidence of the people, and it is that to which their attention is most constantly directed. But I admit that a change in that respect is probably not very far off. We see in the case of Canada that it is semi-national now; its claims in that respect are largely recognised by the Imperial Government. There is never any interference; the bond of union is one of mutual attachment, and it is one which I think we certainly ought to strengthen, and will try to strengthen as much as possible; but at the same time I rather doubt whether a mere bond of sentimental attachment is strong enough. I think we want to have an alliance of material interests. I think we want to have some subjects in which we are true partners, in which we will share the losses and share the gains. There is one reason why a country like Canada should not desire separation. What is the future it would give us? We would become an insignificant independent country. At present we belong to the greatest Empire in the world. It is our pride and boast that we do so; but if we once separate we drift off, and become perhaps like one of

the South American republics, or one of the minor nations, which really exercise no influence on human affairs, and which are the very playthings of the powerful nations of the earth. Now it is far better to belong to this great Empire, to continue an integral portion of it, than, from any mistaken idea, to pander to a cry for independence that would not satisfy. Now I have spoken of the loss of influence and advantage which I really believe would be entailed on the Colonies by separation. Let me now ask you to consider what would be the effect on the United Kingdom itself. The Colonies are the best field you have for the surplus labour and capital of this country. Reference has been most truly made by the Lord Provost to the sad condition of, I am afraid, millions of the lower masses of this country. They are getting crowded out of the various employments by which they live. They have to look abroad, and there is no part of the world to which they can look with such confidence as our own Colonies for their future home. It is not a separation; it is not emigration in the sense of severing all those home ties which Scotsmen, at any rate, have such a reverence for. It is carrying with them abroad the remembrances of their old native country, and, as we know perfectly well, having the closest and most intimate relations with the friends they have left behind. They are your best customers. The statistical returns published monthly by the Board of Trade unquestionably show that of all parts of the world, of all the inhabitants of the earth, the British people abroad are the best customers for their fellow-countrymen at home. The emigration which has become a necessity for this country would in the future tend to be a source of weakness. At present it is a source of strength. It is a transference of what you can very well spare to those portions of the Empire which require it, and the consequence is an additional strength here and additional strength there. But if these countries are separate from the United Kingdom, what is the result? They go to strengthen some foreign element. It may be a friendly one, but it may be, and very often is, an unfriendly one. Putting aside those reasons—which I think are in themselves very strong material grounds for desiring to maintain the Colonies in connection with the United Kingdom—I may say that politically there would be very serious results. The loss of Canada and Australia means the loss of the command of the Northern and Southern Pacific Oceans. If these great countries were separated from Great Britain, and were independent—and possibly at some future time they might be hostile—it is perfectly evident that the influence you now exercise over those great oceans would be materially threatened. It would, therefore, have an important influence upon your ability to hold the East Indies and the great Indian Empire, which is the pride and boast of us all. The influence of this country would be diminished by the loss of trade and the diminution of its shipping—by the diminution of the very power which it now possesses, and which is the strongest means of maintaining its influence in these outlying districts. It is the naval power of England that is behind and above the whole influence of these two islands, and therefore the deduction from

that naval strength of all the commercial resources of the present Colonies would be a very serious interference indeed, and would tend to diminish the influence of this country on foreign nations. It is no use being sentimental about the position we occupy towards foreign nations. We know perfectly well it is the material strength of this country that assures her an influence. It is not by speaking of the impropriety of war and the dangers and evils of it; it is not by that: it is because this country has the power, if her counsels are unheeded, of enforcing them, which is the basis of our national influence; and it is that which every one of the large countries of the world is trying to undermine and build up for themselves. I think, therefore, that it is neither desirable, and certainly not necessary, that any change of the nature of separation should take place. I believe it would be fraught with the greatest possible injury, both to the possessions of this country abroad and to the Mother Country. Now, in continuing my remarks, I must, if I am to give you any of the ideas that are passing through my own mind, speak frankly, and I must ask your indulgence if I apparently tread upon points that it may be supposed I would have been wise to avoid; but I do not think there is any use in standing up for the purpose of talking on such an important subject as the future of the British Empire, and withholding the opinions which one has and honestly entertains. I wish to submit those opinions, and to ask your indulgence for them. I would be very loth indeed to say one word that would be mischievous. My desire is, on the contrary, to say that which will prevent mischief. Now I admit that it would be almost useless to speak of any change in the system of government of the Empire if the only ground I could put it upon were the interests of the Colonial portion of it. No doubt attention would be given to their arguments; but we know perfectly well that as long as things are going on satisfactorily and well here, that this people are not lovers of change. They like to hold to what they have tried and found by experience to have been good, and therefore I must advert to points which have struck me, possibly as an outsider, as indicating that the present state of things in this country is undergoing a process of change. It is, no doubt, largely attributable to the Irish question—to the Irish agitation. It is almost impossible to avoid speaking of Ireland if one speaks on any public question at all. There is no doubt whatever—anyone that has watched Parliamentary proceedings during the last three years must be aware—that the effect of that agitation has been largely to arrest the legislation that was desired, at any rate, by England and Scotland. It has largely arrested it, and the consequence has been that the House of Commons have found themselves overborne, overweighted; and they have sought an escape from that position by, to a certain extent, sacrificing their independence for the sake of their efficiency. It is an acknowledgment on their part, it appears to me, that the pressure of business upon them had gone so far, that in order to discharge it, it was necessary for them to curtail what used to be the great privilege of the Imperial Parliament—free discussion. Now I believe it was absolutely necessary; I believe they could not avoid it. They had to

make the sacrifice. They had either to see an indefinite postponement of measures that were loudly called for in England and Scotland, or they had to arrive at some method by which the necessary time could be obtained for their consideration. They have also adopted another plan with the view of meeting the same difficulty, and that is in the appointment of Grand Committees. Now it appears to me that the logical result of these Grand Committees is that it is pointing to the delegation of the legislative powers that have been exercised by the whole House of Commons itself to certain Committees of the House. And those Committees, if they are to be of any influence at all, must be chosen from the persons best informed and most interested in the subjects that are referred to them. Now, if these Grand Committees, of which only two have been named, should ever succeed, it is certain, I think, that the principle will be extended, and that many local measures could be similarly referred—for instance, a measure connected with Scotland would be referred to such members in the House of Commons as had most intimate acquaintance with that part of the Empire. And so, we may presume, with Ireland. Then again, as I said, these Committees all point, in my judgment, to local self-government. It is found that there is a certain class of subjects which have hitherto been dealt with by the House of Commons, by the general Parliament, which they are now beginning to see could be better dealt with by the people more directly themselves; and we know that in the case of Ireland, and in the case, I think, of England too, that schemes are before the public with the view of endeavouring to meet that demand. Now we hear, too, that almost immediately following the passage of the Bill for the extension of county franchise there is going to be a redistribution of seats. It is impossible that a redistribution of seats can take place in this country without a great deal of local difficulty attending it. It is clear, if you look either at the population, or the wealth, or the influence of the different sections of the Mother Country, that there are certain portions which are less represented than they ought to be. Scotland has only sixty members, and Ireland has 103. That disproportion cannot be maintained; and at the same time, if you reduce it, or equalise it to anything like the relative claims of the two countries, you will find that you have added, I am afraid, very seriously to the Irish discontent. You will find that the objections which they now have to the rule of England in Ireland will be intensified if they have a smaller representation in the House of Commons; and yet I do not see how, in any redistribution of seats, it can be avoided. Moreover, it must be admitted that both England and Scotland are impatient. They are impatient under the difficulties that have arisen under the Irish question to a certain extent: there is a feeling in the country that things cannot long go on as they have been doing. And that compels me to say something in regard to Ireland itself. Now, in speaking of Ireland—and it is a subject in which one has to be very careful in saying anything about just now—I certainly should desire to be clearly understood that the maintenance of law and order is the one first principle that must be upheld. It is clear that the severest

measures of coercion have been absolutely necessary. It is to be hoped that they will not long be necessary; but no one can look at the position of the sister island without seeing that the security of life and property must at all hazards be maintained, no matter how unpalatable it may be. At the same time, measures of coercion can only be temporary. It is impossible to keep such a country as Ireland constantly under coercion. It is repugnant to the feelings both of Scotchmen and Englishmen that any portion of their fellow-countrymen should be kept under by main force; and I must say that I consider it really a disgrace to the country that such a state of things should be necessary. But the difficulty is—and it is one that I certainly speak about with great hesitation and diffidence—we have to look at the causes of discontent in Ireland. I think they are twofold. There is the real practical distress which exists in Ireland, and there is also the sentimental grievance, which I apprehend is the more serious of the two. The disaffection which exists in Ireland is not so much that England has misgoverned Ireland, but that England governs Ireland at all. They object to the government. They have resented the transference of the management of their local affairs to a body which, as they conceive, is unable to appreciate their feelings and to deal practically and uprightly with them. The effect of these two causes of discontent is that it calls into existence the law of action and reaction. We see the distress in the West of Ireland; we hear of the distress which is stated to be in other districts of Ireland; and that distress, we know perfectly well, is largely caused by the withdrawal of confidence, which is the basis of the employment of capital in the country. It is because confidence is shaken in Ireland that the means of employment of the people is diminished, and the result is that the one cause is operating upon the other. The distress of Ireland cannot be cured so long as you have such a feeling of insecurity in regard to property there. It appears perfectly clear that you cannot, by simply dealing with the condition of real practical distress, cure the whole of the evils which we all deplore, and the excesses which I am sorry to see are rife in that island. Emigration, no doubt, would go a certain length in remedying the distress in certain portions of Ireland where the population is greater than the land would support. Emigration would largely cure it, and I am glad to believe that emigration to a certain extent will form, and is forming, part of the efforts made by the Government to restore something like prosperity to the sistor island. But, after all, I think that the Irish demand for self-government, or, as it is called—though the term is one I scarcely like to use—Home Rule, is really what this country will have to consider—whether it is not possible to give to Ireland such a measure of self-government as will remove this growing grievance, sentimental if you will, but still not the less real. Now, I believe that very remarkable man who is now the Premier of this country—I believe that the invitation—for it amounted to that—which he enunciated at the beginning of last session to the Irish members to propound what they thought would be acceptable in the way of self-government for their country, indicated in Mr. Gladstone's

mind the opinion that some measure had to be taken in that direction—that it was not possible to allow the present state of things in Ireland to go on. It was possible to put down disorder, it was possible to punish crime; but it is not possible by legislation to restore satisfaction and contentment. The invitation which Mr. Gladstone addressed to the Irish members was taken up rather more seriously by the Canadian Parliament. As probably you may remember, there was an address passed by the Parliament of Canada to the Queen, praying that she would give her assent to a measure for the self-government of Ireland. Now I may be permitted to digress for a very few moments to say something in regard to that. The reasons for it are not perhaps unworthy of your attention. In Canada we have nearly a million of Irishmen or their descendants. They have felt perhaps as great an interest in the fate of their countrymen at home as if they were resident there; but, beyond all that, there are six or seven millions of the same race in the United States, and the Irish in Canada are necessarily affected by the opinions which are expressed by their countrymen across the frontier. Their publications reach them, and it is a source of great anxiety to us in Canada whenever anything causes excitement in Ireland, because it spreads inevitably to the United States. Let me instance the case of the Fenians, who at one time invaded Canada. They cost us a million and a half sterling to repulse them; they cost us the lives of some of our very best young men. Now it is not by any means from a mere desire to give unsought-for advice that the people of Canada may express opinions upon that subject; it is because we have perhaps next to yourselves, and perhaps even more than yourselves, a direct interest in the thorough pacification of Ireland and the settlement of all its difficulties. And besides that, singularly enough, we have had in our Confederation in Canada an almost parallel case, which you will pardon me for mentioning, in the case of the province of Quebec, in Lower Canada. It was a conquered country, inhabited by a foreign race, speaking a foreign language, having foreign laws. They were kept under by a small English minority. They were given a constitution about 90 years ago. Under that constitution they endeavoured to obtain the control of their own affairs, but they found themselves constantly checked by the superior power of the governing race. The result was a rebellion, which was, of course, put down; and then the remedy which was applied was to unite the province of Lower Canada, now the province of Quebec, with the English province of Ontario. The result of that union for a few years was as satisfactory as could be desired; but presently the English province grew so rapidly in population and in wealth that the time arrived when the French province began to be again alarmed in regard to their language, their institutions, and their laws. We arrived at a dead-lock. We got into a position not very much different from the position in which Great Britain and Ireland are to-day. We could not work our system, and we then found our remedy, not by giving self-government only to Quebec, but by extending the principle of federation to the other provinces of North America, by bringing in new blood and new ideas; and the consequence

has been that peace, tranquillity, and progress have signalised the whole state of Canada since the Confederation became law. Now I quite believe, following that very instance, that it is impossible to grant Ireland self-government alone; there would be such an antagonism between the Parliaments on either side of the Channel that probably a worse state of things would arise than exists to-day. I venture to think that the remedy may be sought for in extending or adopting the principle of federation to the whole Empire, or at least to that portion of it which now enjoys self-government. I think that is the only direction in which we can look for the means of satisfying what are perhaps exaggerated ideas and exaggerated claims, but still not the less necessary to be satisfied. I think it is in that direction alone that we can find an escape. Now there is nothing novel in what I am saying. I am only repeating what has been mentioned over and over again by public men in this country. It has been discussed in the press, and, notably, Earl Grey a few years ago propounded absolutely an elaborate plan whereby confederation was to be brought about, and whereby these various Colonies should have the opportunity of expressing themselves in regard to the government of the whole Empire. But the circumstances of the country itself at this moment may make it worth while for thoughtful men, such as I see before me, to consider whether there may not be in that principle some escape from the evils that we are likely to experience here. I am quite prepared to say that as regards everything it would be an unmixed good. It would certainly tend to consolidate the Empire, to bring the inherent elements o strength more directly under the control of the principal Government, and increase her influence and strength. The general principle would be simply the consolidation of the general interests which concern us all, whether we are East or West, or North or South—the consolidation of these under one general Legislature, and the localising of the sectional questions which are not imperial to England, to Scotland, to Ireland, or to Canada or Australia. There are certain local questions which they can deal with better than anybody else can; and I believe that it would be very much better if they were dealt with by all whose interests are really embarked in them. I would not venture to suggest even the details by which such a policy could be adopted. My object this afternoon has been rather to bring the subject before you, and to suggest it as one which I think might well be worth consideration and discussion. I do not think it would be time lost, by any means, if the statesmen of this country would see whether there may not be in the Irish claim for self-government a principle involved that would tend to the great advantage of the Empire at large. I do not believe that the statesmen of this country are unequal to the difficulties of such a task. On the contrary, I believe that the difficulties which they now are encountering are greater than any that would follow the attempt to solve the problem. The difficulty of constantly applying an anodyne to an acute disease is worse than that of dealing directly with the disease itself. I venture to think that if the consideration of such subjects as I have occupied your attention with this afternoon were

referred to leading men in this country, and to leading colonists, it would not be very difficult to elaborate a plan that would commend itself to the judgment of the thoughtful people of this country. I believe the difficulties would vanish as they were approached. There cannot be any inherent danger in it, while we see we have examples before us. We have the great example of the United States. We have also the example of the German Empire; we have the Confederation of Canada, as comparing very small things with great; we have also the Dutch Republic, the Swiss Confederation—in fact, without going back to former history, there are abundance of examples where countries have had to consider these very subjects, and where they have found a successful solution for the problem. I apologise for having ventured to occupy your time so long, and I must also again repeat my apology for having ventured to touch upon these subjects. I hope my excuse will be found in the fact that I take myself personally the warmest and strongest interest in the development of such a policy as will give me the assurance before I die that my children will remain subjects of the British Queen. It would even be something gained, I think, if it were shown that such a thing was impracticable, because then, instead of looking to this mode of extrication, we would seek to find out some other. I cannot believe that the statesmen who have built up this great Empire have not bequeathed ability and talent enough to their successors to hold it together. The truth is, it appears to be growing beyond the present system, and beyond the system of government which has brought it up to this point. Its interests have become so diversified and so vast in all portions of the world, the influence which it exercises is so great, that I think the time is rapidly approaching when consideration must be given to some change in the system. I think the events of the last three years, and the action of the House of Commons, have shown that things cannot long be maintained on the present lines. There has been a departure, and a most important departure. In other days it would have been called a revolution in our Parliamentary system of government—and we know that revolutions never stop—and I only hope that as the necessity for further changes comes, these changes may seek a direction which will give vitality and permanence to the British Empire.

Address delivered in the TONTINE HOTEL, GREENOCK, *on January* 29, 1883, PROVOST WILSON *in the Chair.*

Sir ALEXANDER GALT, after some introductory remarks, said: Provost Wilson and gentlemen,—I am not going to repeat the speech I made in Edinburgh; but when I spoke there it was in the knowledge that I should have an opportunity of saying a few words on this occasion, and therefore one or two points that I might have claborated more fully in speaking upon the great question of the United Kingdom and our Colonies I shall

now be able to speak upon in a more detailed way than I then did. You will recollect that it is only a few days since representatives of the self-governing Colonies had the honour of a formal reception for the first time by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Derby, who received us in our character as representing the Colonies that were to a certain extent not dependent upon the Colonial Office, but dependent upon the will of the people they represented. There was one expression that fell from Lord Derby that certainly imprinted itself upon my mind. Speaking of the future of the Empire, he said that he believed that its greatness would be found in the development of its Colonial possessions, rather than in the interest it might feel in European affairs. Now, we all know that Lord Derby has a very high reputation as a statesman; but I think he is perhaps more than almost any other man in Parliament a representative of the sound common sense of this country. And in that character I do think that he spoke the feelings of the great bulk of the people of this country when he said that he felt that the future of the Empire was not to be confined to these islands, but would be extended and brought to a higher measure of greatness through the means of her Colonial possessions. Having the remembrance before me of this remark of Lord Derby, I ventured to say, in speaking in Edinburgh, that there were two points in which I thought the Colonies might be fairly commended to the attention of their fellow-subjects in this country. One was that they afforded the best field for the surplus labour and capital of this country; and next, that they were the best customers. Now, speaking merely without reference to political considerations, these are two questions that I think will come home to all practical men. If the Colonies are a vast field for what you can dispense with, and if they are the best customers for what you produce, then clearly they are the countries with whom you should not merely maintain your connection, but do all in your power to extend it. I must not take advantage of the kindness which you are extending to me this afternoon, and I shall not trespass too long upon your time; but I will venture to ask you to bear with me if I endeavour to some extent to elaborate these two ideas. The first question in connection with the best field for your surplus labour is, evidently, Have you any surplus labour, and do you want any field for it? Now I think that question must be answered by every gentleman now present in the affirmative. There is no doubt—I grieve to say it, but I do not think it can possibly be disputed—there is no doubt in this country an over-population, an overcrowding in the professions. We see the depression in agriculture, but I shall not dwell upon that; we know that there is an overcrowding in the professions, and I shall not dwell upon that. But behind and beyond it all is the presence in our midst of a vast mass of pauperism, a vast body of people who cannot, however willing they may be, get a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. Now, it is to deal with that evil that the Colonies offer you an escape; and it is because you have this surplus labour which is depressing the wages of those who are employed, and is burdening the resources of this country with unnecessary weight, that this transference

of the burden to Canada, Australia, or any of the Colonies would be turning into a support to you that which is now a burden. Speaking of emigration, if it be admitted that emigration is desirable—and I think the people themselves have solved that question for us, because emigration is one of the recognised institutions of this land, and will take place whether you like it or not—there are certain conditions which I think we may look to for successful emigration, and for the choice of a country to which the people may go. There are three conditions. One is accessibility; and another is fitness of climate and soil; and the last is fitness of its associations—the social conditions which exist. With reference to accessibility I need not, in a commercial town like Greenock, say one word. You know that, as far as Canada is concerned, there are ships going to and from that Colony almost every day. They carry out hundreds and thousands of people in the course of a year—carry them to Montreal, and deliver them on the shores of Canada. The question of accessibility, therefore, may be answered in favour of Canada. But there is that of fitness of climate and soil; and I wish to say a few words upon it, because, though they are scarcely required here, still the question is very often asked, and by people whom I should have expected to be better informed, "Is the climate of Canada such as we can exist in?" I think the answer is found in the feelings of the people who live there. I would not exchange a day of our midwinter for a day of your Scotch winter. It could not be supposed that we would be such fools as to ta in Canada if it was not a country we liked, and if the climate was not suitable for us. We would not stay there, and keep our children there, and try to get our friends there, if that was not the case. It is impossible that we could be so unwise as that. There is one fact which I happened to learn in Edinburgh when I was there last week. I am connected with the Standard Life Office, being one of their local directors, and I asked them, "What do your tables of mortality show of Canada as compared with this country?" The gentleman I was addressing said, "I can answer your question, because I had the figures made up only a short time ago. The deaths there are only 70 per cent. as large as the tables should show." That is a satisfactory result; and I think, when that is the commercial value of life in Canada, those of you who desire to prolong your days cannot do better than proceed thither. Then comes the question of whether the soil is suitable. Well, I do not suppose there is any gentleman who hears me—and especially when there are many gentlemen around me with a knowledge of Canada—will think I need say much upon that point. We know it is capable of producing all the cereals that are raised in the British Isles; we know that it produces them in profusion, and that it has also a large export of them—not so large as it will be in the future, still sufficiently large to show what may be expected. I have myself within the last four months travelled in that new country, Manitoba, and the great North-West. I travelled a thousand miles right round from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains, for the first 500 miles by a railway constructed within that one year, and I do not think I saw one single

mile of country that would not have made an excellent farm. That extended north and south, and east and west. And if you consider for a moment the vast extent of country that represents, I think you will be of opinion with me that no doubt for ages to come there will be room for as many of the sons of Scotchmen as choose to go out. I do not wish—it would be unfair—to make anything like a lengthened speech. I only wish to illustrate a statement I made in Edinburgh that it is the best field—I do not mean Canada alone, and I particularly desire you should not understand me so, because I believe that other Colonies will bear examination quite as well as Canada—except that Canada is more accessible and I take Canada because I am speaking from a personal knowledge of fifty years. I have lived both in Ontario and in Quebec, and I travelled for two years in the North-West, and therefore I speak with perfect personal knowledge when I say that in regard to climate and soil I never saw a finer country in my life. However, that might be true, and yet it might not be the best field for your surplus labour. It might be that there were other countries, foreign countries—the United States of America might claim to be a better field. But the United States has this great disadvantage, that, so far as you are concerned at least, if a man gets there he ceases to be a British subject, and, as I shall presently have occasion to show you, he thereby ceases to be one of your best customers. Now the institutions of the country are certainly as good in Canada as they could be anywhere. We have the most perfect system of self-government. We have as good a system of education as exists in the world. We have the most efficient administration of the law; justice is done as perfectly as it can be here. There is nothing to desire in that respect. Indeed, I believe that in some important particulars we have even advantages over you, because in our legislation—I speak it with all submission—we have perhaps been able to avoid some of the errors which you have borrowed from your ancestry. If, then, it be true that the Colonies are the fittest point to which you can direct yourselves, and if a man going there and remaining a British subject connects him still with you in a material sense, and enables him to serve your interests, I think it only remains for me to take up the other branch of the subject with which I started—to prove to you that the British Colonies are the best customers which this country has. Now, having been an old Finance Minister, I am very little indeed unless I use figures. At the same time I would scarcely venture to do so in an ordinary assembly, but I had the honour of an invitation from the Chamber of Commerce, which has been united with that which the Provost and Magistrates gave me, and, speaking to commercial gentlemen, I may venture to use as few as I can, sufficient to prove the contention with which I set out, when I undertook to show that the British possessions are the best customers which this country possesses. I could perhaps come near enough the facts from recollection, but I prefer using figures. Now, on this subject I had occasion to make an official report about a year ago—I mean on the question of the British export trade—to the Government of Canada. It was a confidential report,

but I venture, notwithstanding that, to use some of the figures, which were prepared by me with very great care for that purpose. I may say that it was a review of the Board of Trade returns of the imports and exports of this country between the period of the census of 1871 and the census of 1881. My object was to endeavour to find out how far the export trade of this country was improving, or tending to the improvement of, the labouring classes. The next point was to ascertain how far that employment of the labouring classes was being created by Europe, by the rest of the foreign world, or by the British possessions. That was the point that I selected for analysis. I think I can show you that I was correct in taking up the export trade as being the proper subject for analysis, because it appeared to me to be clear that, as regarded the outer world, the export trade of the country, whatever it may be, must be the measure of employment which it has given to the capital and labour of this country. You send out, whether it be manufactures or the products of your mines, so much British and Irish produce, and they are represented by so much money. That is the value of those articles which have been created by the capital and labour of this country. The imports of food have a great deal to do with the comforts of the people, but they have nothing to do with the question of employment in this country, or, if there is anything raised by it, it is a question which I do not propose this afternoon to discuss. I found that the only true measure of comparison must be with reference to population. Now the population in 1871 was 31,845,371; in 1880 it had risen to 35,246,562. I think the export trade was almost exactly the same in those two years—it was £223,666,162 in 1871, and £223,060,446 in 1880. Now, the amount which that export trade represented per head in 1871 was £7 0s. 1d.; in 1880 it was only £6 6s. 7d., showing the large diminution of 13s. 6d. per head of the population. That was not a desirable feature to show in connection with the export trade of the country, and therefore I proceed to find out the reason, and how it was distributed, which may lead us to some important conclusions. I found out that there were certain countries which may be classed manufacturing countries, which competed, if not in this country, certainly in foreign markets. These are France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Italy, and the United States. I find that in 1871 we had exported to these countries £109,627,395, and in 1880 only £87,091,706—showing that per head we had exported in the one year £3 8s. 10d., and in the last year £2 9s. 5d., being a reduction of 19s. 5d., or nearly one-third of the whole bulk. I find that for the rest of the foreign world, excluding the British possessions, the figures in 1871 were £62,188,554, and in 1880 £60,714,561, showing the trade remained very much the same. But in the British possessions the trade had risen from £51,250,213 in 1871 to £75,254,179 in 1880. Now I take it that is a very remarkable statement—your trade with all the great nations of Europe and the United States had fallen off nearly one-third, that your trade with the rest of the world was at a standstill, and that your trade with your possessions had risen 50 per cent. That is only half the case. The

other half, if you will allow me, I will now proceed to state. There are such things as imports of manufactured goods as well as exports, and it may be well to look where they come from. The European countries I have named and the United States send to this country manufactured goods—not wines, not food, but manufactured goods, what we call the produce of the loom, textile fabrics, &c. &c. They sent us in 1871 £36,003,074, and in 1880 £58,329,224. The increase of your exports to them had fallen off, and your imports from them had risen from £36,003,074 to £58,329,224. The rest of the world stood nearly equal, about £2,000,000. Now, bringing those figures down to the question of percentage, I find this result—that the export trade of this country, without reference to the imports, in 1871, to the large manufacturing countries of Europe formed 49 per cent.; in 1880 they had fallen to 39 per cent. The foreign world, outside of Europe and the United States, had fallen from 28 per cent. in 1871 to 27 per cent. in 1880; the British possessions had risen from 23 per cent. in 1871 to 34 per cent. in 1880. But consider —and I am now speaking with reference to the question of the employment of labour and capital in this country—that every pound's sterling worth of goods imported by you represents the displacement of so much labour in this country, if we could produce the same goods at a profit. We, therefore, must consider what amount of goods we have imported from those countries, and how the balance stands with reference to the employment that is given to our labouring population and our capital. And this is the result, and it is a remarkable one: in 1871, deducting the imports of manufactured goods, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Italy, and the United States furnish 40 per cent. of the entire trade; in 1880 it had fallen to 18 per cent. The rest of the foreign world had risen from 33 per cent. to 37 per cent., and the Colonies had risen from 27 per cent. to 45 per cent. Now, Provost, I think I have proved my case. These are figures which may be submitted to any analysis you please. They are Board of Trade figures, and I will vouch for their accuracy: and the proof is that, taking the employment of capital and labour as represented by the import and export trade in manufactured goods, the British possessions are very nearly furnishing one-half of your trade. Of the figures for 1881-82, the years subsequent to this comparison, those figures, I pledge myself, carry out the same result even more strongly than has been stated. The increase of your export trade has more than half been due to the demands of your Colonies. Now, Provost and gentlemen, is it possible that as men of business, desiring to see this country prosper, looking in the most selfish light possible, that you can look with indifference to the two points—to the one either that your population should flow away to and build up a foreign country—I speak it without the least animosity—like the United States of America, or that you should hesitate for one moment in extending to your colonies the support which they desire, in furnishing them with this surplus labour, which is a burden to you? I do not think that there can be any hesitation in regard to it. I think that with those two points I have put

before you, with the wants of this country, the want of employment of your labour, whether it may be by sending your surplus labour abroad or finding employment for it at home, you will see that the true policy is to develop the industry of your fellow-countrymen on the other side of the Atlantic and on the Southern Seas. For this question it is immaterial where they go, provided they remain under the flag of this country, which has been, and I trust will continue to be for years, the emblem under which Christianity, peace, and civilisation will be spread throughout the world. Of course, Provost, it is natural that, colonist as I am—though I am also a Scotchman: I do not mean to give it up—as a Colonial Scotchman, perhaps, to put it in that way—it is natural that I should feel strongly if a doubt entered into my mind for a moment that my fellow-subjects here do not share the feelings that I have in regard to the mutual advantages that will flow from the extension of our common rights and our common Empire. It is natural, I say, that I should feel strongly on that point, and that I should indulge in suggestions more or less vague, more or less in the future, in regard to what may be done; and I do claim, on behalf of the Colonial Empire, that statesmen in this country, that you gentlemen who are concerned in the business of this country, should give your thought and consideration to such points as I have put before you this afternoon; that you will consider whether your own interests, apart from the grandeur of the Empire itself, whether your own interests will not be best served by taking care that this great Empire does not drift back again into those divided elements out of which the genius and heroism of its sons, and especially of its Scotch sons, have done so much to bring it together.

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